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ABSTRACT

The role of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is to reduce crime and delinquency by encouraging and assisting states in developing comprehensive plans to fight crime, by providing massive Federal funding to carry out those plans, by undertaking research in law enforcement, and by providing leadership and guidance to state and local governments in their efforts to improve all facets of the criminal justice system. During its third year of operation, several developments significant for LEAA took place and are summarized in this report. Some highlights for 1971 are: (1) amendment of the basic Act by Congress establishing LEAA and making a number of changes in the law, (2) complete reorganization of LEAA, (3) co-sponsorship of the first National Conference on the Judiciary, (4) funding the first National Jail Census and a survey of all expenditures and employment in the nation's criminal justice system, and (5) supporting the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the first National Conference on Corrections. A sharp increase was noted in 1971 in the use of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), which provides financial support for students of careers in law enforcement. Also included in this report are individual reports from each of the State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies. (SB)

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3rd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
FISCAL YEAR 1971

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

December 31, 1971

To the President and to the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor of transmitting herewith the Third Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) pursuant to the requirements of Section 519 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P. L. 90-351), as amended by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P. L. 91-644). The report covers activities of LEAA during fiscal year 1971.

To help place the past year's activities in their most accurate perspective, it may be helpful to look back briefly at the beginning of the LEAA program and beyond.

Three years ago there were among the states no broad scale programs of the kind envisioned by the Congress when it established LEAA.

There were no substantial Federal funds available for law enforcement assistance. There were no State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies to plan and carry out large-scale programs. There was no significant state or Federal research underway to advance the state of the art of law enforcement. There were no concentrated efforts to apply statistics research or systems analysis to the operation of the Criminal Justice System. In short, there was no working blueprint to improve the Criminal Justice System, whose focus and objective it was to reduce crime and delinquency in America.

Today, all of those things are realities in the United States--all generated by Federal funds channeled to the states by LEAA.

President Nixon in 1969 called for decisive action against crime in the United States. He recognized--as had the Congress in the basic Act establishing LEAA--that Federal jurisdiction is limited to Federal crimes, and that the first and main lines of defense against crime are state and local law enforcement agencies.

The President also recognized that law enforcement agencies across the nation desperately needed leadership and example at the national level. The President instituted a comprehensive drive against crime, marshaling all Federal enforcement capabilities. And he asked for and won sharp acceleration in Federal financial aid for state and local criminal justice agencies.

When Mr. Nixon became President, the budget of LEAA, for fiscal 1969, was $63 million. President Nixon asked the Congress for a sharp increase in LEAA funding, and the Congress appropriated $268 million for fiscal 1970. The President asked the Congress for another massive increase in the LEAA program, and the Congress responded with a basic appropriation of $480 million and a supplemental appropriation of $49 million for a total of $529 million for fiscal 1971. For the current fiscal year, there has been yet another major increase in LEAA funding levels; the President requested and the Congress appropriated $699 million for fiscal 1972.

The mission of LEAA is to reduce crime and delinquency by channeling Federal financial aid to state and local governments, to conduct research in methods of improving law enforcement and criminal justice, to fund efforts to upgrade the educational level of law enforcement personnel, to develop applications of statistical research and applied systems analysis in law enforcement, and to develop broad policy guidelines for both the short and long-range improvement of the nation's Criminal Justice System as a whole.

To that end, by the close of fiscal 1971, LEAA channeled more than three quarters of a billion dollars to states and localities for the fight against crime. It assisted in the development of comprehensive plans for attacking crime in all 50 states, and in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. It provided funds for carrying out those comprehensive plans and, under its authority to fund certain special projects at its discretion, it has supported a wide range of experimental and demonstration projects.

However, no amount of dollar figures, budgets, statistical summaries, or formal operational reports could tell in adequate scope and detail what the states are accomplishing with LEAA funds. In order to give a better picture of those accomplishments, this Annual Report contains, for the first time, reports from each of the 55 State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies. They are included in Chapter 7.

These reports provide a remarkably broad and candid view of activities of the states in utilizing LEAA funds. They contain sections on greatest needs, major action programs, other action programs, big city programs, and miscellaneous activities. They cover efforts to improve police, courts, and corrections, and to develop programs in areas such as juvenile delinquency, narcotic addiction, and drug abuse. They describe projects in such areas as police communications, regionalization of police jurisdictions, halfway houses, and police patrols. All those activities are supported with LEAA funds.

In its first two years, LEAA concentrated its efforts on police programs, although it also supported programs in the area of courts, corrections, civil disorders, and organized crime from the very beginning. In FY 1971, LEAA maintained its strong support for police programs but moved to enlarge its activities in other program areas, especially courts and corrections. And in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, Congress added a new Part E, establishing a major new funding program to assist states in improving their correctional facilities.

By the end of FY 1971, LEAA was developing new plans for concentrating efforts to reduce crime. This approach calls for expending substantial amounts of funds on specific crime problems in specific areas. The plan is designed to deliver a high-impact blow to a particular crime problem. At the same time, LEAA began developing plans for funding of programs that showed promise of reducing crime over the longer range.

In order to carry out its programs more effectively and efficiently, LEAA was thoroughly reorganized in the closing weeks of FY 1971. The agency was decentralized and regionalized in accordance with Presidential directives aimed at bringing Federal decision-making closer to the people affected by those decisions. LEAA's Regional Offices were increased in number from seven to ten, the staff at headquarters in Washington, D.C., was pared to a minimum, and the staffs of the Regional Offices were increased correspondingly. Most authority over grant application review was delegated to the Regional Offices, as were important functions in providing technical assistance and administering various programs.

The function of headquarters now is largely to develop and implement policy guidelines, to channel Federal funds to the states, to undertake research, to provide special assistance to states in such areas as applied systems analysis, and to provide technical assistance.

It is the task of LEAA to play a major role in bringing the problem of crime under control. The nation must reduce the fact of crime to an absolute minimum. At the same time, the nation must reduce the fear of crime that is so widespread in many parts of the country and among so much of the public. No nation that prides itself on being free can tolerate crime and disorder of such dimensions.

This Third Annual Report of LEAA consists of three major sections. The first contains a detailed report on the activities of the various offices that make up LEAA headquarters. The second section contains the reports from each of the 55 State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies. The third section contains financial and other data relevant to all LEAA funding programs and other expenditures.

While the report covers the entire 12 months of FY 1971, it also describes the reorganization of the agency that was announced on May 18, 1971, just six weeks before the end of the fiscal year. That reorganization constituted the most sweeping restructuring of the agency in its three-year history.

This, then, is the report of an agency, at the fiscal year's end, in transition to a new internal structure, from a centralized to a decentralized organization. It is also the report on an agency that doubled its funding level as Congress appropriated the resources so vitally needed in the war on crime.

The Administrator recently had occasion to review the activities of LEAA for presentation to the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the House Committee on Government Operations. The Administrator's testimony predicted that the eventual results of the LEAA program will comprise "one of the nation's signal achievements of this century." He noted that a great many heartening results already were apparent and that some could be seen in the reports from the State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies included in Chapter 7 of this Annual Report.

The testimony went on to say: "Three years ago, no nationwide crime control program existed. Today, it is a reality; in every state, it is a cooperative venture among the state, city, and county governments, working together to plan and carry out hundreds of programs covering the entire Criminal Justice System.

"In many quarters--the public sector, the Criminal Justice

System--there is now a widespread feeling that meaningful programs to deal with crime have at last been fashioned, are at last being carried out, that there is now a realistic basis for hope.

"President Nixon's commitment to crime control and improvement of the Criminal Justice System is both deep and abiding. Promises made on this issue are promises kept.

"For the future, reducing crime nationally will not be an easy job. It will not be cheap, in either labor or money. But it can be done, and the present LEAA program must be the major vehicle for doing it.

"For those without blinders, ummistakable signs of progress already are evident. Many more will become apparent if we can have unmatched dedication by local, state, and Federal officials; responsible assistance from the public; and continued support from the Congress....

"In many ways, American citizens are safer now than they were three years ago. A year from now, they will be safer than they are today.

"The decade of the 1960s ended as the most lawless in our history. The decade of the 1970s can end with crime long since under control, if we are not diverted from our task..."

Respectfully submitted,

Jerris Leonard

JERRIS LEONARD
Administrator

Richard W. Velde
Associate Administrator

Clarence M. Coster
Associate Administrator

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NOTE TO READER

As a rule, dollar figures and statistics in this Annual Report are accurate as of June 30, 1971, the close of FY 1971. Exceptions are noted as such and are included to give a more complete picture of LEAA expenditures of FY 1971 funds. Spending of FY 1971 funds after the close of the fiscal year was authorized by the Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91–644).

With minor exceptions, dollar figures appearing in the Appendix have been verified by the Budget and Accounting Branch of the Office of Operations Support of LEAA. In Table 2, Discretionary Grant Abstracts, production requirements of this volume precluded verification of grants beyond 71–DF–900.

1

Summary of FY 1971 Activities

Congress established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90–351) to undertake the first comprehensive national attack on crime in the history of the nation.

The role of LEAA is to reduce crime and delinquency by encouraging and assisting states in developing comprehensive plans to fight crime, by providing massive Federal funding to carry out those plans, by undertaking research in law enforcement, and by providing leadership and guidance to state and local units of government in their efforts to improve all facets of the criminal justice system.

By the end of FY 1971, its third year of operation, LEAA had expended $860 million of Federal funds in this national effort. Some $370 million had gone directly to support improvement and upgrading of police activities.

President Nixon in 1968 called for decisive action against crime in the United States. When he became President, the budget of LEAA was $63 million. The President urged the Congress to raise the funding level for LEAA dramatically—almost four-fold—in FY 1970. The Congress responded with appropriations of $268 million for that fiscal year. The President asked the Congress virtually to double funding levels for LEAA in FY 1971. The Congress again responded with an initial appropriation of $480 million and a supplemental appropriation of $49 million, for a total of $529 million in FY 1971.

The President expressed his continuing confidence in the LEAA program when signing the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91–644), which added important amendments to the basic Act. He said:

"In America, law enforcement has been and must remain primarily the responsibility of state and local governments. However, the financial burden of carrying out this responsibility rests heavily upon those governments. They now spend more than $7 billion annually on programs to control crime.

"Significantly, the legislation I am signing continues the important block grant approach of providing Federal financial assistance to hard-pressed state and local governments so that they can accomplish necessary improvements in their law enforcement and criminal justice activities. . . .

"Our goal is the increased effectiveness of our criminal justice system in order to reverse the unacceptable trend of crime in our nation. . . .

"Crime inflicts an unacceptable degree of anguish upon law-abiding Americans. The criminal, too, is an individual who must be rehabilitated and given the opportunity for a truly constructive life. Because the prevalence of crime affects each and every person in very human terms, I am determined to ensure that our efforts succeed."

LEAA Administrator Jerris Leonard (right) with Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS REPORT

Several developments significant for LEAA took place in FY 1971.

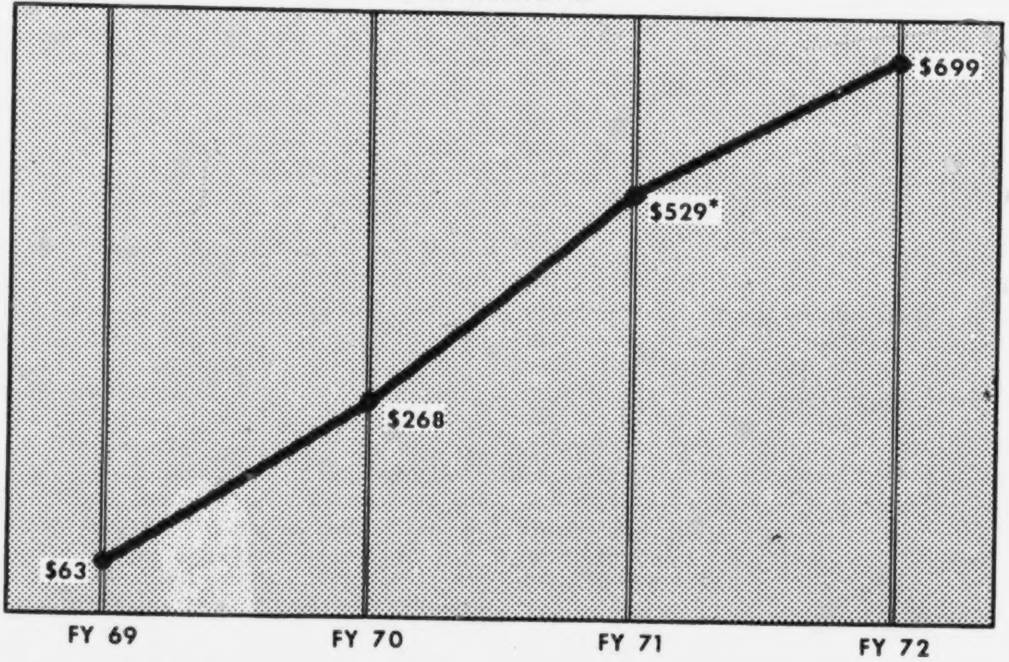
Expenditures in all areas of improving the criminal justice system were up sharply as the Congress increased funding levels for LEAA. Spending levels by major office within LEAA are described briefly later in this chapter and in more detail in chapters covering the activities of each office.

The Congress amended the basic Act establishing LEAA and made a number of significant changes in the law. A detailed description of the amendments is included in this chapter in a section called Major Amendments, below.

LEAA itself was completely reorganized in the closing weeks of FY 1971 in the most sweeping restructuring in its history. A brief description of the major elements of reorganization is included in this chapter, in a section called Reorganization, and an exhaustive report on this development appears as Chapter 2 of this Annual Report.

Other significant developments include co-sponsoring the nation's first National Conference on the Judiciary, reported on in Chapter 3; funding the first National Jail Census and funding a survey of all expenditures and employment in the nation's

LEAA APPROPRIATIONS
IN MILLIONS



*Includes FY 71 appropriation ($480) and FY 71 supplemental ($49).

criminal justice system, both reported on in Chapter 6; and supporting the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the first National Conference on Corrections, the results of which will be included in the LEAA Annual Report for FY 1972.

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES OF STATES

Most of the activity generated by LEAA funds takes place in the states. The other activities of LEAA, including developing guidelines, conducting research, and providing technical assistance, all assume a support role in relation to the activities of the states.

This year, for the first time, the LEAA Annual Report contains individual reports from each of the State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies (SPA), which are state agencies established to receive and distribute LEAA funds. Their reports are included in Chapter 7 of this Annual Report.

The states reported on their greatest needs, major action programs, other action programs, big city programs, and miscellaneous activities.

The reports indicate that common needs among the states include upgrading law enforcement, courts, and corrections personnel; new and better communications systems; more effective community relations projects; better juvenile delinquency programs; and narcotic addiction treatment and drug abuse prevention programs.

The reports provide evidence that more and more law enforcement agencies are turning to regionalization as a means of meeting difficulties occasioned by outdated or unwieldy jurisdictions. There are some 46,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States; many duplicate efforts and services and many are hampered by confining jurisdictional boundaries.

Almost all states stressed their use of LEAA funds to support new or additional police patrols. The range of innovation here is notable. In Texas, for example, cities have put into operation patrols ranging from a new foot patrol in Laredo to a new helicopter patrol in Dallas. On the other hand, residents of a public housing project in Minneapolis, Minnesota, wanted more police protection but suggested a citizen patrol force rather than regular policemen. The Minneapolis Police Department assisted in training eight residents, who patrol on foot and are unarmed. The unit handles less serious disturbances and offenses and reports more serious matters to the police.

LEAA funds also were used for patrols involving scout cars, motorcycles, and scooters and for new communications equipment which enables police departments to make far more efficient use of the officers on patrol at the time.

District of Columbia. Crime in the District of Columbia in recent years has been one of the nation's most serious law enforcement problems—because it is the nation's Capital, and because of the steady growth in the District's crime rate during the decade of the 1960's. President Nixon, therefore, has directed a marshaling of Federal resources toward a comprehensive anti-crime battle in the District, making the Capital a showcase of law enforcement efforts. LEAA has played a major role in this effort through substantial funding in every area of the District's criminal justice system.

It now appears that the many law enforcement programs recently launched in the District may be having a positive impact. In FY 1971, the city's crime rate dropped by 18.7 percent, the first decrease in any fiscal year since 1956.

Police improvement programs have been cited often by members of the criminal justice community as among the most effective areas of funding toward reducing the District's crime rate. President Nixon, early in 1970, requested the Congress to authorize an increase in the District's police force from 3,643 to 5,100 men. LEAA funding of $1.2 million provided resources for an overtime program until that level was reached, late in 1970. Other programs, such as police training and education, were also funded by LEAA.

A growing drug abuse problem undoubtedly contributed to the increasing D.C. crime rate during the last decade. LEAA has addressed the problem through funding to the Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA) for methadone maintenance, detoxification, and abstinence programs begun in early 1970. The NTA effort has grown from treatment of 150 addicts at the start of the program to 3,500 addicts by the end of FY 1971. A $2 million discretionary grant was recently awarded to NTA for continuation, improvement, and expansion of the drug abuse program.

LEAA funding in the field of corrections has been directed at a wide variety of programs. These include a project which allows prisoners to attend Federal City College, halfway house programs, and a job placement program. Department of Corrections facilities have been augmented through a discretionary grant for a Psychiatric Treatment Unit.

All major elements of the District's law enforcement community are being assisted through a grant for a computerized crime information and analysis system for tracking offenders through the entire criminal justice system. Known as project TRACE (Tracking, Research, and Analysis of Criminal Events), the system became operational on January 1, 1971. It helps to streamline many of the functions of police, courts, and corrections by maintaining data on persons at time of initial contact with the police and following them through the stages of bail or conditional release, probation, institutionalization, parole, work release, or any other diversionary process.

HOW LEAA OPERATES

Congress established LEAA to channel funds to states for improving their law enforcement capabilities. It also directed LEAA to undertake certain other activities. Descriptions of the major areas of activity of LEAA follow.

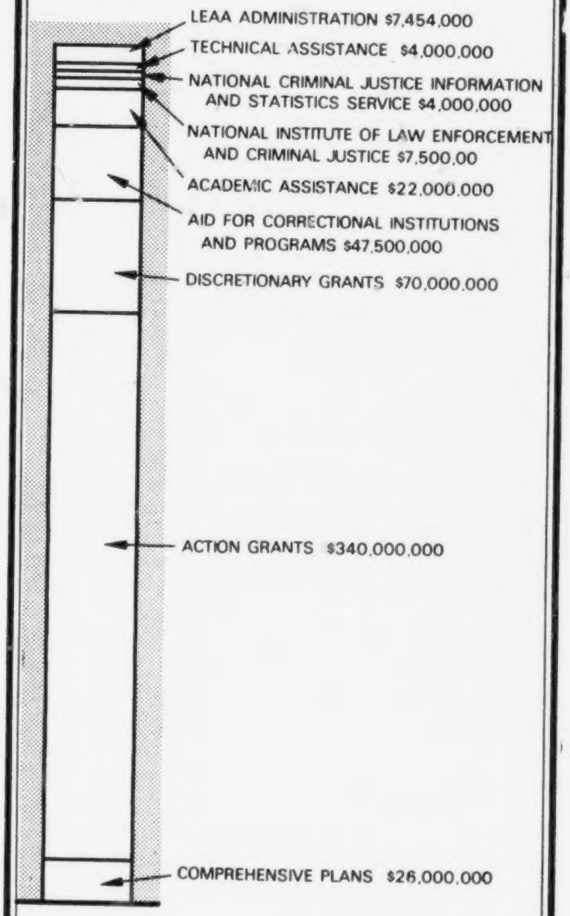
Comprehensive plans. LEAA serves 55 jurisdictions —the 50 States and American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Each jurisdiction has a State Planning Agency (SPA) which is required by law to be the recipient of LEAA planning, block action and discretionary funds.

Before an SPA can receive its block action funds, it must develop a comprehensive state plan for improving law enforcement. It is awarded a planning grant (based on its population) to support the SPA and underwrite its development of the comprehensive plan. Except as noted below, it must pass on 40 percent of its planning grant to units of local government to assist them in developing the plan.

Most states have a number of Regional Planning Councils which combine local units of government for more effective use of resources. There are presently more than 450 such councils. Congress in FY 1971 required that representation on the Regional Planning

DISTRIBUTION OF LEAA FUNDS

FY 1971 BUDGET: $529,000,000*



*INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

Councils include public agencies maintaining crime control or reduction programs, in addition to representation from law enforcement agencies and units of local government as required by the 1968 Act. The SPAs themselves are also required to maintain this representation.

Congress also required SPAs to assure that major cities and counties receive funds to develop plans and coordinate local activities. However the law now allows LEAA to waive the requirement that 40 percent of each state planning grant be passed on to units of local government, if the requirement is inconsistent with the development of a state comprehensive plan.

State planning requires not only the preparation and updating of plans for improving criminal justice systems during the fiscal year, but also the projection of funding commitments 4 years beyond that year. Total planning grant awards increased from $20.9 million in FY 1970 to $25.8 million in FY 1971.

Grants. When LEAA approves the comprehensive plan, it then awards each state a block action grant to put the plan into effect. The grants are called "block" because they are awarded as a lump sum. They are called "action" because they intended to carry out Part C of the Act, the action section.

LEAA also awards discretionary grants directly to states, cities, counties, and other units of government. Congress authorized LEAA to award 15 percent of its total action funds at its discretion for promising projects. A major portion of these funds has gone to the nation's largest cities to help them deal with crime problems.

The Federal share for most action programs is 75 percent, with the states providing the remaining 25 percent; the breakdown is 50–50 for construction projects; and the Federal share for correctional facility construction (Part E grants) may be up to 75 percent.

During FY 1971, the states were required by law to pass on at least 75 percent of their block action grants to local governments. Beginning July 1, 1972, states will pass on the percentage of action funds equal to the total local government expenditures in relationship to the total state and local government expenditures for law enforcement during the preceding fiscal year. (*See section on Major Amendments, below.*)

Block action grant awards increased from $182.7 million in FY 1970 to $340 million in FY 1971. Discretionary grants increased from $32 million in FY 1970 to $70 million in FY 1971.

Research. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research arm of the agency and carries out programs of research and development to advance the state of the art of law enforcement and criminal justice. The Institute awards funds for innovative projects in crime control, new equipment and techniques.

Education. Under the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), LEAA awards funds to colleges and universities which, in turn, provide grants and loans for college study by law enforcement professionals and students preparing for careers in criminal justice. About 10 percent of the nation's uniformed police have attended college courses through this program, and thousands of preservice students have received tuition loans under the program. LEAA obligated $20.9 million for LEEP in FY 1971, up from $17.9 million in FY 1970.

Statistics and systems analysis. During FY 1971, LEAA carried out research and development programs in statistics and systems analysis. These programs were designed to strengthen statistics research and make statistics on crime and criminal justice more available to the criminal justice community, and to apply new concepts of systems analysis both to LEAA operations and to criminal justice operations at the state and local level.

Other programs.

LEAA made plans in FY 1971 to establish a National Criminal Justice Reference Service. This is intended to be an information service for the entire law enforcement and criminal justice community. Its staff will collect relevant research and development reports and will document action project results sponsored by LEAA, by other Federal agencies, and by state and local criminal justice agencies, universities, private and community organizations, and individuals.

BACKGROUND

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-197) established a program of funding research and demonstration projects to improve law enforcement, crime prevention and administration of criminal justice.

The policy of providing Federal funds for state efforts in law enforcement and criminal justice received strong endorsement in 1967 from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. That Commission said it perceived a need for a Federal assistance program "on which several hundred million dollars annually could be profitably spent over the next decade."

Basic Act. The following year, Congress established the nation's first large-scale comprehensive program attacking crime and delinquency. That program was embodied in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351).

Congress said in that Act that it found a "high incidence" of crime that threatened the "peace, security, and general welfare" of the nation. It said that law enforcement needed to be better coordinated, intensified, and more effective at all levels of government. Further, Congress found that "crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by state and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively."

Congress said its declared policy was "to assist state and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level by national assistance."

It said the Act had the threefold purpose to: "(1) encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement; and (3) encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and apprehension of criminals."

The Act further called for special efforts in the areas of organized crime and civil disorders; it established a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct research; it established an academic assistance program to further education among law enforcement personnel; it directed LEAA to collect, evaluate, publish and disseminate statistics and other data on the condition and progress of law enforcement in the nation; and it authorized expenditures of $100,111,000 for the first two years, FY 1968 (or the portion thereof remaining) and FY 1969.

The Act was approved by the Senate on May 23, 1968, and by the House of Representatives on June 6, 1968. It was signed into law by the President on June 19, 1968. Congress approved appropriations for FY 1969 on August 9, 1968, and on October 21, 1968, LEAA formally came into being as the first Administrators took office under recess appointments. By December 19, 1968, all states had established State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies (SPA).

Congress amended the basic Act in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-644), which was signed into law by the President on January 2, 1971. A detailed description of the amendments contained in this law is given below.

Administration. LEAA operated for most of FY 1971 without an Administrator, because the Congress was considering legislation which, when finally enacted, changed the powers and duties of the three-member Administration.

Administrator Jerris Leonard, formerly Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, was sworn in on May 12, 1971.

Other members of the Administration during FY 1971 were Associate Administrator Richard W. Velde, formerly minority counsel of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, who took office in March 1969, and Clarence M. Coster, formerly Chief of Police in Bloomington, Minnesota, who took office in December 1969.

Funding. In the 1968 Act, Congress authorized funding levels for LEAA of $100,111,000 for FY 1968, the same amount for FY 1969 and $300,000,000 for FY 1970.

In the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, Congress authorized funding levels of $650,000,000 for FY 1971, $1,150,000,000 for FY 1972, and $1,750,000,000 for FY 1973. It decreed that funds appropriated for any fiscal year might remain available for obligation by LEAA until expended. And it required that beginning in FY 1972, not less than 20 percent of action funds must be allocated for the new corrections program established by Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970.

Congress provided appropriations of $63 million for LEAA's first year, FY 1969, of $268 million for FY 1970, and of $480 million for FY 1971. It added $49 million for FY 1971 in a supplemental appropriation.

Staff. LEAA began in 1968 with a staff of 25 persons (15 professional and 10 clerical). By the end of FY 1969, the staff totaled 121 persons, about half professional and half clerical.

An active recruitment and placement program during FY 1970 resulted in an increase of 170 professional and administrative personnel for a staff total at the end of FY 1970 of 291. LEAA had an authorized complement of 343.

During FY 1971, the personnel ceiling for LEAA was raised first to 380 positions and then to 448 positions. At the end of FY 1971, the agency employed 382 persons.

YEAR IN REVIEW

The central mission of LEAA is specific—to reduce crime and delinquency by assisting state and local units of government to improve their law enforcement and criminal justice system capabilities across the board.

Discretionary grants are a vital part of the LEAA program. The Congress has authorized LEAA to spend 15 percent of its action funds in these discretionary grants.

Discretionary grants are designed to supplement state programs. They are used to compensate small states and large cities and counties which may receive proportionately less in block action grants. And

LEAA Appropriations History

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Activity	Actual 1969	Actual 1970	Actual 1971	Supplemental 1971	Actual 1972
Grants for development and implementation of comprehensive plans	$19,000	$ 21,000	$ 26,000	—	$ 35,000
Matching grants to improve and strengthen law enforcement:					
Allocations to states according to population	24,650	182,750	340,000	—	416,695
Allocations to states or localities as determined administratively	4,350	32,000	70,000	—	73,005
Aid for correctional institutions and programs	—	—	—	47,500	97,500
Technical assistance	—	1,200	4,000	—	6,000
Technology analysis, development and dissemination	3,000	7,500	7,500	—	21,000
Manpower development	6,500	18,000	21,000	1,500	31,000
Data systems and statistical assistance	—	1,000	4,000	—	9,700
Management and operations	2,500	4,487	7,454	—	12,019
Total, obligational authority	60,000	267,937	479,954	49,000	698,919
Transferred to other agencies	3,000	182	46	—	—
Total appropriated	63,000	268,119	480,000	49,000	698,919

they are used to support promising projects and programs which do not receive funding from states.

Awarding of discretionary grants was an important activity of LEAA headquarters in FY 1971. (Much of the authority in this area now rests with the Regional Offices following reorganization and decentralization of LEAA near the end of FY 1971.)

The following pages present a chronological account of a portion of the LEAA activities as reflected in the awarding of a number of discretionary grants and in certain other events during FY 1971.

On July 1, 1970, the first day of FY 1971, LEAA awarded seven grants totaling $528,238 to help finance crime control research. The grants were to:

(1) Develop a model building security code that would safeguard property against criminal acts in the same way that municipal codes guard against fire.

(2) Evaluate the New York City College Research Foundation's family crisis intervention experiment in two public housing projects. Specially-trained New York Housing Authority police officers are attempting to resolve family disputes in a program that began last year under an LEAA grant.

(3) Develop new pre-trial criminal procedures or consolidate current procedures as a means of reducing trial delays without sacrificing the legal rights of defendants by decreasing the number of stages and decision points in criminal litigation.

(4) Study drug use among young people and its relationships to school performance, crime involvement, attitudes towards authorities, participation in school disorders, drug acquisition, treatment methods, and the like.

(5) Study the feasibility of evaluating certain types of correctional treatment for exceptional children and adults.

(6) Study the feasibility of estimating the volume and pattern of bookmaking through a public survey.

(7) Survey crime victimization and potential victimization and its economic and social impact in the District of Columbia.

The next day, $582,000 more was awarded for such purposes as:

(1) Research on ways to speed court case processing.

(2) Methods for collecting and analysing data on criminal justice expenses.

(3) The preparation of a manual on regional and municipal mobile-portable police radio systems.

(4) A study of organized crime's effect on the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, New York.

(5) An executive training program for administrators of Federal and state courts.

(6) A study of the merits and drawbacks for different methods of calendaring criminal proceedings.

Two weeks later LEAA awarded a $250,540 grant to the Illinois Attorney General's Office to work out a new concept for fighting organized crime. The approach includes a novel application of civil law to the antitrust and tax aspects of racketeering.

In July LEAA also conducted a press demonstration of Project SEARCH, the System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories, which is a computerized communications network providing participating agencies with information about crimes and criminals which had theretofore been exchanged only to a limited degree.

On July 29 LEAA announced a new program to train disadvantaged persons for law enforcement careers.

A month later LEAA awarded a $228,301 contract to the International Association of Chiefs of Police to establish a National Bomb Data Center for collecting statistics on bombing incidents, injuries, and deaths. LEAA studies had shown that most police departments are poorly equipped to meet the growing threat to public safety of explosives in the hands of anarchists.

On August 27 LEAA announced that it was awarding $18.4 million to 881 schools participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) to assist persons studying full or part time in law enforcement and criminal justice courses leading to degrees.

On October 13, LEAA announced that it would sponsor workshops for law enforcement agencies to demonstrate a promising new technique for investigating violent crimes. The process was a new method for detecting metal traces on a person's hand or clothing.

On December 3, LEAA announced the award of a $215,037 grant to the Knapp Commission to investigate alleged police corruption in New York City. The city provided $122,128 of its own money for the same purpose. The commission was to determine the nature and extent of the relationships between organized crime and police corruption.

Not long thereafter LEAA invited local and state public safety agencies to participate in a three-week training course in the disposal of homemade bombs at the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. The course was the first of an 18-month series to give special experience to 300 such officials in 130 priority areas which have agencies serving major urban or school populations.

Just before Christmas LEAA awarded $166,792 to the American Bar Association's Young Lawyers Section to conduct a nationwide drug problem educational program in 500 communities.

On December 31, 1970, LEAA issued regulations forbidding employment discrimination by state and local governmental agencies receiving LEAA crime control program funds. LEAA said it would require compliance reports from some grantees in 1971 and from other grantees during the following year. The regulations apply to all state and local governments that administer, conduct, or participate in any program or activity receiving LEAA aid.

Right after the new year began LEAA held its fourth national training conference to help state and local law enforcement agencies combat organized crime.

At about the same time the Census Bureau surveyed more than 11,000 households in Dayton, Ohio, and San Jose, California, for LEAA to obtain useful law enforcement and criminal justice data about the frequency of crime, where and when it is most likely to occur, the effect on victims, and the cost to them and to the community.

On January 6, 1971, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice announced a program designed to provide police, courts, and corrections with hard information on better ways to utilize existing manpower, improved training methods, and better equipment. The Institute has projects underway on bomb disposal methods, the development of such scientific devices as those to detect hidden heroin, a light, inexpensive, portable patrolman's radio, nonlethal weapons, etc. The ten major areas for the Institute's 1971 plan were:

(1) Crime prevention and deterrence.

(2) The improvement of law enforcement operations and management.

(3) The upgrading of prosecution and court processes.

(4) Offender rehabilitation and corrections reform.

(5) The prevention and control of collective violence.

(6) White-collar crime.

(7) Program evaluation.

(8) The demonstration and dissemination of new technology.

(9) The prevention and control of organized crime.

(10) The encouragement of criminal justice research.

On January 7, LEAA announced the results of the nation's first census of local and county jails, which showed that more than one-half of the inmates in those institutions were being held for reasons other than a court conviction. The count by the Census Bureau revealed that there were more than 160,000 prisoners, of which almost 8,000 were juveniles. Some 35 percent of the prisoners were arraigned and awaiting trial. Another 17 percent were being held for other authorities or were not yet arraigned. About 85 percent of the jails had no recreational or educational facilities, about 50 percent had no medical facilities, and 25 percent had no visiting facilities. More than 25 percent of the cells were in buildings more than 50 years old. Six percent of the cells were in buildings more than 100 years old.

On January 8, LEAA revealed that it was reserving $25 million of its $70 million in discretionary action funds for use in 178 of the country's large, heavily populated cities and counties with urgent crime problems. These political jurisdictions are also entitled to apply for grants from the remaining $45 million in LEAA's discretionary action grant funds, just as any other city, county, or state government would be.

On January 26, LEAA announced that its Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory was fully operational. The National Bureau of Standards developed the laboratory and is operating it with LEAA funds at Gaithersburg, Maryland. Some $400,000 was aloted for its use during the 1971 fiscal year. The laboratory sets standards for police hardware as well as security equipment for correctional institutions, business establishments, and homes. The highest priority is to test and set standards for protective equipment—body armor, shields, helmets, gas masks, and fire resistant clothing. Other important areas are vehicle safety and warning equipment, such as sirens, lights, and automatic alarm systems.

Two days later, LEAA announced the award of $350,178 to 39 colleges and universities to finance law enforcement college studies by criminal justice agency personnel and by promising students preparing for careers in the police, courts, or correctional fields. It was the second such award of the fiscal year.

On February 16, LEAA announced that Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the surrounding Bernalillo County would serve jointly as a Pilot City in the agency's new crime reduction program. Pilot Cities are intended to produce model criminal justice systems through intensive studies and simultaneous programs to improve police, courts, and corrections agencies. The results achieved in each Pilot City will be disseminated to other metropolitan areas throughout the nation for possible adoption. Albuquerque-Bernalillo County is the fourth municipality selected under the program. The others are San Jose-Santa Clara County, California; Dayton-Montgomery County, Ohio; and Charlotte-Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

On the same day, LEAA said it was awarding some $121,000 for programs to:

(1) Conduct eight Bureau of Prisons seminars on innovative training for correctional institution personnel.

(2) Evaluate omnibus pretrial hearings, which are a means of consolidating all pretrial motions into a single judicial hearing.

(3) Study factors that distinguish criminal from noncriminal psychopaths.

(4) Report on police air mobility.

On April 13, LEAA announced awards totaling more than $485,000 to finance programs to control drugs, combat juvenile delinquency, enhance corrections personnel training, and develop a device for detecting concealed weapons. The largest grant was $154,000 to Norfolk County, Massachusetts, for a drug control program, including two treatment centers in Quincy.

On April 19, LEAA announced an award of contracts to three companies totaling some $640,000 to develop a lightweight, two-way radio that police patrolmen can easily carry. The transceiver, as it is called, would fill the critical police communication need that was documented in a survey of some 500 law enforcement agencies. The object is to produce a radio that is lighter, more reliable, less expensive, and more suited to police work than are current models. The transceiver would permit a patrolman to remain in contact with his headquarters while he is on a foot beat or away from his patrol car and would be light and small enough to be carried without hindrance and provide the possibility of hands-free operation.

On April 19, LEAA also announced that it had awarded $257,000 to finance the first 14 months of a five-year study of juvenile corrections programs.

On April 26, it was announced that LEAA would fund a $15,000 national conference to explore ways to increase minority group employment in law enforcement careers. The conference, at the Marquette University Law School, was to bring together 30 police administrators, police personnel officials, college police science faculty members, and representatives of public interest groups.

Three weeks later, LEAA launched a program to assist law enforcement agencies expand their minority group hiring and it stated its readiness to provide interested police departments with the requisite technical assistance. These teams were also to be made available to assist the courts if judges requested such help from the Department of Justice in the course of suits over alleged employment discrimination, as Attorney General John N. Mitchell noted in a statement. He added that later in the year LEAA would be disseminating to law enforcement agencies throughout the country a set of voluntary general guidelines and recommendations on recruitment, selection, promotion, and assignment as they affect minority group members. The programs grew out of the Marquette University conference.

On May 18, Administrator Leonard called upon the Nation's news media to assume a larger role in covering crime and the nation's criminal justice system. In a speech in Milwaukee before Sigma Delta Chi, the national professional journalism fraternity, the LEAA Administrator said that there are critical gaps in the public's awareness of both the nature of the problems of crime and the fight against crime.

On May 27, Administrator Leonard announced that the District of Columbia would receive $3 million for its narcotics abuse treatment programs.

On June 2, the Attorney General announced that LEAA had awarded $434,000 to the International Association of Chiefs of Police to finance the continued operation of the National Bomb Data Center. At the same time, he said that LEAA would spend $45,000 to investigate the feasibility of training dogs for multipurpose detection, so that the same dog would search for both concealed heroin and explosives.

On June 4, Attorney General Mitchell announced that he had appointed Judge Irving R. Kaufman, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in New York city, to be chairman of a national committee to study juvenile justice. The program was to be run as a pilot project financed by LEAA. The goal was to reform and modernize courts, laws, and procedures for dealing with juveniles. In 1969 almost one-half of all persons arrested for serious crimes were under 18 years of age.

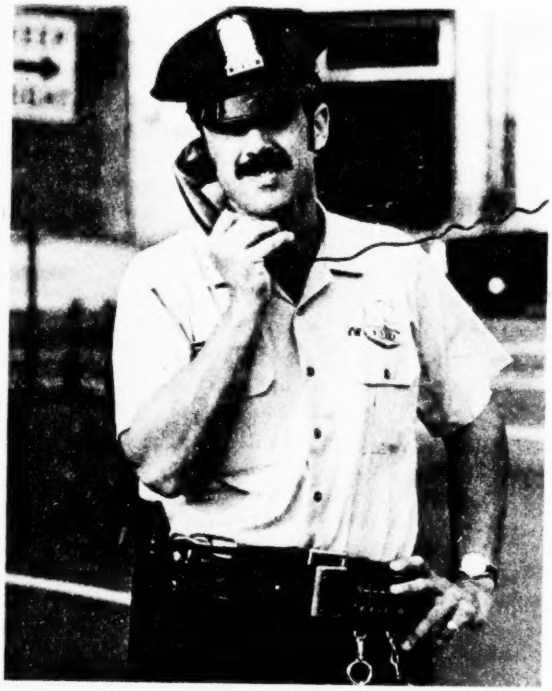
On the same day, it was announced that LEAA would grant $7.5 million as a part of a $10 million program for a citywide New York narcotics prosecution force. The project's goal is the more effective and expeditious prosecution of felony narcotics cases in the city through the concentration and coordination of all criminal justice resources. The program would achieve its goal by the creation of a special force of investigators, prosecutors, defense services, and probation and corrections officers in narcotics courts.

On June 8, it was announced that LEAA had awarded more than $322,000 to the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, Detroit, Michigan, to finance the creation of an organized crime task force concentrating on selected targets for investigation and prosecution. The 25-man task force of personnel from the county prosecutor's office, the county sheriff's department, and the Detroit Police Department were to work closely with the Federal Strike Force operating in Detroit, the Michigan Intelligence Network Team, and the Michigan Attorney General's Organized Crime Division.

On June 11, it was announced that the Administration had sent Congress a bill providing that LEAA would pay $50,000 to the surviving families of state and local police officers killed in the line of duty.

On June 23, it was announced that the United States Parole Board would begin using a computerized data bank of information to assist the board in improving its decisions on prisoner release. The computer system, which contains five years of data on parolee characteristics and parole experience tables, was developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency under $357,371 in LEAA grants.

On June 29, Administrator Leonard announced LEAA grants totaling more than $440,000 to create 140 new jobs to help improve law enforcement on Indian reservations in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Mr. Leonard said the project was to finance the selection, training, placement, and employment of community service officers on Indian reservations.



REORGANIZATION

A major reorganization and decentralization of LEAA was effected in the closing weeks of FY 1971. (For a full description of the reorganization, see Chapter 2.)

The reorganization was announced by the Administrator on May 18, 1971.

A Task Force had been appointed six weeks before and had conducted a broad reconnaissance of the operations of the agency. It recommended that major changes were in order and that the agency had to be brought into full compliance with Presidential Directives pertaining to regionalization and decentralization. The Task Force further recommended that duplication in reviews of grant applications be eliminated, that new audit and evaluation capabilities be developed, and that the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice be reorganized.

The recommended changes in review procedures and other paper work followed guidelines established by the President's Federal Assistance Review (FAR) program. That program carries out President Nixon's plan for decentralizing the Federal government, a plan intended to speed delivery of Federal services to citizens and to bring Federal decision-making closer to the people affected by those decisions.

The priorities of reorganization, then, were to decentralize operational activities and to provide for greater reliance on and aid to state and local government.

A major element of reorganization was to place in the Regional Offices much authority for grants review and other decision-making which previously had been placed in headquarters in Washington, D.C. Regional Offices also took on primary duties in providing technical assistance to states and other agencies. The function of headquarters after reorganization was to develop over-all plans and policies, to channel funds through Regional Offices to SPAs, to develop and implement guidelines, and to support Regional Offices in delivery of technical assistance in the form of expert advice. Headquarters also continues to operate the National Institute and to maintain certain other administrative and service activities.

The reorganization plan was put into effect immediately. LEAA opened three new Regional Offices, in New York City, Kansas City, Kansas and Seattle, bringing the agency into conformity with Presidential

Directives as to the location of regional offices. The LEAA staff assigned to Regional Offices increased from 88 to 116.

A new Office of Audit and a new Office of Inspection and Review, both reporting directly to the Administration, were established. The audit staff of the agency was increased from 22 positions (19 professional and three clerical) at the beginning of FY 1971 to 40 positions (32 professional and eight clerical) after reorganization. The Task Force statements on these two new offices are included below.

The Introduction to the Task Force report best describes its rationale and its major conclusions. The text of the Introduction follows.

The Task Force—appointed by then Administrator-designate of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Jerris Leonard—began work March 29, 1971.

During the next six weeks the Task Force was thoroughly briefed by the Administrator, Associate Administrators and staff of LEAA. These briefings provided an overview of the purposes and operation of the Administration. The Task Force also made visits to a selected number of reigonal offices and state planning agencies. It reviewed appropriate parts of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and amendments, as well as LEAA directives, manuals, reports and explanatory documents. It called for and received individual recommendations from staff members of LEAA and statements of goals and objectives from LEAA officials. It consulted with individual staff members to gain further information and understanding of LEAA operations.

In presenting this report, the Task Force is virtually unanimous in all recommendations. Whatever minor differences occurred simply involved alternative approaches.

It is clear from a reading of the Act and its amendments that the appropriate goals of LEAA as mandated by the legislation are to assist state and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime and to increase the effectiveness, fairness and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government—and more specifically, to encourage state and local governments to adopt comprehensive plans of law enforcement, to make grants and provide technical assistance and guidance to assist them in strengthening their law enforcement systems, and to encourage and conduct research directed toward the development of improved methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and apprehension of criminals.

Implicit in the legislation is that LEAA cannot itself directly deal with crime, but rather that LEAA must provide leadership, direction, and assistance in combatting crime which, the Act states, is a local problem that must be dealt with by state and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively.

Also implied in the block-grant concept embodied in the legislation is the belief that more power and authority should be shifted from the Federal government to state and local governments. President Nixon has proposed revenue-sharing as a major step in this direction. The block grant provisions of the act as well as the nature of LEAA's program serve to aid in the achievement of this goal.

In attempting to determine the kind of program and organizational structure needed by LEAA to most effectively carry out its mission, the Task Force considered the problems and weaknesses in the present structure. It also established goals that the new proposed structure should achieve. These include:

(1) Greater delegation of authority to:
  (*a*) Improve the delivery system.
  (*b*) Improve LEAA's effectiveness in the field.
  (*c*) Balance the workload to avoid cyclic crises.
  (*d*) Improve manpower utilization.
(2) Strengthen lines of authority.
(3) Create a structure amenable to an "impact" concept.
(4) Create a structure readily adaptable to:
  (*a*) Program changes.
  (*b*) New program responsibility.
(5) Consolidate allied functions to avoid duplication of efforts.
(6) Create a vehicle for continuous program planning and evaluation.
(7) Improve the viability, productivity, and impact of research and information dissemination.

The essential thread running through the entire Task Force recommendation is the decentralization of the LEAA operation by expanding markedly the authority and responsibility of the regional offices as the best means of improving the delivery system. To provide that the regional offices will be able to carry out their expanded responsibility, substantial increases in staff and resources are recommended for these offices. Related to this is the recommendation that the Washington office place greater emphasis on leadership, policy-making, support and coordination functions, and shift the major responsibility for execution to the regional offices.

LEAA must develop stronger relationships with state and local decision makers—executives and legislative leaders—if the intended LEAA mission is to be achieved. It is hoped great strides will be taken in this direction through strong regional directors, substantial increases in regional staff personnel, and the overall recommended structure, mainly within the newly proposed Office of Criminal Justice Assistance.

President Nixon, in fact, has asked the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to join with the heads of the nine departments and agencies in a review of existing relationships between centralized authorities and their field operations. In the President's own words:

> This review is designed to produce specific recommendations as to how each agency: (1) can eliminate unnecessary steps in the delegation process; (2) can develop organizational forms and administrative practices which will mesh more closely with those of all other departments; and (3) can give more day-by-day authority to those who are at lower levels in the administrative hierarchy. Decentralized decision-making will make for better and quicker decisions—it will also increase cooperation and coordination between the Federal Government on the one hand and the states and localities on the other. Those Federal employees who deal every day with state and local officials will be given greater decision-making responsibility.

The Task Force believes much more stress must be placed on developing an "impact" concept—gearing operations for maximum impact on the problem. This requires intensive planning and evaluation—setting objectives, priorities and goals, and measuring results. For this reason, the recommendation is made—to be expanded later in this report—that a high level Inspection and Review Office be established as a staff function to the Office of the Administration. Likewise, a strengthening of the external audit function is recommended with the general guideline and goal of shifting the financial audit function to State audit agencies to be assisted and guided by LEAA.

Thus, a major thrust of the Task Force's recommendation is that a structure be developed and a general operating policy be established that are directed toward more concentration and impact in specific areas. It appears that presently there is a tendency to spread resources too thinly so that many efforts have developed minor results, and even those that may have made significant impacts are difficult to measure.

One important way in which this "impact" concept can be implemented is by moving Institute efforts in this direction, and by proper application of discretionary and technical assistance funds.

Another major thrust of this recommendation is to consolidate allied functions to avoid duplication of effort, mainly by shifting all purely support and administrative functions to the newly proposed Office of Operations Support so that the program and substantive areas can better concentrate on their missions.

Audit. Following is the text of the Task Force reorganization plan as it pertained to the Office of Audit:

> In view of the sensitivity of criminal justice operations, the relative novelty of the State planning system created by LEAA, and a considerable local disdain for compliance with Federal regulations on grant funds, it is strongly recommended that the Audit Office be clearly established in direct relation to the Administrator.
>
> LEAA's Audit Office should adopt the objective of removing itself from direct financial audit and aim instead at producing state capability to provide this audit under proper guidelines. This will free manpower for more intensive work in program and performance audit which badly requires attention. Greater investigative ability should also be developed to improve the potential for short-notice examination of reports of questionable situations.
>
> The Task Force recommends that by the beginning of the next calendar year, LEAA should have a staff capable of carrying on its audit responsibilities without departmental assistance. Internal audit, including audit of regional offices, should be carried on by the Department of Justice.

Inspection and Review. Following is the text of the reorganization Task Force report relating to the Office of Inspection and Review:

> The Task Force recommends that an Office of Inspection and Review be established immediately within the Office of the Administration to provide leadership, supervision, and coordination for LEAA's planning and evaluation activities. The jurisdiction of this Office will extend to all LEAA.
>
> A small staff of four to six professional employees headed by a Senior Specialist is recommended. With strong support from the Administrator and Associate Administrators, a small office can provide an effective planning and evaluation program by drawing upon the resources of LEAA's line operations.
>
> The Office should define, quantify, and establish goals and objectives for each program within LEAA, and for the LEAA program as a whole. The Office will be responsible for developing the process by which LEAA's goals and objectives are established. This will involve initiating or soliciting proposed goals and objectives from both within and outside LEAA (note Attorney General Mitchell's directive to LEAA to participate with state and local governments in establishing national standards and goals); coordinating proposed goals and objectives among all interested LEAA divisions; and recommending goals and objectives to the Administration for establishment.
>
> The Office will assign priorities and develop procedures whereby the resources of the agency will be committed most heavily to the highest priority goals and objectives. Both discretionary and technical assistance funds should be more carefully focused on the highest priority targets of the LEAA program. The Office can assist the Administration by developing procedures to see that the use of discretionary and technical assistance funds are generally consistent with the established objectives and highest priorities of the agency.
>
> The Office will develop timetables for meeting established goals and objectives, and identify program managers responsible for meeting those schedules.
>
> The Office will assure that an adequate performance measurement system is established to provide periodic Administration review of progress toward planned goals and objectives. The Office primarily would have a planning, monitoring, and general supervisory role with respect to timetables and performance measurement. For actual implementation, the Office would rely heavily on the management evaluation staff in the Office of Operations Support.
>
> The Office will assure the planning and development of management information which will support performance measurement and related management functions, and provide information and data necessary for special studies and program performance evaluation. This function is primarily one of planning and coordination. The necessary information system must be carefully planned (this is now beginning through a contract for a GMIS), coordinated, and refined when operational in order to be useful for management purposes. In both planning and implementation of a system, the Office will draw heavily on the resources of all LEAA line divisions.
>
> Where progress toward established goals is not made, the Office will recommend and monitor studies or analyses to determine the reasons for lack of progress, and steps that should be taken to improve progress.
>
> The Office will promote the development of evaluation standards, guidelines, data requirements, etc., to be applied to individual grants and projects. It will assure that results of project evaluations are effectively reported, organized, collated, and disseminated through LEAA's information and technical assistance channels.
>
> The Office will assure that adequate technical assistance in evaluation is being provided by responsible LEAA divisions and offices to SPA and other grantees.
>
> The Office will encourage research and development initiatives (by the Institute or others) in areas involving new or improved methods of evaluation. This could include direct methodological studies (e.g., how to evaluate police

patrol tactics in a small city); or evaluation of a particular program likely to result in improved evaluation methods (e.g., evaluation of the LEAA-funded six-state organized crime intelligence systems); or large scale evaluation efforts (e.g., Pilot Cities).

Finally, the Office will review budget plans, determine their relationship to LEAA's established objectives and goals, and provide independent advice to the Administration on budget levels and allocations. While the budget advisory role is most important, great care must be taken that the very small staff of the Office does not become involved in the budget preparation process. Its function should be restricted to policy advice on budget plans. All budget preparation activities should be carried out by the Office of Administrative Management.

The clear vesting of executive authority in the Administrator as well as the Administrator's express intention that all employees have personal access to him, indicate that heavy demands will be placed on his time for the resolution of personnel questions. Particularly in the transitional period the Administrator may wish to call on the Inspection and Review Staff to assist him in resolving personnel problems brought to his attention either individually or through the line channels.

MAJOR AMENDMENTS

During FY 1971, Congress made several major changes in the basic law regarding LEAA. These changes were contained in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91–644), which was signed into law on January 2, 1971.

The Act amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in the following ways:

Troika. The original Act stipulated that the Administration of LEAA would consist of an Administrator and two Associate Administrators; that they would be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that no more than two of them would be of the same political party.

The law further stipulated that it would be the duty of the Administration—the Administrator and the two Associate Administrators—to exercise all of the functions, powers, and duties of LEAA.

The new amendments established the same offices within the Administration but exempted the party affiliation requirements until after the end of the term of either of the then two incumbents.

The amendments define the powers of the Administration members as follows: "The Administrator shall be the executive head of the agency and shall exercise all administrative powers, including the appointment and supervision of Administration personnel. All of the other functions, powers, and duties created and established by this title shall be exercised by the Administrator with the concurrence of either one or both of the two Associate Administrators."

Representation. The new amendments require that representation on all SPAs and Regional Planning Councils must include, in addition to law enforcement agencies, "public agencies" maintaining crime control or reduction programs.

Planning grants. The new amendments give LEAA authority to waive the requirement that SPAs pass on 40 percent of their planning grants to units of local government; the requirement can be waived if enforcement of it would be inconsistent with the development of a state comprehensive plan. But the amendments require that "major cities and counties" receive planning funds to develop input into state comprehensive plans.

New action programs. The amendments add two new areas for action programs. They involve establishing Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils for units of local government with more than 250,000 population and establishing community-based delinquency prevention programs.

Matching funds. The law changes the federal share for all action programs (except construction) from 60 percent to 75 percent of the total cost of the programs. This provision authorizes the waiver of local matching funds in the case of Indian Tribes. Beginning with FY 1973, the law requires that 40 percent of the local match be appropriated money as opposed to goods and services. Under this provision, 10 percent (40 percent of the local match of 25 percent of the total cost) must be in cash. The remaining 15 percent of the local match can be services or property donated by the local unit of government.

Salary limitations. The limitation on the use of funds for compensation of law enforcement personnel was made to apply only to "police and regular law enforcement personnel." It does not apply to compensation for personnel engaged in research, development, demonstration or other short-term programs.

High crime areas. Language has been added to provide that each plan approved must indicate that adequate assistance is to be spent in areas characterized by "high crime incidence and high law enforcement activity."

Action funds. Beginning with FY 1973, the requirement that states pass on 75 percent of their action funds to local units of government will be modified. Under this provision, states will pass on to units of local government the percentage of action funds equal to the total local government expenditures in relationship to the total state and local government expenditures for law enforcement during the preceding fiscal year. For example, if all non-federal spending for law enforcement in a state is found to consist of 25 percent in state funds and 75 percent in funds from local units of government, then the block action grant funds will be allocated accordingly—with 75 percent passed on to units of local government and 25 percent retained by the state.

State share. Beginning in FY 1971, states will be required to provide one-fourth of the non-federal funds for local programs funded from action funds passed on by the state to local units of government.

Unused funds. New language now provides for the reallocation of block grant action funds in the form of discretionary grants, where a state fails to have its comprehensive plan approved, and for the reallocation of block grants funds in the form of block grants to other states, where a state fails to use a portion of its block grant funds.

Discretionary funds. The new law increases the federal share of funding for discretionary grant projects to 75 percent. It adds a salary limitation identical to that in the block grant section. (*See above.*) The provision authorizing discretionary grants only to states or units of local government was retained. The law makes applicable to discretionary grants the 10 percent "cash match" or "hard match" requirement, beginning in FY 1973, the same as for action funds. (*See above.*)

LEEP grant. The law modified the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) to allow grant funds to be used for the purchase of books. Previously, this use was limited to the payment of tuition and fees.

Curriculum development. The law authorizes a new curriculum development program to supplement LEEP. Grants under this section may be for up to 75 percent of the total cost of the program.

Training. The law authorizes regional and national training programs and workshops, provided they do not duplicate the FBI training program.

Organized crime training. The law authorizes a special training program for state and local organized crime prosecutors.

Corrections. In Part E, a new Part in the Act, a new corrections program was authorized for construction and improvement of correctional programs. The new funds, beginning in FY 1972, will amount to at least 20 percent of the total funds allocated for regular action programs. They will be distributed according to need, with 50 percent going to states in block grant form and 50 percent being allocated by LEAA as discretionary grants. The federal share of these programs is 75 percent.

Authorization. The law authorized funds for the following three fiscal years as follows: FY 1971, $650 million (of which $120 million was for Part E); FY 1972, $1.15 billion; and FY 1973, $1.75 billion.

Criminal penalties. Special criminal penalties for the misuse of LEAA funds were added. They provide for up to 5 years in prison and a $10,000 fine for violations.

Activities of Major Offices

Following are condensed reports of the FY 1971 activities of major elements of LEAA headquarters. More comprehensive and detailed accounts of those activities are provided in subsequent chapters of this Annual Report.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

LEAA funding for criminal justice assistance in FY 1971 was nearly double the FY 1970 level, increasing from $263 million to $505.8 million. This sharp increase in funding, combined with the legislative amendments set forth by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 and the reorganization of LEAA in the last month of FY 1971, represents significant growth in LEAA's criminal justice assistance activities.

Block action grants to states totalled $340 million in FY 1971, compared to $182.75 million in FY 1970 and $24.64 million in FY 1969. Discretionary grants increased from $32.25 million in FY 1970 to $70 million in FY 1971. Planning grants and technical assistance also increased substantially.

The states distributed nearly 85 percent of their block action grants to police, courts and corrections programs in FY 1971. Increased funding for courts and corrections received particular emphasis, with grants for courts programs nearly three times their FY 1970 level and corrections grants nearly double.

Block grant spending for courts, prosecution and defense programs in FY 1971 was allocated primarily to court management and information systems. Other programs funded included code and procedure revision, recognizance and bail reform, construction, judicial training, court equipment and alternatives to prosecution.

The overall average allocation of block grants to corrections programs rose to a record 32.32 percent in FY 1971. Over a third of these funds were used for community-based programs (halfway houses, group homes, court diversion projects, etc.). Lesser amounts went to prison programs improvements, personnel training, construction of new facilities, and probation and parole improvements. Discretionary funds were allocated primarily to improvements in probation and parole services.

Funding for police programs was allocated to many diverse projects seeking to strengthen police capability throughout the country. Discretionary grants provided support in such varied areas as recruitment of bomb disposal specialists, personnel selection and evaluation, regional crime laboratories, forensic equipment, family crisis intervention units, and policing of public or low-income housing.

The structure and staffing of criminal justice assistance funding has undergone extensive change under the reorganization of LEAA. Responsibility for this function was placed in a new office, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA); the Office of Law Enforcement Programs was abolished. The broad thrust of reorganization was to decentralize, placing more review and award authority in the Regional Offices, which were increased from seven to 10. OCJA is now concentrating on developing technical assistance capability to provide expertise in police, courts, corrections, civil disorders, organized crime, and narcotics and dangerous drugs. The office also remains responsible for the development and implementation of policy for the criminal justice assistance program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, in its effort to encourage research and development in the law enforcement field, formulated a "Program and Project Plan for FY 1971" emphasizing crime reduction in five areas: stranger-to-stranger street crime, particularly robbery and assault; burglary; drug-related crimes and traffic in narcotics; collective violence; and organized crime. Institute projects have stressed improvements in the operations of police, courts and corrections to deal with these problems.

In FY 1971, the Institute funded 101 projects with awards in the form of grants, contracts, pilot grants and transfers of funds to other federal agencies. For the first time, the Institute participated with the Office of Law Enforcement Programs in the award of 17 discretionary grants to state and local governments for cooperative research and development projects totaling $1.9 million. Other awards included 50 graduate fellowships and three visiting fellowships. The Institute's FY 1971 budget totalled $7.5 million.

A wide range of research and development projects was funded to support police operations. These included projects in the areas of tactical analysis, bomb defense, narcotics, equipment, forensic science, personnel and management. For example, a grant to the U.S. Army supported the training of dogs for bomb detection; while other grants included funding for the development of optical bomb inspection equipment and new methods for inspection, neutralization and disposal.

Police equipment standards evaluation and testing is being accomplished through the Law Enforcement Standards Center, established within the Institute under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards.

Awards in the area of police personnel included a grant to develop a performance appraisal program and a grant to develop psychological standards for police selection.

In FY 1971, the Institute continued to support projects to improve the nation's courts. Court operations were examined through grants totalling more than $540,000 awarded to improve the processing of criminal cases and explore means of more expeditious treatment of defendants. Three law revision studies were funded, and four projects were funded for studies of court facilities and equipment.

Several projects examined the operations of juvenile justice, including a $164,000 grant to the Institute of Judicial Administration for the first phase of a project to formulate standards for juvenile justice. The young offender problem was also explored in a number of grants to study the causes and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

In FY 1971, the Institute's program in correctional research concentrated on a series of projects to evaluate existing programs and to set standards for effective rehabilitation. Various alternatives to incarceration are being explored through a community treatment study, an evaluation of work-release programs, and an evaluation of California's probation subsidy program and its relevance for other states. The Institute also sponsored two conferences for correctional administrators and researchers.

The Institute has undertaken several major projects in the area of demonstration and dissemination of research. Most notably, the Pilot Cities Program provided funds to selected cities for comprehensive improvement in each aspect of the criminal justice system. In FY 1971, there were four Pilot Cities in operation.

Significant results and findings from Institute funded projects were made available through the dissemination of 19 final reports in FY 1971.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION

Participation in the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP)—the principal program of the Office of Academic Assistance—increased dramatically in FY 1971. There were 73,280 persons—criminal justice personnel or persons preparing for criminal justice careers—who received LEEP grants and loans to finance their studies at 891 educational institutions. In the previous year there were 54,778 students in the program at 735 schools.

As in the previous year, the majority of participants were in-service students. There were 59,953 (82 percent) who were in-service and 13,327 (18 percent) who were preservice. Those in-service included 48,698 police personnel, 8,465 corrections employees and 2,790 representatives from the courts and other agencies.

Grants again predominated over student loans. Seventy percent—51,092 awards—were grants. Of the 22,188 loans made under the program, 8,861 were to in-service officers.

The great response to the program from criminal justice practitioners created a critical dollar shortage in some areas of the Nation. Institutions' requests for funds totaled $63 million, while the LEEP budget was $21 million. Consequently, OAA deobligated $808,000 from schools which could not utilize their LEEP funds completely and redistributed the funds to schools where the need was greatest.

A special effort was made during the year to increase the participation of accredited, predominantly black institutions.

At a conference in Atlanta in February, OAA conferred with representatives of these institutions to discuss ways of increasing their participation. Participation of these institutions totaled 7 in FY 1969; 18 in FY 1970; and 28 in FY 1971.

Stimulated by the LEEP program, a number of cities initiated police department salary incentive programs, compensating their officers for hours of college credit.

To help measure the impact of LEEP and to study ways of improving its administration, the OAA distributed a questionnaire about the program to 2,400 criminal justice agencies. Early returns showed that approximately 80 percent of these agencies were familiar with LEEP although only half of that group had employees participating in the program. A large majority of the respondents asked for lists of graduating LEEP recipients to help in recruiting personnel.

Also during the year, the OAA began implementation of 1970 legislative amendments which provide financing for criminal justice internships and programs to improve criminal justice education. For the summer of 1971 LEAA awarded a total of $119,000 to 50 educational institutions to finance internships for 262 students. Interns were students who had completed at least two years of higher education and who were enrolled in criminal justice degree programs. Working with police, corrections, courts and in other agencies the interns combined their classroom learning with work experience to obtain realistic knowledge of the fields of activity they are studying.

To implement the education improvement program, a supplemental appropriation of $250,000 was provided, and LEAA developed guidelines for circulation to all regionally accredited institutions of higher education. Under these guidelines, grants are available to assist planning for the development of undergraduate or graduate programs in law enforcement, education and training of faculty members, strengthening the law enforcement aspects of courses leading to an undergraduate, graduate or professional degree, and research into educational methods, teaching materials and curricula.

STATISTICS

In FY 1971 the National Criminal Justice Statistics Center undertook a wide variety of projects aimed at providing comprehensive statistics related to the criminal justice system. The Statistics Center completed several significant surveys, continued a number of ongoing projects, initiated new studies and launched plans for future research.

Technical assistance was made available to states for the development of sound criminal justice statistical capabilities. In other state and local assistance efforts, the Statistics Center awarded more than $1 million in discretionary and Statistics Center grants.

Two important statistical studies were published in FY 1971—the 1970 National Jail Census and Employment and Expenditure Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1968–69. Another report, Summary Report on the Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies, was prepared for publication early in FY 1972.

The 1970 National Jail Census identifies, for the first time, the number of jails in the United States and describes their facilities and the characteristics of their inmates. Plans have been made for a follow-up study focusing on inmates and programs and for a survey of juvenile detention and correction facilities. During FY 1971, the Statistics Center also assumed responsibility for the National Prisoner Statistics program, begun in 1926 by the Bureau of Census and conducted by the Bureau of Prisons since 1950.

The survey of expenditure and employment in criminal justice activities, published in December 1970, includes data on law enforcement, courts, prosecution, indigent defense, and correctional activities of federal, state and local governments. Initiated in FY 1968 by the Bureau of Census, the survey was expanded by the Statistics Center to provide a more complete picture of the criminal justice system.

Three surveys of victims of crime were completed to provide extensive data on crime and its impact. A National Crime Panel, designed by the Statistics Center as a stratified nationwide sample of 60,000 households, will be used for a continuing Survey of Victims of Crime. This Survey, scheduled to begin early in 1972, will provide information on crime rates by type of crime, victim characteristics, geographic distribution, and other data on an annual aggregate basis.

Plans were made in FY 1971 for a national criminal justice statistics data base which is expected to be operational in FY 1972. The base will include data from the 1970 Decennial Census, current census surveys, the Uniform Crime Reports and the Criminal Justice Employment and Expenditure Survey. Data will be available to the LEAA, State Planning Agencies, Regional Offices, and other public agencies. It will be accessible by remote computer terminal.

Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories), launched in 1969 to permit interstate exchange of offender history files, was further refined in FY 1971. A number of states which are not in a position to begin implementation of the total system are being assisted in developing a part of the system, i.e., for courts or corrections. During FY 1972, these states will arrive at final agreement on common data elements and will begin data collection.

Other significant developments by the Statistics Center in FY 1971 include the completion of The Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies, to be published in FY 1972, and funding for the development of a glossary of criminal justice terms, to be completed in FY 1973.

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

The Systems Analysis Center placed a priority on the development of five national-level information systems and also assisted states and local governments in their data processing efforts. A central goal of the

Center was to find ways in which systems analysis techniques may be used to improve the administration of criminal justice.

In conjunction with LEAA's Statistics Center, the Systems Analysis Center developed the National Criminal Justice Statistics Data Base—a computerized statistical information system—to include demographic data, crime statistics and geographical information which will facilitate analyses of the criminal justice system. This data base system was to become operational as a prototype system early in FY 1972.

A data processing system was developed to support LEAA's Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), the academic assistance program for criminal justice personnel and for persons preparing for criminal justice careers. The system is being used to maintain student and college LEEP accounts and to assist LEAA in fund allocation and program evaluation.

Developmental work was begun to create a Criminal Justice Information System—a total information system—which will integrate management of LEAA grant programs with research and statistical programs. For example, it will interface with the Data Base System so that data on LEAA grants may be studied in conjunction with statistical data.

Developmental work was begun on a Grants Management Information System which will be designed to monitor and manage LEAA-financed crime control projects and to provide information at any time on any project—from grant application through project completion and evaluation. The prototype of this system will be demonstrated in February 1972.

The Center provided data processing assistance to the LEAA's research and development arm, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, in the development of a National Criminal Justice Technical Reference Service. The Service will provide a comprehensive resource of technical information on law enforcement and criminal justice.

The Center's technical assistance to states and local governments included consultation on ways of using computer technology to improve court administration (including docketing, case loading and court room assignment), on using micrographic equipment for police record storage, and on the physical security of law enforcement computer systems, including the privacy and confidentiality aspects of automated criminal justice systems. The Center also assisted State Planning Agencies (SPA) in coordinating criminal justice data processing matters with their state executives, and the Center drafted procedures for developing state information systems that encompass all criminal justice agencies.

General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel operates as a staff office to the Administrator. The head of this office has the title of Assistant Administrator and General Counsel. He is assisted by a Deputy General Counsel who acts for him in his absence and at his request.

The primary function of the Office of General Counsel is to provide legal advice to the Administrator and the various program offices on actions affecting the operations of LEAA. The office prepares legislation affecting the operations of LEAA and comments on bills which may affect programs under the jurisdiction of LEAA. The General Counsel's office also drafts or approves all legal documents, and provides advice on legal matters concerning procurement and contracting. In addition, the office participates in all administrative hearings involving the agency and assists the Department of Justice in court proceedings on behalf of LEAA.

The General Counsel's Office assisted in preparing LEAA's legislative proposals for the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91–644). This Act substantially amended the Safe Streets Act and had a major impact on LEAA operations. It also provided funding authorizations for the LEAA program in FY 1971, FY 1972, and FY 1973. The office worked with the various program divisions of the agency in developing guidelines for the implementation of the amendments.

In conjunction with the Deputy Attorney General's Office and the Office of Management and Budget, the General Counsel's Office drafted the proposed Law Enforcement Revenue Sharing Act of 1970. This bill is one of the six special revenue sharing programs of the President and was the first such bill announced by the White House and introduced in Congress.

During the year, the General Counsel's Office rendered a number of legal opinions dealing with various provisions of the Safe Streets Act. These opinions covered such matters as the types of programs that could be funded under the Act and the limitations on expenditure of LEAA funds contained in the various laws of the United States.

In the contracts and procurement area, the General Counsel's Office provided legal advice to the Office of Operations Support on all legal aspects of LEAA procurement. This office developed general provisions for use in all LEAA contracts and assisted the Office of Operations Support in the development of the LEAA contract procedures and policies.

The office also prepared regulations prohibiting discrimination in the employment practices of LEAA fund recipients and assisted in the revision of the Justice Department's regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Prior to reorganization, the Office of Civil Rights Compliance and the Governmental Liaison Division of the Office of Public and Governmental Liaison were under the jurisdiction of the Office of General Counsel. In this capacity, the General Counsel oversaw the operation of these offices and assisted them in the implementation of their functions during the year. This office still cooperates with the Office of Civil Rights Compliance in dealing with legal matters which relate to LEAA's civil rights program.

Civil Rights Compliance

LEAA took major steps in FY 1971 toward developing a more effective civil rights compliance program affecting all recipients of LEAA funds.

Under reorganization, civil rights compliance functions are the responsibility of the Office of Civil Rights Compliance. The Office is headed by a Director, who reports directly to the Administrator.

Finally, the agency raised its number of investigations of complaints from 11 to FY 1970 to 31 in FY 1971.

The Task Force which drew up the reorganization plan recommended that the civil rights compliance function continue in the Office of Civil Rights Compliance.

The text of the Task Force comments on the Office of Civil Rights Compliance follows:

> This Office should be directed by an attorney who is well versed in statutes, orders, rules, and regulations pertaining to civil rights.
>
> This Office will develop procedures and guidelines for the operations of an audit system to inspect law enforcement assistance programs for compliance with civil rights statutes, orders, rules, and regulations, including those established by the Office of Administration. It will submit proposals to the Office of Administration for approval. When approved, such proposals would become policy. It will develop and submit proposed changes to such procedures and guidelines in the same manner.
>
> The Office should evaluate the law enforcement assistance programs to insure compliance with civil rights statutes, orders, rules, and regulations. Under the guideline of the Office of Administration, it should prepare correspondence to those state and local governments whose programs contain civil rights violations to persuade them to eliminate such violations.
>
> This Office should be responsible for preparing significant and difficult cases arising under violations of the various civil rights statutes, orders, rules, and regulations in order to present such cases to other Divisions of the Department of Justice for prosecution by trial. It should operate directly with trial attorneys in such cases to provide legal assistance and additional evidence as needed.
>
> This Office is charged with advising the Office of Administration on matters relating to legal and civil remedies in the enforcement of civil rights statutes, and shall prepare legal opinions for the Administrator on civil rights matters.
>
> This Office shall make recommendations concerning the development of programs, procedures, approaches, and techniques to reduce the number of occasions of interference with, or violations of, civil rights criteria contained in statutes, orders, rules, and regulations. It shall determine adequacy of existing civil rights legislation and recommend additional legislation needed to remedy certain violations which cannot be removed under present statutes.
>
> This Office shall also perform special assignments of importance for the Administrator concerning persuasiveness in personnel contacts, legal acumen, and a thorough understanding of the objectives of the Office of Administration.

BACKGROUND

LEAA programs are covered by civil rights laws, regulations and Executive Orders. The law prohibits discriminatory practices in LEAA programs based on race, color or national origin, and in some cases, on the ground of religion, creed or sex.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Justice Department-LEAA Equal Employment Opportunity regulations and the Executive Orders prohibiting discrimination in contracts involving the use of Federal funds, form the basic body of Federal civil rights laws affecting LEAA program.

The most significant development in the LEAA civil rights effort during FY 1971 was the establishment of an Office of Civil Rights Compliance, as a separate organizational unit. This office is responsible for monitoring civil rights compliance among LEAA's grantees and subgrantees.

LEAA's new civil rights compliance procedures allow a civil rights complaint to be resolved pursuant to state law, if these are appropriate compliance procedures paralleling those of Federal law. Typically, this would involve the enforcement of compliance responsibilities by the SPA, through state civil rights commissions or similar agencies. Should such state procedures not be available, or in LEAA's judgment not be adequate to resolve the particular complaint, then the Federal law would be involved.

This shared responsibility between state and federal governments is consistent with the block grant approach to funding implicit in the Safe Streets Act.

A civil rights compliance reporting system also was developed. Grantees and sub-grantees of LEAA financial assistance are required to file biennial compliance reports showing racial and ethnic employment data and other facts relating to the civil rights aspects of the recipient's operations.

Assignments of Title VI compliance responsibility were made by the Attorney General to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in two areas —higher education and hospital and health facilities. This means, that LEAA's Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), is subject to compliance monitoring by HEW. Similarly, grant programs involving juvenile detention facilities, alcoholic detoxification centers, and similar programs, are covered by the assignments to HEW.

Some 40,000 posters, advising the public of the prohibitions in discrimination in LEAA programs, were distributed to the State Planning Agencies (SPA) and to direct recipients of LEAA aid. Recipients are required to display these posters in conspicuous places about the physical facilities of the recipient.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The following Constitutional Amendment and provisions of existing law and regulations govern LEAA in carrying out its civil rights compliance responsibilities:

(1) The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution;

(2) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implementing Justice Department-LEAA Regulations (28 C.F.R. 42.101, *et seq.*, subpart C), under which "no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

(3) Justice Department-LEAA Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations (28 C.F.R. 42.201, *et seq.*, subpart D), requiring recipients of LEAA funds to adhere to equal employment opportunity standards.

(4) Executive Orders 11246 and 11375, dealing with employment discrimination under Federally-assisted construction contracts.

(5) Section 518(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize the Administration (1) to require, or condition the availability or amount of grant upon, the adoption by an applicant or grantee under this title of a percentage ratio, quota system, or other program to achieve racial balance or to eliminate racial imbalance in any law enforcement agency, or (2) to deny or discontinue a grant because of the refusal of an applicant or grantee under this title to adopt such a ratio, system, or other program".

The equal employment opportunity regulations governing Federal assistance programs from LEAA prohibit discrimination on the ground of race, color, creed or national origin, in "employment practices" of LEAA recipients.

As used in the regulations, the term "employment practices" means all practices relating to the screening, recruitment, selection, appointment, promotion, demotion and assignment of personnel and includes advertising, hiring, assignments, classification, layoff and termination, upgrading, transfer, leave practices, rates of pay, fringe benefits, or other forms of pay or credit for services rendered and use of facilities.

Prior to promulgation, the regulations were submitted to SPAs for consultation in accordance with Section 501 of the Safe Streets Act.

COMPLIANCE FORMS

Upon promulgation of the equal employment opportunity regulations, LEAA revised the assurances of civil rights compliance which it accepts from SPAs and discretionary grantees to include equal employment assurances. Similar changes were made in applications for assistance accepted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

This first civil rights compliance report form covers the following categories of recipients: All state police departments, state highway patrols and other similar state law enforcement agencies responsible for law enforcement on a statewide basis; all police departments in municipalities receiving LEAA funds; and all sheriffs' departments, county police forces or other similar public law enforcement agencies, operating on a city-wide or county-wide basis.

The compliance report form represents the combined efforts of LEAA and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

A similar civil rights compliance report form covering the balance of LEAA's assistance program is being developed. This report will cover courts and corrections and the grant programs of the Institute not covered in LEAA's first compliance form.

These two compliance reports, one covering police and sheriffs' agencies and a second covering the balance of LEAA's assistance program, will every two years provide an accurate picture of the national compliance posture of LEAA's assistance programs.

Compliance reviews, or periodic, systematic inspections of the facilities of LEAA recipients to determine if compliance with the federal civil rights laws exists, will be carried on by LEAA's audit staff. As part of its effort to get maximum state and local cooperation in civil rights matters, LEAA is cooperating with SPAs in establishing internal review and inspection procedures to assure compliance with Federal, state, and local civil rights laws.

MINORITY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

LEAA is funding a project to provide expert technical assistance in the recruitment, promotion, and retention of minority personnel in law enforcement.

The assistance is available to recipient law enforcement and criminal justice agencies which may or may not be under court orders to end discrimination through reformation of minority employment practices. Where a court is involved, the assistance is available to the court if the judge requests help in the course of suits over alleged employment discrimination.

This project arose from an LEAA-funded conference held in the spring of 1971 at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the question of how to expand employment opportunities in law enforcement for members of minority groups. About 30 police administrators, police personnel officials, college and university police science faculty members, and representatives of public interest groups participated.

At the group's urging, the Attorney General established an advisory task force to consider, on an ongoing basis, the problems relating to minority career development in law enforcement careers. This Task Force was later attached as an advisory body to the Marquette Center for Criminal Justice Agency Organization and Minority Employment Opportunities.

The Marquette Center has as its purpose addressing, in a comprehensive fashion, the many problems related to minority personnel practices in law enforcement. In addition to giving technical assistance to criminal justice agencies, the Center undertakes research in minority employment in law enforcement, holds conferences on a regional basis to determine the nature and scope of the problem, prepares manuals relating to successful minority personnel practices for use by the criminal justice community, and, in a more general sense, becomes a national repository of available learning relating to the minority citizen careers in law enforcement.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Liaison

The Administration is authorized under Section 513 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, to coordinate its program of federal assistance with other Federal departments.

The liaison office was designated as the Office of Intergovernmental Liaison and was part of the Office of General Counsel prior to the reorganization. Under the reorganization plan, the office was placed under the Assistant Administrator for Public Information and Congressional Liaison and is now called the Congressional Liaison Division. The responsibilities have always been to conduct the congressional liaison for LEAA and to provide general guidance in intergovernmental affairs.

The Congressional Liaison office, with guidance from the Assistant Administrator for Public Information and Congressional Liaison, performs liaison activities with Congressional leaders, committees and staffs, and individual members of Congress concerning legislative matters affecting LEAA and the law enforcement and criminal justice community, and other matters of mutual interest. The staff confers frequently with the Administrator, the Associate Administrators, and other policy and planning officials of LEAA; the Office of Management and Budget; and other Federal agencies in connection with Congressional liaison activities.

The Congressional Liaison Division is also responsible for the legislative liaison functions of LEAA. It prepares the LEAA position on pending legislation before Congress affecting the law enforcement and criminal justice community and LEAA in any way, researches legal questions and develops comprehensive reports on legislation after consultation with other organizational elements of the Department of Justice, and coordinates and cooperates with the Office of Legislative Liaison of the Department in carrying out these functions.

The Congressional Liaison Division also maintains liaison and coordination between the LEAA programs and the crime-related programs of other Federal aid agencies, including formulation and participation in joint assistance programs and avoidance of duplicative or overlapping efforts. It represents the Assistant Administrator for Public Information and Congressional Liaison at various meetings, and keeps him fully briefed on significant developments, performs special liaison assignments with officials of other Federal agencies and offices concerned with, or affected by, Federal responsibilities in the field of law enforcement. In addition, this office maintains general contact with state and local governments and their representative associations, leagues, councils, etc., to stimulate support, to increase understanding of the LEAA programs, and to handle general inquiries, criticisms, and reactions.

NO STANDING 7-9:30 AM 4-6:30 PM
NO PARKING ANYTIME

Audit and Inspection

The Audit and Inspection Division (now the Office of Audit) provided audit services pertaining to LEAA, to its constituent organizations and to parties performing under contracts, grants, or other agreements with LEAA.

The Director of the Audit and Inspection Division had responsibility under Section 521 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, to inquire into all fiscal, program and administrative activities of LEAA. Those inquiries could be in the form of audits, analyses or reviews, as appropriate.

On the basis of these inquiries, the Director is responsible for issuing factual reports and where appropriate, he is authorized to include recommendations for action. He recommends but does not direct changes in policies, procedures or operations of LEAA. He is authorized and directed to determine that reports he has furnished have been reviewed and properly acted upon. The Director is the authorized liaison official for LEAA on all audit matters.

The Audit and Inspection Division also is responsible for determining in each audit whether the compliance aspects of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have been complied with by grantees, contractors and subcontractors.

To carry out those functions during FY 1971, the Audit and Inspection Division had an authorized personnel complement of 22 positions (19 professional and three clerical). (*See below for increase since reorganization.*)

Workload. During FY 1971, the Audit and Inspection Division completed more than 50 audits, reviews, pre-award surveys of contracts and grants and inquiries into the nationwide operations of LEAA. Audit emphasis was on grants and contracts awarded to the 50 states and five territories.

Under a cooperative agreement, the audit staffs of other federal agencies perform audits of LEAA grants and contracts at field locations where they have resident auditors, using the Audit Guides supplied by LEAA. Those agencies forward their reports of findings and recommendations to the Division for review and for transmittal to the responsible LEAA program elements.

Audit reports were released covering: State Planning Agencies; the Law Enforcement Education Program; National Institute contracts; discretionary grants; technical assistance grants; contract proposals; audits for other Federal agencies; and overhead rates.

Comprehensive audits were completed in Maryland and Florida and begun in Alabama and in Massachusetts. In addition, an intensified audit program calling for a survey of all 50 states and a follow-up audit of 21 states was initiated late in the fiscal year.

Audit guidelines for SPAs developed during the audits of Maryland and Florida were tested in the audits of Alabama and Massachusetts. Those guidelines are for distribution to the SPAs, state audit agencies, Federal audit agencies and other audit organizations performing audits of SPAs, subgrantees, and contractors.

An Audit-Gram was developed for expediting the transmission of problem areas discovered in audits and investigations to the head of the applicable organizational element so that immediate action could be taken. The Audit-Gram is transmitted to the applicable official by the Director of the Audit and Inspection Division and outlines (in summary form) the issue, probable causes and recommendations.

An Audit and Inspection manual was issued setting forth the basic objectives, policies, standards and procedures for conducting, reporting and following up on reports.

In addition, an outline for a training program for state auditors was developed. The program is to begin operation in FY 1972. The Interagency Auditor Training Center provides the facilities and staff.

The Division has the responsibility for auditing the cost allocation plans of 19 state agencies in coordination with an Office of Management and Budget committee on the establishment of indirect cost rates as outlined in BOB Circular A–87. The responsibility is based upon the Federal agency having the largest amount of Federal money in a particular state agency.

As a result of orders issued by the Administrator during the implementation of reorganization, the audit staff was increased from 22 positions (19 professional and three clerical) to 40 positions (32 professional and eight clerical).

Operations Management

Administrative services for LEAA and its Regional Offices were provided during the first 11 months of FY 1971 by the Office of Administrative Management.

In the final month of the fiscal year, reorganization placed that function in the Office of Operations Support, established for that purpose.

The Office of Administrative Management was divided into six Divisions. They were:

(1) Audit and Inspection (*See above.*)
(2) Management Planning and Review.
(3) Financial Management.
(4) Personnel.
(5) Administrative Services.
(6) Contracts and Procurement.

Impact of Reorganization. The reorganization of LEAA had a significant impact on administrative functions and operations of the agency. That impact was felt with particular force in three areas.

(1) The delegation of greater administrative authority and the assignment of more administrative expertise to the Regional Offices mean that Operations Support has a smaller role in day-to-day Regional Office administrative activities. At the same time Operations Support continues to provide overall administrative guidance and specialized assistance to regional administrative personnel. Operations Support also continues to perform certain administrative functions, such as the payment of bills, which are not appropriate for decentralization.

(2) Certain administrative and support functions were consolidated in Operations Support. Those functions previously had been diffused throughout the agency. They included such functions as: reference

service and library; technical writing and editing; and grant post-award processing.

The consolidation was intended to provide more efficient administrative services and to enable program offices to devote more time to policy development, to technical assistance and to research responsibilities.

(3) The audit and inspection functions had been performed by a division within the Office of Administrative Management. Under reorganization, those functions were placed in a new office which reports directly to the Administrator. The move was intended to provide the Administration with better information on the expenditure of LEAA funds.

MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND REVIEW

The Management Planning and Review Division (now Management Evaluation) was responsible for providing staff assistance to the Administration in the formulation, coordination and evaluation of LEAA plans, policies, programs and organization.

Specifically, Management Planning and Review responsibilities included those of developing and administering the LEAA planning-programming-budgeting system, administering the Management Improvement/Cost Reduction program, coordinating the preparation of administrative manuals, developing and implementing performance measurement systems and conducting special evaluation studies as requested by the Administration.

The Management Planning and Review Division was authorized four positions (three professional and one clerical) during FY 1971 for the performance of its responsibilities.

As a result of the LEAA reorganization, the Management Evaluation Staff, which succeeds the Management Planning and Review Division, directly supports the Assistant Administrator, Office of Operations Support. Staff assistance to the Administration is performed as directed or requested.

Workload. During FY 1971, the major workload of the Division involved the preparation of special studies for the Administration. Four such studies were completed during the year: (1) the objectives, functions, cost and organizational requirements of LEAA's new Criminal Justice Reference Service; (2) the administrative requirements to implement a Law Enforcement Officers Group Life Insurance Program; (3) the objectives, functions, organization and procedures of LEAA's technical assistance program; and (4) the division of responsibility between LEAA's central office and its Regional Offices consistent with the President's Federal Assistance Review (FAR) Program.

Other major activities of the Division included providing staff support to the efforts of the Reorganization Task Force; technical representation and advisories to the proposal evaluation panels for the LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service and the Criminal Justice Information System; and coordinating LEAA's Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) submission. Additionally, the Division developed a proposed guide and companion coding structure for a LEAA Management Information System. The purpose of this guide was to establish a framework for the development of planning and evaluation of LEAA programs and projects.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Financial Management Division (now the Budget and Accounting Branch of the Administrative Management Division) is responsible for:

(1) Designing, implementing, and maintaining an adequate accounting system which conforms to the principles and standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States;

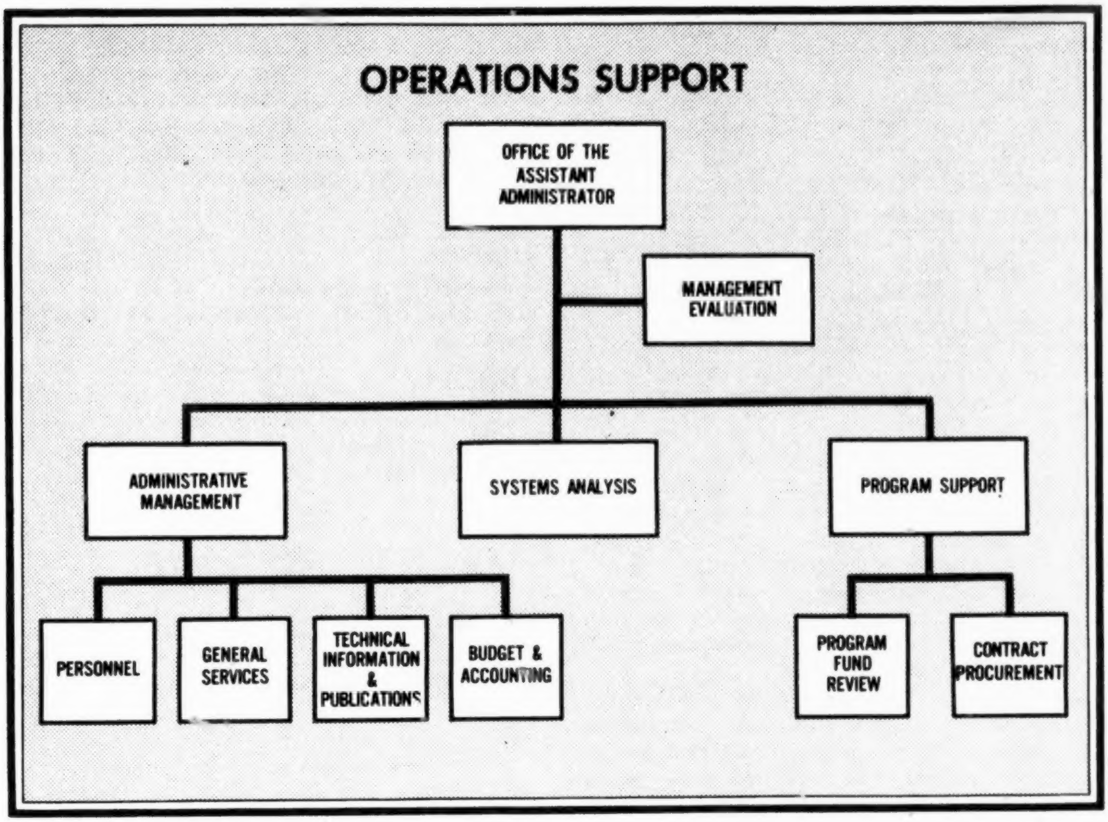
(2) Developing, and revising as necessary, the budget request for executing LEAA's approved budget through a system of budgetary controls such as allotments and apportionments; and

(3) Preparing financial reports to meet the requirements of Congress, of the Office of Management and Budget, of the Treasury Department, of the Department of Justice and of LEAA.

For FY 1971, the Financial Management Division personnel authorization was 14 (10 professional and four clerical).

These basic functions of the new Budget and Accounting Branch are unaffected by the reorganization. However, the new Branch also has responsibility for the billing and collection function of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) which was formerly in the Office of Academic Assistance.

Workload. Beginning in FY 1971, the Financial Management Division assumed full accounting responsibility from the Department of Justice along with all other related accounting functions except payroll. In the accounting area, the Division processed approximately (1) 55 documents per month setting up or revising letters of credit for LEAA grantees; (2) 450 documents per month dealing with other grantee payments; (3) 300 documents per month in the travel area (either travel vouchers or transportation payments); and 275 documents for the payment of com-


OPERATIONS SUPPORT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
MANAGEMENT EVALUATION
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
PROGRAM SUPPORT
PERSONNEL
GENERAL SERVICES
TECHNICAL INFORMATION & PUBLICATIONS
BUDGET & ACCOUNTING
PROGRAM FUND REVIEW
CONTRACT PROCUREMENT

mercial vouchers that constituted a total of approximately 13,000 documents per annum.

The Division designed and implemented a semi-automated accounting system in FY 1971 as a prelude to a complete automatic data processing accounting system. In addition, the Division designed and is producing summary level accounting reports such as the monthly report of obligations and expenditures by cost center and by major object and sub-object class.

Budget preparation. The Division provides basic and back-up materials for the formulation, presentation and revision of the LEAA budget as it moves from LEAA to the Department of Justice, to the Office of Management and Budget and finally to Congress.

The Division is responsible for the establishment and execution of a system of budgetary control to assure proper budgetary accountability. To that end, the Division currently maintains 13 fund budgets and approximately 27 internal operating budgets. Budgetary control also is maintained for two appropriation transfers to LEAA and for about seven reimbursable agreements.

PERSONNEL

The Personnel Division (now the Personnel Branch in the Division of Administrative Management) is responsible for formulating and implementing administrative policy in all personnel program areas. Those areas include position classification and pay administration, staffing, leave, employee relations and services, employee training, equal employment opportunities, employee recognition and incentives and personnel records and reporting.

For FY 1971, the Personnel Division was authorized five positions (four professional and one clerical).

As a result of reorganization, the Personnel Branch will administer for LEAA personnel authority which is commensurate with that possessed by the bureaus of the Department of Justice. Thus, it will have final classification authority for all positions of GS–14 and below and it will deal directly with the Civil Service Commission (instead of through the Department) in carrying out its recruitment responsibilities. Under reorganization, there also will be greater delegation of personnel authority to Regional Offices, particularly in the recruitment and placement areas.

Workload. At the beginning of FY 1971, LEAA employed 291 personnel out of an authorized complement of 343. During FY 1971, the personnel ceiling was to be increased first to 380 positions, as a part of the annual appropriation, and to a final figure of 448 positions as a result of a supplemental appropriation which became effective on May 25, 1971. Of these 448 authorized positions, LEAA employed 382 personnel at the end of the fiscal year.

In order to meet a particularly heavy workload, LEAA borrowed three professional personnel from the Department of Justice until the end of FY 1971.

Specialists. LEAA requires the services of a wide variety of specialists. Among them are: accountants, administrative officers, architects, attorneys, auditors, budget analysts, consultants, contract specialists, correctional specialists, and criminologists.

Also: Educational specialists, electronic engineers, grants management specialists, inspectors, inventory management specialists, juvenile corrections specialists, and loans collection specialists.

Also: Management analysts, operations research analysts, personnel management specialists, physical scientists, program analysts, public information specialists, research psychologists, social scientists, sociologists, statisticians, and systems analysts.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Division (now the General Services Branch of the Administrative Management Division) had responsibility for providing internal management services to LEAA in three areas.

Regarding publications and visual aids, the Division was responsible for coordinating LEAA requirements in printing and publications, visual aids, exhibits, motion pictures, still photography, and distribution.

Regarding property and services, the Division was responsible for property supply and accountability, for maintenance and renovation of space and for provision of telecommunications for LEAA offices, grantees and contractors.

Regarding records management, the Division had responsibility for files classification, for directives systems, for correspondence management, and for forms management.

For FY 1971, the Division was authorized 18 positions (10 professional and eight clerical).

As a result of reorganization, publications and visual aids functions were placed in a new Publications Management Branch within the Administrative Management Division. In addition, there was a decentralization of authority to the Regional Offices in the areas of property acquisition, management and disposition; of utilization of General Services Administration motor pools; and of control of excess Federal property.

Workload. The Division oversaw the printing of 95,374,260 pages of LEAA materials, the writing of five scripts for police training films on civil disturbance, the development and maintenance of a mailing list of more than 35,000 names, the production of visual aids for budget hearings before Congress and for various briefings held during the year, and the photographing of major events of interest to LEAA, such as the National Conference on the Judiciary held in Williamsburg, Virginia.

In the area of records management, the Division worked with the National Archives and Records Service to develop LEAA policy and procedures manuals for management of directives, forms, reports, correspondence, files and mail.

In the area of property and services, the Division implemented an automatic data processing property accountability system. More than 6,597 items of property were listed. More than 800 items of equipment, with a total acquisition cost of $220,000, were acquired, recorded and loaned to grantees. The Division prepared renovation plans and floor layouts for the central headquarters building in Washington, D.C., and initiated steps to acquire additional or new space for Regional Offices. The Division requested 18 Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) installations for LEAA grantees.

CONTRACTS AND PROCUREMENT

The Contracts and Procurement Division (now the Contracts and Procurement Branch of the Program Support Division) had responsibility in FY 1971 for the development, negotiation, award, administration and termination of all contracts, interagency agreements and procurements, with the exception of grant applications and awards.

The Division also was responsible for procurement of services and supplies for the Regional Offices.

The Division had a complement of nine professional and two clerical employees.

Workload. In FY 1971, the Division processed: 1,230 purchase or delivery orders; 46 interagency agreements; 19 contracts; and 17 requests for proposals. The FY 1971 commitments and obligations amounted to $7,314,398.

2

Reorganization of LEAA

On May 18, 1971, six weeks before the expiration of FY 1971 and six days after he was sworn in, Administrator Jerris Leonard announced the decentralization of LEAA in the most sweeping reorganization in the agency's brief history.

Decentralization involved transferring to Regional Offices major responsibilities which had been placed in headquarters in Washington, D.C. That was done in response to Presidential directives on decentralization and regionalization.

The reorganization also involved cutting down on processing time and duplication of review of grant applications and other paperwork. That was done in response to guidelines developed by the Federal Assistance Review (FAR) program of the Office of Management and Budget. FAR was established to oversee the President's plan for restoring the balance of federalism by decentralizing the Federal government from Washington.

The reorganization plan was developed by a Task Force appointed, at the direction of the Attorney General, by then Administrator-designate Leonard on March 29, just 28 days after he was nominated by the President.

The Task Force concluded, and the Administration agreed, that LEAA should be more aggressive in implementing the President's call for a "new federalism" in which decision-making is decentralized from Washington and takes place closer to the people affected by the decisions.

Decentralization is consistent with the "block grant" approach to Federal funding and it was carried out in the spirit of that approach. LEAA is the original "block grant" agency in that it was the first major agency mandated by Congress to provide funds to states in large blocks instead of on a piecemeal basis.

An important part of decentralization was increasing LEAA's Regional Offices from seven to 10 in number; new offices were opened in New York City, Kansas City, Kansas, and Seattle. LEAA had been operating under FAR guidelines permitting compliance with regionalization with fewer than 10 regions, but this increase brought LEAA into full compliance with the call for 10 regions contained in the Presidential directives.

Associate Administrators Richard W. Velde (left) and Clarence M. Coster with charts of new LEAA structure

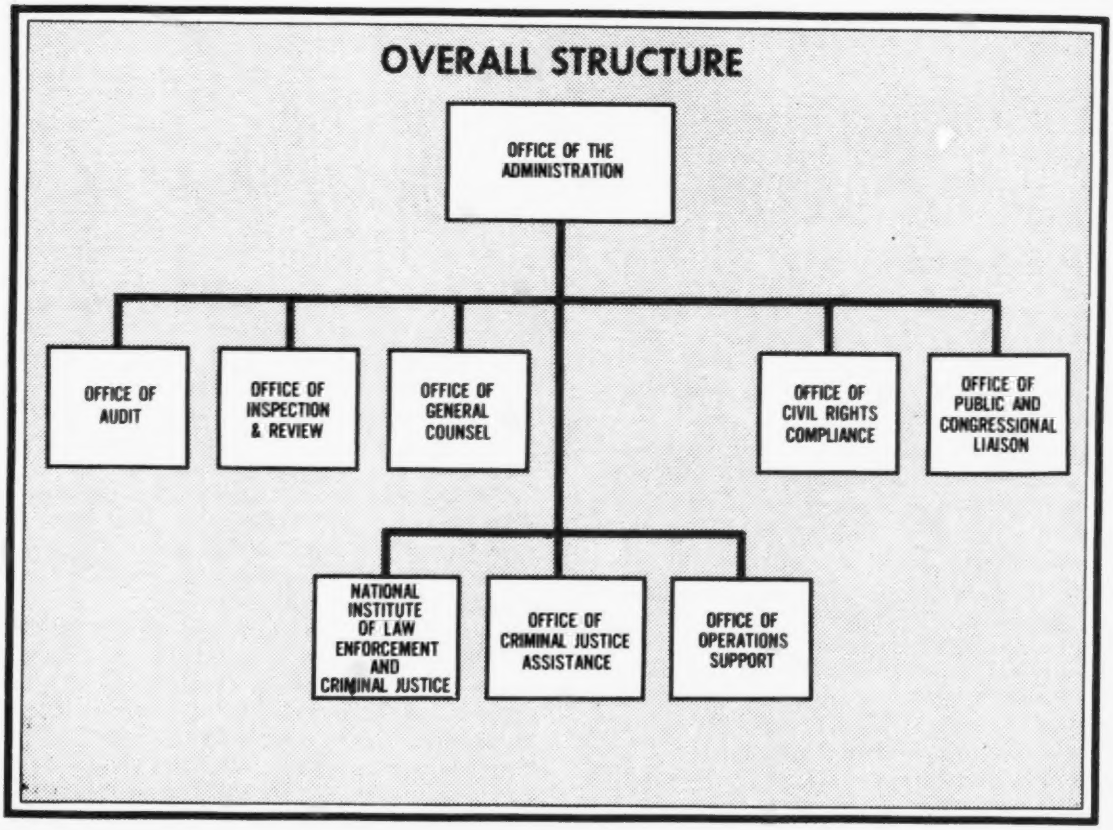
Under reorganization, Regional Offices were given substantially increased authority for final grant review. They also became a primary source of technical assistance for State Planning Agencies (SPA) and other agencies and units of government.

The function of headquarters now is to develop over-all plans and policies, to channel funds through Regional Offices to SPAs, to develop and implement guidelines and to support Regional Offices in providing technical assistance in the form of expert advice. Headquarters also operates the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of LEAA; the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, which is a document service; and several programs involving statistical research and application of systems analysis to improving the criminal justice system.

Administrator's statement. In announcing reorganization on May 18, 1971, the Administrator issued a statement on the reasons for the move and on the thrust of the major elements of reorganization.

The full text of the statement follows.

> Some six weeks ago, I appointed a Task Force to study the LEAA program, to determine its strengths and weaknesses, and to recommend ways it can be made more effective. I told the Task Force to let the chips fall where they may, and they have.
>
> The report is now completed, and its general recommendations will be carried out over the next few months.
>
> A great deal has been accomplished by the LEAA program in less than three years. A nationwide crime control program is a reality; and it is a reality in every state, where the states are carrying out programs in cooperation with their cities and counties.
>
> But my candid feeling is that the LEAA program has not done enough; that it has weaknesses which have been a brake on progress; and that major changes must be undertaken now. That is my view; it is the Task Force's view.


OVERALL STRUCTURE

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF AUDIT
OFFICE OF INSPECTION & REVIEW
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
OFFICE OF OPERATIONS SUPPORT

As you know, LEAA provides financial and technical assistance to state and local governments to improve their criminal justice systems. In Fiscal 1969, LEAA's first year, the budget totaled only $63 million. This year, the budget is $480 million; and President Nixon has requested a $698 million budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

One major part of the reorganization involves creation of a new Office of Criminal Justice Assistance. This Office will review grant applications and provide technical assistance; in short, it will be our delivery system for aid to the states. In the past, reviews of applications have taken too much time; there has been too much duplication of effort; too many multiple reviews. Under the reorganization, duplication will be ended; review time will be shortened. Authority to give final review for nearly all types of grants will be placed in our regional offices; those offices will be increased from 7 to 10; each office will have as many as 29 employees, where they now have perhaps six or eight. In effect, this means we are placing great authority in the regions to be more responsive at the grass roots level to the needs of state and local governments.

Next, we are creating a new structure for badly-needed research and development. The research institute as presently structured has moved too slowly; its goals appear confused; too few research projects have been started or carried to fruition; and there is too little research by the staff of the Institute itself. Not only will its research activities be broadened, but it will make dissemination of information and technology transfer to the criminal justice system a priority. In addition, we are transferring to it the important statistics programs which now are elsewhere in LEAA.

The reorganization has two major objectives: First, to provide for long-range programs for improvement of the entire system—police, courts, and corrections; Second, to develop programs which have an immediate impact, especially upon street crime that is so prevalent in so many parts of our country I hope to be able to announce shortly the first of these new impact programs for high-crime metropolitan areas.

Next, no matter how much money is available for programs, it cannot be wisely used without in-depth planning or without extensive evaluation and review of how well programs are working once they have been created. Thus, to carry out these vital tasks, we will create a new Office of Inspection and Review. It will not only look at what is being done in LEAA and the states, but will find out how effective it is. That is, what it is accomplishing, whether better ways to do the jobs could be devised, and whether we are extracting the maximum value from every dollar expended.

In addition, we are revising LEAA's audit program. As many of you know, audits already have turned up problems with use of LEAA funds, in the states of Alabama and Florida. I can have no comment at this time on those particular audits, since they still are in progress. But I can tell you this: Our own audit staff and program are being greatly increased; and we are placing upon every state a major new responsibility for thorough and complete audits of their own programs. We want fiscal integrity of the highest order.

Finally, I would like to briefly discuss the reasons for the shortcomings to date in the LEAA program. It has been a broad undertaking, especially since it was, essentially, starting from scratch in the complex area of criminal justice at the state and local level throughout the country. The LEAA staff has been too small, but that will be corrected. In addition, the post of Administrator was vacant for some 10 months; the reason was that it was impossible to select a new Administrator during that time because Congress was debating how to change the structure of the so-called Troika—and what additional powers to vest in the Administrator alone instead of in him and the two Associate Administrators together.

More changes and refinements in the LEAA structure will occur during the next few months; but the reorganization charted by the Task Force provides an excellent beginning. It is essential that we move rapidly, for the safety and well-being of millions of our citizens depend in some substantial measure on how well and how quickly we do our work.

Major elements. There are four major elements contained in the reorganization blueprint:

(1) Decentralization of the system for delivering funds to states. A new Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) took over the functions of the old Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP) but much of the authority to give final review to grant applications was vested in the Regional Offices, which were expanded in number from seven to 10.

(2) Broadening of research activities of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. There is more research now being done in the Institute itself and the dissemination of information and transfer of technology have been given high priorities.

(3) A new Office of Inspection and Review was established to provide in-depth planning and evaluation and review of the effectiveness of programs.

(4) LEAA's external audit function was strengthened and made solely responsible to the Administration; the financial audit function continued to be shifted gradually to state audit agencies, which were assisted and guided by LEAA.

New structure. The new organizational structure of LEAA is functional in concept and design. It stresses accountability to the Administration and provides the Administrator and the Associate Administrators with such specialized and vital information as continuing audits and plans.

There are now eight offices reporting directly to the Administration. Five of them are staff function offices and three—OCJA, the Institute and Operations Support—are line function offices dealing with all LEAA operations other than staff functions.

The Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) formerly was administered by the Office of Academic Assistance (OAA). Under reorganization, OAA was abolished and LEEP administration was transferred to the Office of Manpower Development Assistance, a new office within OCJA. Considerable authority in awarding LEEP grants was placed in the Regional Offices, as well.

The former National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) was disestablished under reorganization. Its Statistics Center was placed in the Institute and its Systems Analysis Center was divided in its functions between two offices. That portion providing in-house service to LEAA itself was placed in a new Systems Analysis Division in the Office of Operations Support. That providing technical assistance to SPAs and continuing development of system applications to the criminal justice system was placed in a new Systems Development Division in OCJA.

BACKGROUND

LEAA was organized in October 1968 under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Title I stipulated that the administration would consist of one Administrator and two Associate Administrators. The law further stipulated that it would be the duty of all three administrators to exercise all of the functions, powers and duties of LEAA. This group became known popularly as the "Troika."

Under the original organization, as it existed at the time of reorganization in FY 1971, there were seven offices reporting directly to the administration. Descriptions of those offices follow:

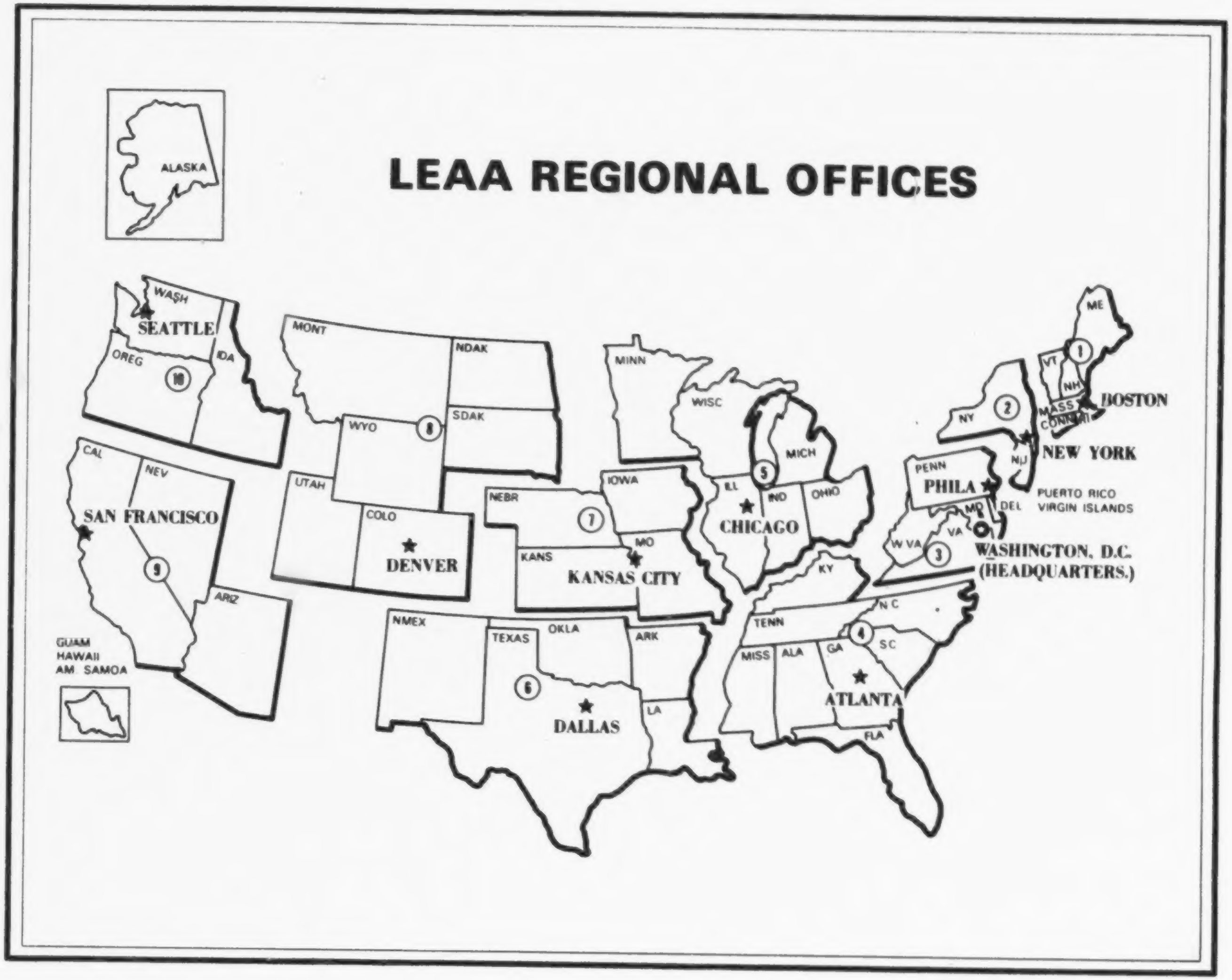
(1) Office of Administrative Management, including the Divisions of: Audit and Inspection: Management Planning and Review; Financial Management; Personnel; and Administrative Services. This Office provided internal administrative support for the agency.

(2) General Counsel, with Intergovernmental Liaison and Legal branches, providing service to the administration in those two areas.

(3) Public Information, which handled press inquiries, produced the Annual Report, published the LEAA Newsletter and produced sundry other publications;

(4) Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP), the major funding arm of the agency. OLEP had an

LEAA REGIONAL OFFICES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SAN FRANCISCO
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ARIZ
GUAM
HAWAII
AM. SAMOA
NMEX
TEXAS
OKLA
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DALLAS
NEBR
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Operations Support Division and the following Program Divisions: Civil Disorders; Organized Crime; Police; Corrections; and Courts. OLEP had seven Regional Offices, in Boston (I), Philadelphia (II), Atlanta (III), Chicago (IV), Dallas (V), Denver (VI) and San Francisco (VII).

(5) Office of Academic Assistance, which administered the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP).

(6) National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), which administered the Statistics Center and the Systems Analysis Center;

(7) National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, which had a Research, Planning, Coordination and Evaluation Staff and an Operational Support Staff and Project Managers in the areas of Violence and Organized Crime. The Institute also operated five Centers: Center for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation; Center for Criminal Justice Operations and Management; Center for Law and Justice; Center for Special Programs; and Center for Demonstrations and Professional Services.

Presidential directives. A number of elements in the reorganization were developed by the Task Force as appropriate to LEAA because of the nature of its mission and the newness of the field in which it is working.

But the Task Force was guided by Presidential directives in the areas of decentralization, speeding up of grant application processing, cutting down on duplication and the establishment of new Regional Offices to bring the total number to 10.

LEAA was established prior to the development and implementation of these Presidential directives. President Nixon first announced his policy goals in this area in March 1969 and development of details of the policy goals were worked out over the next several months. Some of the early directives covered the Department of Justice, but others did not.

A major consideration underlying the Attorney General's decision to form a Task Force for a thorough internal review of LEAA was to find ways of implementing the Presidential directives as to decentralization, speeding up paperwork and regionalization.

Descriptions of the major Presidential statements in this area follow.

Decentralization. On March 27, 1969, the President sent a Memorandum to the Attorney General, as well as to the heads of certain other departments, offices and administrations, on the subject of Federal field delegations. The President announced that he was instructing the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) to work with department and agency heads jointly to undertake, first, a review of existing patterns of field establishments and delegations of authority and, second, follow-on action programs toward greater and more consistent decentralization of Federal programs.

The President said that greater and more uniform decentralization of Federal agencies was essential for streamlining Federal assistance to states and communities and for improved interagency coordination. In addition, he said, greater decentralization should contribute to closer cooperation and coordinating between Federal agencies and state and local governments because decision-making would be closer to the non-Federal agencies directly responsible for delivery of services to the public.

Among other things, the President directed that every step in the process of Federal assistance to states and communities be examined with a view toward elimination "if at all possible." He directed that those which could not be eliminated "should be simplified in any way possible."

Streamlining program. In the course of the following months, the President developed the FAR program for implementing the concepts of decentralization announced on March 27, 1969. This program guided the Task Force in its work. The major elements of the program are:

(1) Common regional boundaries and location of regional offices in 10 cities;

(2) Regional Councils to improve coordination among Federal programs, especially in urban areas;

(3) Decentralization to bring decision-making closer to the point of delivery of services;

(4) Greater reliance on state and local government in the detailed administration of Federal programs;

(5) Reduction in processing time requirements and paperwork phases of Federal operations;

(6) Red tape cutting, by program, as part of the study and analysis involved in the reduction in processing time;

(7) Consistency in procedures, by functions, to provided standard and uniform procedures and requirements for functions common to a number of programs, such as funding, planning accounting, auditing, etc.;

(8) Joint funding simplification to rationalize and simplify project administration by having money from different Federal appropriations or programs put in one pot and drawn upon by the grantee (but falling short of legal consolidation of programs);

(9) Grant consolidation; and

(10) Intergovernmental cooperation under provisions of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.

New Regions. On March 27, 1969, President Nixon announced the new Federal agency field office structure. He announced uniform boundaries and locations of field offices for Federal agencies dealing intimately with urban social and economic problems, saying that it was essential to provide a single Federal focal point for state, local and community officials and to facilitate intergovernmental coordination. He added that it was necessary to provide the maximum feasible accessibility of Federal offices to the state, local and community officials.

On May 21, 1971, the President made a further announcement on the matter, designating two new cities as headquarters sites for two additional regions, shifting certain states to those new regions and making other adjustments in the original plan.

The new alignment for regions, with site of the regional office and states included, follows:

Region I (Boston): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Region II (New York City): New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Region III (Philadelphia): Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Region IV (Atlanta): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Region V (Chicago): Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Region VI (Dallas-Fort Worth): Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Region VII (Kansas City): Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Region VIII (Denver): Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Region IX (San Francisco): Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam and American Samoa.

Region X (Seattle): Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

TASK FORCE REPORT

Attorney General John N. Mitchell endorsed the concept of an internal, thorough review of the operations of LEAA. He directed that a group be brought together to perform that function.

On March 29, 1971, Administrator-designate Jerris Leonard appointed an eight-member Task Force and charged them with undertaking a six-week study of the agency.

Members of the Task Force were briefed by LEAA personnel and then determined a course of action and outlined procedures for the study.

The Task Force visited a number of Regional Offices and SPAs. It reviewed appropriate parts of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, as well as LEAA directives, manuals, reports and explanatory documents. It called for and received individual recommendations from LEAA staff members and it consulted with individual staff members in order to gain further understanding of LEAA operations.

The Task Force completed its work and submitted to the Administration a report dated May 14, 1971. The Administrator approved the report and made it public on May 18, 1971. The Task Force was virtually unanimous in all recommendations. Minor differences occurred over alternative approaches.

The Task Force report became the working blueprint for implementing reorganization. There were some slight alterations made in carrying out certain recommendations and there were some matters deliberately left by the Task Force to the discretion of the implementing officers. The major elements of reorganization were in effect, however, at the close of FY 1971.

Task Force members. The members of the Task Force were drawn from Federal and state government and from university administration. They brought a diversity of experience and viewpoint to their assignment.

The members were:

(1) F. Paul D'Amore, assistant vice president for business and finance at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin;

(2) James T. Devine, chief of operations, Civil Disturbance Group, Office of the Deputy Attorney General;

(3) Gerald P. Emmer, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Administration;

(4) David L. Head, former administrative officer in the Wisconsin State Budget Office and recently on assignment in Zambia as head of an international team assisting that government in establishing and operating a national budget and planning office;

(5) James M. H. Gregg, Examiner for the Depart-

ment of Justice in the Office of Management and Budget

(6) Dean Pohlenz, former Administrative Assistant to a United States Senator;

(7) Glen E. Pommerening, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Administrative Division; and

(8) Paul L. Woodard, General Counsel of LEAA.

Charge to Task Force. On March 29, 1971, Administrator-designate Leonard formally charged the Task Force with its duties.

During its first week of work, the Task Force developed options for implementing the charge. It reported that a reconnaissance survey of operations (not including programs) could be completed satisfactorily within six weeks. It reported that a study of programs and goals would require three to four months. The Administrator-designate directed the Task Force to concentrate on the reconnaissance survey.

The text of the Charge to the Task Force follows.

> This Administration is committed to far-reaching reform and improvement of the criminal justice system in the United States. It is a matter of the highest national priority, and has received the personal attention of the President.
>
> The LEAA of the Department of Justice is the vehicle through which this goal will be achieved. It is this organization through which the resources of the government will be marshaled in a total effort covering the entire spectrum of the problem.
>
> The LEAA, in short, is the action tool to resolve one of the most difficult social challenges faced by this country.
>
> This agency is young; it has experienced a rapid growth in its programs, its budgets, and its staff. It is however, fully launched. The early efforts must now be evaluated so that we can learn from the past and plan for the future. That future will not be the status quo; the surface has just been scratched. We must now create a structure and program to deliver massive resources to the states and local units of government; to devise techniques to assure that these resources address the real problems, and not just the symptoms; and to develop, foster, and encourage long-range solutions to the many vexing facets of this major national problem.
>
> The program which we now know will grow until all of the resources necessary to achieve success have been committed.
>
> The Attorney General has endorsed the concept of an internal, through review of the operation of this agency. At his direction this group has been brought together to plan well for the future. He is aware of the people being committed to it and shares with me every confidence that the results of your efforts will justify the confidence and responsibility which is reposed in you.
>
> Your charge is broad and without limitation; your areas of inquiry and challenge are not restricted. There are no pre-conceived concepts or conclusions which are submitted for your concurrence or approval.
>
> As to recommendations and conclusions, I urge you to let the chips fall where they may. They will receive the most welcome reception and careful and sympathetic consideration.
>
> As a guide to your efforts I submit in outline form some objectives and areas of inquiry and analysis which suggest themselves. As you proceed, you may, of course, see fit to modify, supplement or otherwise change them.
>
> I. *The objectives of the task group* shall be to make findings and recommendations on:
>
>   a) The appropriate goals of the LEAA.
>   1. Mandated by legislation.
>   2. Implicit in legislation.
>   3. Inherent in a complete program.
>   4. As they relate to broad national goals.
>   b) Programs necessary to achieve the defined goals.
>   c) Methods of determining program priorities.
>   d) Optimum methods of program implementation.
>   e) The appropriate organizational structure necessary to responsively and efficiently direct program execution and manage the affairs of the agency.
>   f) The most responsive, efficient and economical operation of the affairs of the agency.
>
> II. *The areas of inquiry and analysis* by the task group, without limitation because of this enumeration, shall include:
>
>   a) The effectiveness of a centralized program structure.
>   b) The merits of vesting grant and program operation authority in regional offices.
>   c) The system of processing grants, and the systems and procedures for delivery of grant funds with the objective of eliminating delays and accelerating funds delivery.
>   d) LEAA's relationships with Federal, state, local and private organizations which have an interest in the criminal justice system.
>   e) Techniques to achieve optimum program integration and balance; avoid duplication of effort; and improve inter-program communication.
>   f) Methods of achieving high standards of performance measurement and program and fiscal audit.
>   g) The effectiveness and potential for improvement in the operation and internal "housekeeping" functions.
>   h) The operation of LEAA regional offices.
>   i) Appropriate levels of staffing.
>   j) Utilization of Bureau of Prisons personnel in the execution of the programs for correctional improvement.
>
> The task group will prepare detailed plans and techniques for the implementation of its findings and recommendations.
>
> Now, as to your operations from this point on:
>
> The Director and the staff of the Office of Administrative Management of LEAA will provide staff services for the task group. Please call on Mr. Vander-Staay* for any assistance you desire. All employees of the agency will be instructed to cooperate with the task group and I am sure that they will be helpful.
>
> The Department has assured the availability of the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Administration, subject to the practical limitations imposed by his other duties and responsibilities. He will provide general supervision and direction to this effort, and through him the resources of the Administrative Division will be available to you if required or desired.
>
> We do not have the luxury of unlimited time. The program of the LEAA is a continuing one and must not be unduly disturbed. There can be no long delay in determining and implementing those modifications and innova-

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* Allen J. Vander-Staay, Director, Office of Administrative Management.

tions which will be necessary to enable the LEAA to lead the program of achievement of the national goals in the field of criminal justice. We expect results in the shortest time possible, consistent with a thorough, thoughtful effort. We do not, however, want time constraints to force superficiality or expediency.

The staff has prepared a program of briefing and orientation which will consume the major portion of this week. As you identify gaps, if there be any, in the materials you receive, they will be rectified. Hopefully, at the end of the week you will be able to determine a course of action and outline the procedures which you will follow in pursuing your mission. I would also expect you to determine a tentative timetable.

It is hoped that you will defer the development of detailed implementation plans and techniques until after the main effort has been substantially concluded.

I will be available and expect to work with you, advise and consult with you, and participate in such activities as you desire.

JERRIS LEONARD

Summary of Task Force Report

The May 14, 1971, report of the Task Force is a 40-page report including organization charts of the agency as reorganized.

Following are excerpts from the report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Force recommends that LEAA be restructured into eight offices directly responsible to the Office of the Administration.

Five of these would be staff function offices dealing with: Audit; Inspection and Review; General Counsel; Civil Rights Compliance; Public and Governmental Liaison.*

Three would be line function offices dealing with all operations of LEAA other than staff functions: Criminal Justice Assistance; Institute; Operations Support.

ADMINISTRATION

The Task Force recommends the staff functions for the Office of the Administration be divided among five offices, as follows:

(1) That the Office of Audit be established as responsible solely to the Office of the Administration without any organizational ties to any other LEAA office. Presently, the Audit function is administratively linked to the Office of Administrative Management.

(2) That an Office of Inspection and Review be established as the planning and evaluation staff arm of the Office of Administration.

(3) That the Office of General Counsel and the Office of Civil Rights Compliance serve as separate staff functions to the Office of the Administration.

(4) That the Office of Intergovernmental Liaison be separated from the Office of General Counsel (which apparently has already been accomplished operationally); and that the Public Information function be merged with the Intergovernmental Liaison function in the Office of Public and Governmental Liaison.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

In surveying the structure and the responsibilities assumed by the Office of Law Enforcement Programs the Task Force determined that this office has encumbered itself with a multitude of tasks that could be performed more efficiently elsewhere within the Administration. The result of this accretion of responsibility has tended to dilute the expertise residing within the office, to channel it into the performance of administrative tasks, and to minimize the capacity of its personnel to provide the technical assistance and policy development contemplated by the basic legislation.

The concentration of man-hours on multiple reviews of state plans and discretionary grants has tended to produce an inefficient workload cycle, duplicative effort, and a confusion as to goals, all of which tends to maximize the possibility of a disruption of the Administration's fund flow, The basic objectives of this office "to provide financial and technical assistance" and "to aid the development of Administration policy" have tended to be lost in a morass of paperwork.

The Task Force recommends the transfer of the final review responsibility for planning grants, block grants, and most of the discretionary grants to the regional offices. This delegation will serve to free the personnel of the Office of Law Enforcement Programs from such work and direct their efforts and expertise into providing support for regional offices and policy determination.

The Task Force also recommends the transfer of a major segment of the technical assistance responsibility from Washington to the regional offices.

It is therefore recommended that the Office of Law Enforcement Programs, as presently structured, be abolished and its responsibilities and personnel be reassigned within the Administration.

The Task Force recommends that in lieu of the Office of Law Enforcement Programs there will be established an Office of Criminal Justice Assistance under the direction of an Assistant Administrator.

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* Later changed to Office of Public Information and Congressional Liaison.

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance should provide financial and technical assistance to the regional offices and to the state planning agencies in the development and implementation of plans and program—and of the Management techniques most useful in that implementation—in the criminal justice field. The Office should also perform a support function for the Administration by providing input into policy formulation. It should be responsible for development of short and long range goals to strengthen and improve the criminal justice system at every level of state and local government.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE

Throughout its deliberation the Task Force has not seriously considered a withdrawal from the research effort. In raising the question, opinion was unanimous on the overriding importance of—and need for—a nationally controlled research effort. The Task Force believes that this research effort could eventually prove to be LEAA's most noteworthy contribution to the criminal justice system.

Almost all of the Institute's manpower is dedicated to the review of private research proposals which are generated in response to the widespread distribution of the Institute's plan. No effort has been made to develop a catalog of private capabilities with a view toward taking a more aggressive grantsmanship stance. The Institute is, in effect, being wasted on an effort which has been demonstrably non-productive.

Improvements in the Institute can be brought about by:

(1) Reorganizing to break down present barriers to coordination and lines of resource allocation and to foster innovation and wise resource management.

(2) Substantially increasing the in-house research effort.

We can begin to look for an organizational framework by reviewing the law, which makes several specific charges to the Institute which can be summarized and paraphrased as follows:

(1) Encourage and fund research.

(2) Conduct in-house research.

(3) Instruct through information dissemination workshops, and fellowships.

(4) Recommend action.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

In meeting its objectives of greater delegation of authority and decentralization of law enforcement assistance program efforts, the Task Force has been required to re-think the present operations support activities in OLEP. This was necessary to maintain the important function of program support assistance in OCJA while removing from it those operations which will either be taken over by regional offices or are of a non-policy nature. The basic intent of the Task Force has been to retain in the Financial Management Development Division of OCJA functions dealing with central policy on grants management approach, development of review guidelines and related documents which must be prepared by the central program office for uniform national consistency, and other allied activities.

The Office of Operations Support should accept those tasks of a non-policy nature having to do with routine processing and administrative matters. The Task Force recognizes that simply suggesting the removal of these to the present Administrative Management Office could, in terms of its existing structure, create confusion. We have therefore recommended a superseding structure of an Office of Operations Support. While it is not an entirely accurate definition, the division oriented toward internal operations could be viewed as the present Office of Administrative Management; and the one having to do with external operations as a new group created to accept functions now performed in OLEP, the Institute and OAA.

Federal Assistance Review

In the last six weeks of FY 1971, the reorganization plan of the Task Force was put into effect and LEAA fully joined the effort begun by President Nixon in March 1969 to streamline the delivery of government services to citizens.

The President made it clear that efforts in this direction must continue. On June 29, 1971, the day before the end of FY 1971, he sent a Memorandum to the Attorney General and other heads of departments and agencies, describing progress with the Federal Assistance Review (FAR) program. He said:

> In March of 1969 I initiated a major effort to streamline the delivery of Government services to our citizens. For the successful solution of our nation's domestic problems demands that our resources at all governmental levels be used as efficiently as possible.
>
> This effort—the Federal Assistance Review (FAR)—has had some very useful results, but much more progress is needed.
>
> I expect the third year of FAR to result in solid accomplishments. By increasing reliance on State and local governments, by improving interagency coordination, and by strengthening intra-agency assistance systems, the working of the Federal Government will become more responsive and beneficial to the people of our nation.
>
> I ask each of you to include the third and final year of the FAR effort among the highest priorities in the administration of your departments. The Office of Management and Budget will continue to coordinate this effort and will provide me with periodic reports on the progress of the Federal Assistance Review.

Implementation. LEAA implemented the major elements of the Task Force reorganization plan immediately.

Decentralization was effected by establishing three new Regional Offices and reassigning many personnel from headquarters in Washington, D.C., to the Regional Offices, now numbering 10.

The new offices were opened in New York City, Kansas City and Seattle and SPAs were reassigned to Regional Offices as appropriate to bring the regions into line with the Presidential directives.

Personnel staffing the Regional Offices increased in number from 88 at the beginning of FY 1971 to 116 at the end of FY 1971.

Staff increases in Regional Offices also were effected by assistance from headquarters in recruiting. An example was the assistance provided by the Systems Development Division of OCJA in helping Regional Offices to recruit expert systems analysis personnel.

The audit staff was increased in accord with the new structure of the audit capability. Audit personnel were increased in number from 22 positions (19 professional and three clerical) before reorganization to 40 positions (32 professional and eight clerical) after reorganization.

The major shifting of offices at headquarters took place immediately. OCJA took over the responsibilities of administering the criminal justice assistance program. It took on administration of LEEP in its Manpower Development Assistance Division and the task of developing systems analysis policies in its Systems Development Division.

The Institute thoroughly reorganized itself and took on the statistical research capability in its new Statistics Division.

The Office of Operations Support assumed the responsibilities of the old Office of Administrative Management, adding to its structure a systems analysis capability for service to LEAA itself, a new program support and program fund review capability and such other activities as technical editing and writing.

Finally, the Office of the Administration formally came into being, with five offices reporting directly to it: Audit; Inspection and Review; General Counsel; Civil Rights Compliance; and Public Information and Congressional Liaison.

Other changes. One other change taking place in FY 1971 as a result of FAR involved the physical relocation of Bureau of Prisons (BOP) officers in LEAA Regional Offices. LEAA and BOP had organized this move to coordinate more effectively in fields in which BOP personnel had concern and experience.

3

Criminal Justice Assistance

The central purpose of LEAA is to provide Federal funds to state and local units of government to assist them in improving their criminal justice systems.

That function was lodged for the first 11 months of FY 1971 in the Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP). In the closing weeks of the fiscal year, a sweeping reorganization abolished that office and established a new office, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA).

OCJA administers the criminal justice assistance programs. It utilizes more and larger Regional Offices to do so, and it provides policy guidance and technical assistance to the State Planning Agencies (SPA) from headquarters in Washington.

Objectives. During FY 1971, OLEP operated with the general objective of providing financial and technical assistance for the development and implementation of the comprehensive state plans required by the basic Act. The plans were intended to marshal and allocate Federal and state resources to bring about improvements in the criminal justice system.

In order to attain that objective, OLEP established for itself the following missions, ranked by general priority:

(1) Establish, implement and refine procedures to distribute funds and provide technical assistance.

(2) Strengthen the operations of the SPA.

(3) Monitor planning and action grant programs.

(4) Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of funded programs.

(5) Assist in the development of standards for the criminal justice system.

(6) Prepare and distribute to SPAs and other appropriate agencies manuals, handbooks and instructional materials.

(7) Provide technical assistance and consultation to units of state and local government and operating agencies.

Prisoner in work release program leaves Federal Correctional Institution, Petersburg, Virginia. (Bureau of Prisons photograph.)

Grant levels. In the first three years of its existence, LEAA experienced a sharp increase in the levels of funding for criminal justice assistance.

In FY 1971, OLEP awarded $25.8 million in planning grants, $340 million in action grants and $70 million in discretionary grants for a total of $435.8 million. Total disbursements, including funds carried forward from FY 1970, were $505.8 million.

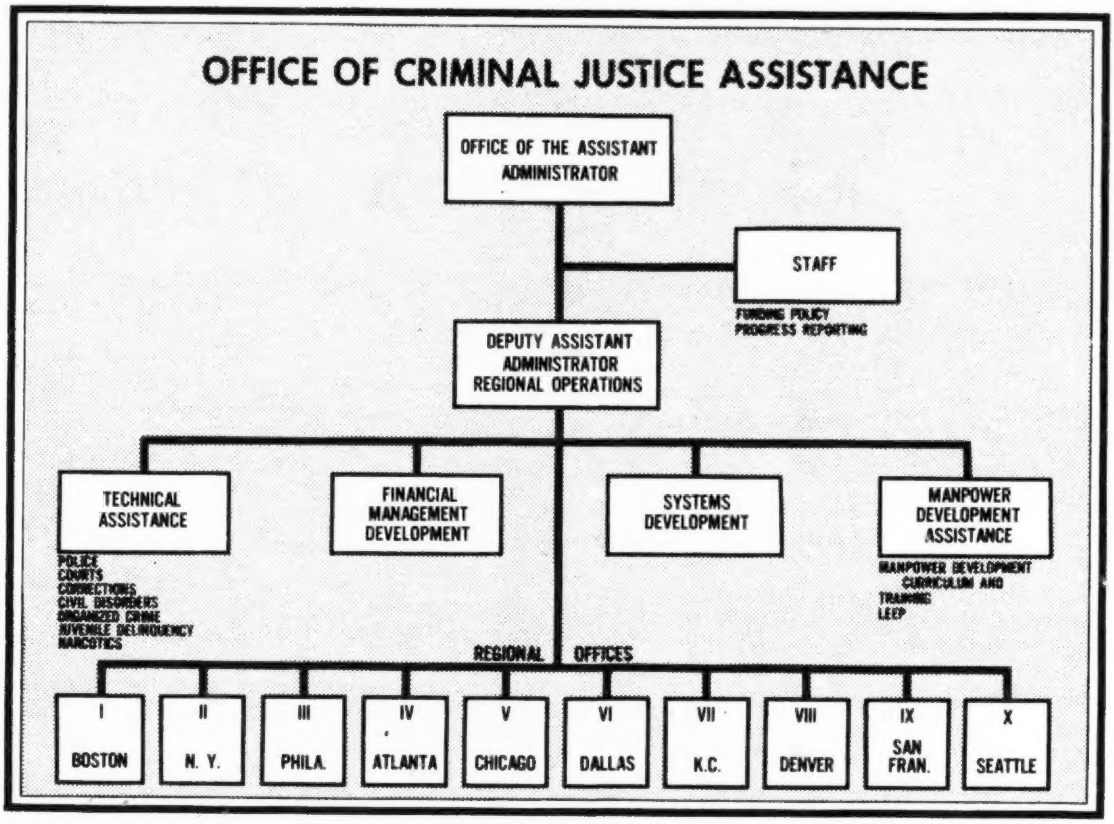
In FY 1970, OLEP awarded $20.9 million in planning grants (with a $6.3 million carry-over from FY 1969 because of decreased expenditures during that first year's start-up period), $182.75 million in action grants and $32.25 million in discretionary grants, for a total of $235.6 million. Total disbursements, including funds carried forward from FY 1969, were $263 million.

In FY 1969, OLEP awarded $18.8 million in planning grants, $25.0 million in action grants and $4.15 million in discretionary grants for a total of $47.95 million.

It should be noted that Congress in FY 1971 granted LEAA authority to continue spending of funds from a fiscal year after the expiration of that fiscal year. This is a mechanism in the Federal government to permit funding agencies to make use of funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year instead of having them revert automatically to the treasury. It is especially helpful to an agency such as LEAA, which must decide on new grant applications each year and which may not have fully processed all such applications by the end of the fiscal year.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

For the first 11 months of FY 1971, the Office was called the Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP). It consisted of the Office of the Director, of the Central Support Unit (which contained Operations Support and Financial Operations) and of five



OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
STAFF
FUNDING POLICY
PROGRESS REPORTING
DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR REGIONAL OPERATIONS
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
POLICE
COURTS
CORRECTIONS
CIVIL DISORDERS
ORGANIZED CRIME
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
NARCOTICS
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
CURRICULUM AND
TRAINING
LEEP
REGIONAL OFFICES
I BOSTON
II N. Y.
III PHILA.
IV ATLANTA
V CHICAGO
VI DALLAS
VII K.C.
VIII DENVER
IX SAN FRAN.
X SEATTLE

program divisions: Police, Courts, Corrections, Civil Disorders and Organized Crime. (*See "Reorganization," below.*)

OLEP administered planning, action and discretionary grants and provided technical assistance to the SPAs directly from headquarters in Washington, D.C. It also operated seven Regional Offices located in Boston (I), Philadelphia (II), Altanta (III), Chicago (IV), Dallas (V), Denver (VI) and San Francisco (VII). A principal activity of the Regional Offices was to assist SPAs in developing their comprehensive state plans for improving their criminal justice systems.

At the end of FY 1971, OLEP had a complement of 141 employees, with 92 professional and 43 clerical on board.

Planning grants. Planning grants, available under Section 202 of the Act, are allocated to the SPAs established by the 55 eligible governments for operations. Of the planning funds which are awarded in a block to the states, a minimum of 40 percent was required by law to be made available to units of local government (or combinations of units) to permit them to take part in the preparation of comprehensive plans. Most states enhance the benefits of local planning funds by combining local governments into regional planning efforts, thus marshaling all available funds. The other 60 percent of the planning grant is reserved for the SPAs' own use. The activities and responsibilities of the SPAs include:

(1) Preparing and updating long-range comprehensive plans for improving their criminal justice system.

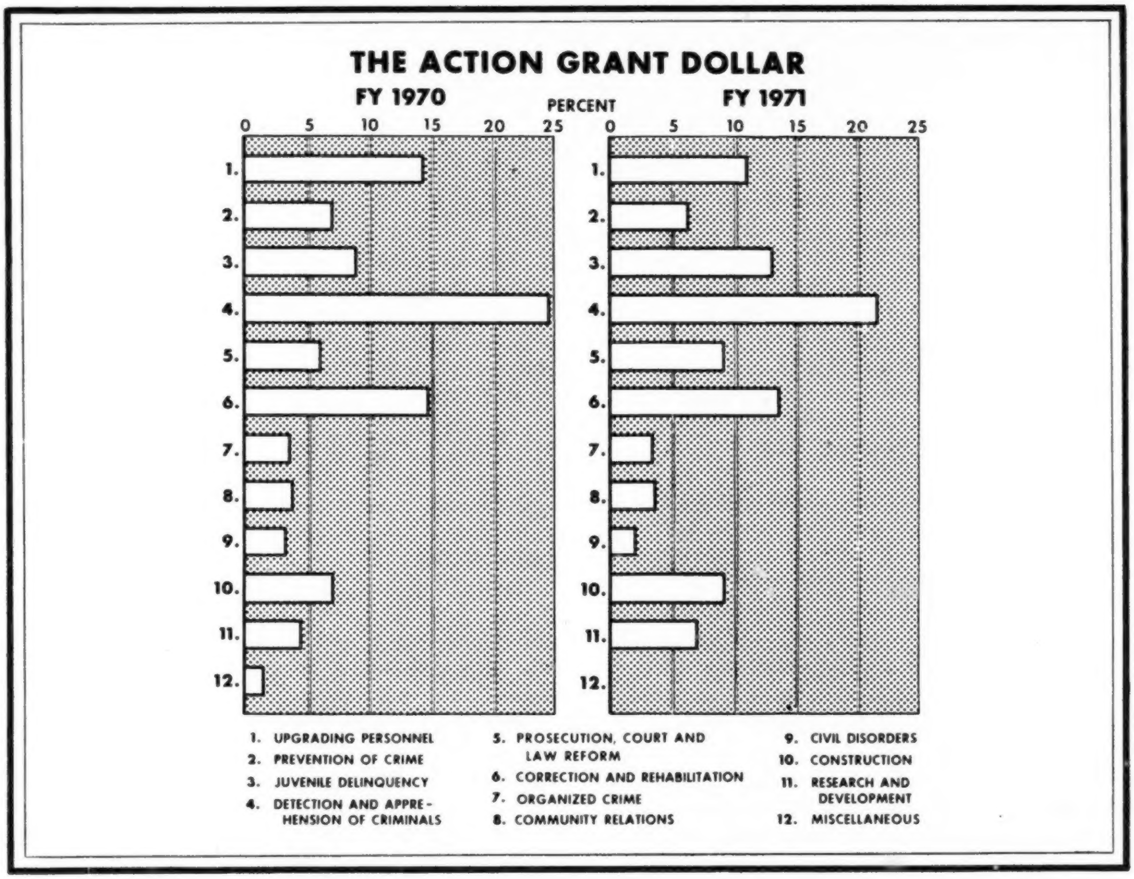
(2) Coordinating planning efforts among the various units of state and local government.

(3) Administering and monitoring subgrants for program planning and implementation.

(4) Evaluating the planning and effectiveness of funded projects and programs.

(5) Providing technical assistance to state and local government agencies in planning and carrying out programs to improve the criminal justice system.

To assure the uninterrupted operation of the SPAs while awaiting final federal appropriation action,



OLEP advanced planning funds to the states, beginning July 1, 1970, and contingent upon the continuing resolution being passed by Congress. By October 1970, 47 states had received advance funds totalling $4,665,500. In the meantime, Congress had passed the FY 1971 appropriation and by February 1971 all 55 eligible grantees had been awarded full planning grants totalling $25.8 million.

Block action grants. Action grants, made under Section 301 of the Act, are to "encourage states and units of general local government to carry out programs and projects to improve and strengthen law enforcement."

In FY 1971, a total of $410 million was appropriated to implement provisions of the Act relating to action grants. Of that amount, the Act requires that 85 percent ($340 million) of the funds be allocated to the states on the basis of population. The remaining 15 percent is allocated as LEAA may determine and is discussed in the section on discretionary grants.

Action grants are available for nine specific purposes described in the Act. They are: public protection; recruitment and training of law enforcement personnel; public education; construction of law enforcement facilities; organized crime prevention and control; riot prevention and control; and recruitment and training of community service officers; establishment of criminal justice coordinating councils in units of local government or combinations thereof with a population in excess of 250,000; and the development and operation of community-based prevention and correctional programs.

The Act limits Federal participation in total program cost to 75 percent in all programs (including Part E programs) and to 50 percent in other construction programs. The Act further requires that at least 75 percent of a state's block grant (or, in this case, $255 million) must be made available to units of general local government or combination of such units.

Discretionary grants. The Act provides that 15 percent of action funds are to be treated as discretionary funds, that is, to be allocated as LEAA "may determine". They may be contrasted with the bulk of action funds, which must be allocated to states on the basis of relative population, for implementation of improvement programs developed as part of comprehensive state law enforcement plans. In FY 1971, $70 million were appropriated for discretionary awards.

LEAA views discretionary funds as the means to advance national priorities, draw attention to programs not emphasized in state plans, and provide special impetus for reform and experimentation.

Because discretionary funds represent only a small portion of the total aid that will be available to state and local government, they are not designed to meet the massive or widespread needs that state plans and block grant action funds must address.

Amendments. The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P. L. 91–644) made a number of important substantive changes in the basic Act establishing the criminal justice assistance program in LEAA.

Following are brief descriptions of the key changes:

(1) Representation on all SPAs and regional planning councils must now include, in addition to law enforcement agencies, "public agencies" which maintain crime control or reduction programs.

(2) LEAA now has authority to waive the 40 percent pass-through requirement (to units of local government) for planning funds if the requirement is inconsistent with the development of a state comprehensive plan. However, "major cities and counties" must receive planning funds to develop their contribution to state comprehensive plans.

(3) Two new areas of action programs were added, providing for Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils for units of local government with more than 250,000 population and for community-based delinquency prevention programs.

(4) The Federal share of all action programs except Part C construction programs was raised from 60 to 75 percent of the total cost of the programs. The new law authorizes a waiver of local matching funds in the case of Indian tribes. It requires that beginning in FY 1973, 40 percent of the local match must be appropriated money as opposed to goods and services.

(5) The limitation on the use of funds for compensation of law enforcement personnel was made to apply only to "police and regular law enforcement" personnel and does not apply to personnel engaged in research, development, demonstration or other short-term programs.

(6) The law now requires that each state comprehensive plan, in order to be approved, must indicate that adequate assistance is to be spent in areas characterized by "high crime incidence and high law enforcement activity."

(7) Beginning in FY 1973, the 75 percent pass-through requirement to local units of government for action funds will change. States will be required to pass through to local units of government the percentage of action funds equal to the latter's expenditures in relationship to the total non-Federal expenditures for law enforcement during the preceding fiscal year.

(8) Beginning in FY 1973, states will be required to provide one-fourth of the non-Federal funds for local programs funded from the pass-through portion of block grants.

(9) The law now provides for the reallocation of block grant action funds in the form of discretionary grants where a state fails to have its comprehensive plan approved and for reallocation as block grants to other states where a state fails to use a portion of the funds allocated to it.

(10) The Federal share of funding for discretionary grants was increased to 75 percent. A salary limitation identical to that in the block grant section was added. The same requirement for a cash match by states was added.

(11) A new section, Part E, was added authorizing programs for construction and improvement of correctional programs. The funds will amount to at least 20 percent of the total funds allocated for regular action grants. Fifty percent of the funds will be distributed to states in block grant form and 50 percent in discretional grant form. The Federal share of these programs will be 75 percent. Applications for funds will be incorporated in state comprehensive plans.

Technical assistance. To aid the states in their planning and programming for criminal justice system improvement, OLEP provided two kinds of assistance: financial and technical.

Technical assistance is defined as "the communication of knowledge, skills, and know-how by means of the provision of expert advisory personnel, the conduct of training activities and conferences, and the preparation and dissemination of technical publications." Funds allocated for technical assistance quadrupled in FY 1971, and activity increased greatly in three areas; descriptions of which follow.

Advisory personnel. The OLEP staff, both in the Regional Offices and at headquarters, provides direct assistance to SPAs and to state agencies and local units of government. They assist in the development of plans and the design of programs, and participate in conferences and seminars at the national, regional and local levels.

An architect experienced in corrections institution planning is available full-time to assist states in assessing their needs for new institutions and in helping them develop plans for renovation and construction.

Additional expert assistance is provided through professional organizations and academic institutions which are under contract with OLEP. The Corrections Program Division, for example, handled 434 requests for technical assistance in FY 1971 through the utilization of outside consultants. The list of subjects ranged from correctional personnel task analysis to the development of new programs for the correction and rehabilitation of offenders.

Similar teams of consultants are available to OLEP in the areas of police, courts, and financial operations.

Training activities. Activities designed to upgrade law enforcement skills and knowledge through training opportunities and information exchange were a major part of OLEP's FY 1971 technical assistance effort, and included the following:

(1) A series of regional seminars in long-range criminal justice planning was attended by more than 500 state and local planners.

(2) Four regional conferences were held to acquaint key state legislative leaders with the LEAA program and its applicability to state needs and programs.

(3) Regional conferences were held for state-level officials to discuss techniques to prevent, detect and control civil disorders.

(4) A national conference was held on organized crime for police administrators, prosecutors, judges and representatives of the private sector.

(5) A conference on expanding minority group employment opportunities in law enforcement careers was attended by police administrators, personnel specialists, academics and public interest group representatives.

(6) A National Conference on the Judiciary was held and led to a technical assistance grant to develop a center for state courts that would serve as a clearinghouse for ideas, coordinator for multi-state projects and a constant source of assistance.

(7) A conference was held for food supervisors to discuss upgrading the quality of food service in state penal institutions.

Technical assistance publications. The publication of manuals and other state-of-the-art materials greatly expands the audience benefiting from OLEP's technical assistance efforts.

The following is a sampling of works undertaken for law enforcement agencies and personnel to aid them in achieving their goals:

(1) A training manual for non-Federal probation officers that emphasizes the "how-to-do" aspects of the job that frequently are lacking in structured training programs.

(3) A manual on long-range planning for the criminal justice system.

(4) Organized crime manuals on sources of information for investigators.

(5) A manual on guidelines and standards for community treatment centers and halfway houses.

(6) A tax manual relating to the use of state revenue statutes in organized crime cases.

(7) Resource materials for the development of work release programs and for the development of guidelines for the use of volunteers in corrections programs.

(8) A series of pamphlets for police officers containing data on explosives and bomb incidents.

REORGANIZATION

The reorganization of LEAA in the last month of FY 1971 brought sweeping change to the structure and staffing of the criminal justice assistance funding function at LEAA.

That function was placed in a new office, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA); OLEP was abolished.

The broad thrust of reorganization was to decentralize, to place more review and award authority in the Regional Offices, to eliminate duplication of effort by reducing headquarters staff and enlarging Regional Offices as the primary delivery system for the LEAA program, and to assign headquarters in Washington roles in policy guidance and technical assistance.

Regional Offices were increased from seven to 10, with new offices opening in New York City, Kansas City and Seattle. Total staff levels of 88 persons for Regional Offices at the beginning of FY 1971 had increased to 116 positions at the end of FY 1971, with reorganization in effect.

One major role of the Regional Offices, under reorganization, is to provide review of planning, action and discretionary grant applications, thus avoiding duplication of that effort with headquarters. The authority to award the vast majority of those grants has been redelegated to the 10 Regional Administrators.

The five Program Divisions were dissolved and OCJA concentrated on developing technical assistance capability. OCJA now provides expertise in police, courts, corrections, civil disorders, organized crime and narcotics and dangerous drugs.

OCJA remains responsible for the development and implementation of policy for the criminal justice assistance program.

TASK FORCE REPORT

Reorganization was carried out by the Administrator on the basis of a Task Force study and report. A partial text of the report, with analysis and recommendations relating to OCJA, follows.

In surveying the structure and the responsibilities assumed by the Office of Law Enforcement Programs the Task Force determined that this office has encumbered itself with a multitude of tasks that could be performed more efficiently elsewhere within the Administration. The result of this accretion of responsibility has tended to dilute the expertise residing within the office, to channel it into the performance of administrative tasks, and to minimize the capacity of its personnel to provide the technical assistance and policy development contemplated by the basic legislation.

The concentration of man-hours on multiple reviews of state plans and discretionary grants has tended to produce an inefficient workload cycle, duplicative effort, and a confusion as to goals, all of which tends to maximize the possibility of a disruption of the Administration's fund flow. The basic objectives of this office "to provide financial and technical assistance" and "to aid the development of Administration policy" have tended to be lost in a morass of paperwork.

The Task Force recommends the transfer of the final review responsibility for planning grants, block grants, and most of the discretionary grants to the regional offices. This delegation will serve to free the personnel of the Office of Law Enforcement Programs from such work and direct their efforts and expertise into providing support for regional offices and policy determination.

The Task Force also recommends the transfer of a major segment of the technical assistance responsibility from Washington to the regional offices.

It is therefore recommended that the Office of Law Enforcement Programs, as presently structured, be abolished and its responsibilities and personnel be reassigned within the Administration.

The Task Force recommends that in lieu of the Office of Law Enforcement Programs there will be established an Office of Criminal Justice Assistance under the direction of an Assistant Administrator.

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance should provide financial and technical assistance to the regional offices and to the state planning agencies in the development and implementation of plans and programs—and of the management techniques most useful in that implementation—in the criminal justice field. The Office should also perform a support function for the Administration by providing input into policy formulation. It should be responsible for development of short and long range goals to strengthen and improve the criminal justice system at every level of state and local government.

Technical Assistance Division: In implementing this responsibility the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance should establish a Technical Assistance Division. The Division should be staffed with personnel having expertise in a broad range of criminal justice sciences and disciplines, and should include but not be limited to the areas of police, courts, and corrections. In compliance with statutory directives the Office should contain program specialists in the areas of organized crime and civil disturbances. It is further recommended that this office develop expertise in the areas of narcotics and juvenile delinquency in order to properly assess and combat these growing areas of social disorder.

The Division, with a broad range of experts in the criminal justice field, should provide the primary source of support for the regional offices. The individual expert should function within his field to draw together the latest in operational and scientific knowledge. He should define and evaluate the problems within his speciality and be knowledgeable in the area of studies and projects directed toward the solution of these problems. The personnel of this Division should be capable of a broad overview of the criminal justice system in order to complement each other and maximize the impact of the Division on the entire system. The inter-relationship of this expertise should provide a basis for policy formulation within the Administration. It should define those areas within the criminal justice system that are most susceptible to modification and change, and, after evaluating alternatives, recommend those areas where comprehensive and systematic funding will produce substantial improvements.

In establishing a support capability for the regional offices the Division should provide the regional offices with the benefits of its broad national overview. Programmatic or operational advances having national application should be disseminated and their utilization should be encouraged. The personnel of this Division should further develop as specialists in problem identification and resolution, and they should assist in developing that capability in the regional offices. They should know where the best manpower in the entire criminal justice system is, what its capabilities are, and how to recruit it or utilize it to strengthen particular programs.

As a functional mechanism this Division should actively participate in the development of the grant guidelines that must define the regional offices' grant responsibilities. It should make its expertise available to the regional offices to aid them in developing the plans of the SPA's and providing impetus to ongoing programs. The Division, in conjunction with the regional offices, should focus as much as possible on pre-plan advisories in dealing with the SPA's.

The Division should also have advisory responsibility in the development of manuals, handbooks, and instructional materials to assist the regional offices. It should also prepare, under the direction of the Assistant Administrator, field directives for the guidance of the regional offices.

The Division should after consultation with the regional offices convene such meetings, conferences and seminars as shall be considered necessary to provide instruction, guidance, and inter-regional coordination.

Division of Financial and Management Development: In reviewing the operational aspects of administration the Task Force concluded that without the development of a degree of expertise in the fiscal and management operations of the SPA's the fund flow mechanism could not effectively perform. It therefore recommends that the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance establish a Division of Financial and Management Development to support the regional offices. In cooperation with the regional offices this Division should assist the state planning agencies and sub-grantees in developing a permanent cadre, capable of performing within the federal guidelines established by fiscal and budgetary directives. It should also assist in improving the capabilities of state planning agencies in management and program implementation techniques.

This Division should be responsible for the production of manuals and guidelines in the area of fiscal, budget, planning, and program implementation, and in furtherance of this responsibility should plan and conduct training seminars and such other regional and inter-regional meetings as are necessary.

Systems Development Division: The Task Force further observed a need to redirect the thrust of the System Analysis Center of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Center to more effectively augment its technical assistance responsibilities to state and local agencies. It is recommended that this be accomplished by the creation of a Systems Development Division within the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance. This office should have as its primary mission the responsibility of providing technical guidance and assistance to the states in the use of computers and information systems for the criminal justice process. All in-house systems analysis responsibilities that are not commensurate with the primary mission of this Division should be severed and transferred to the Office of Operations Support. The Division of Systems Development, in view of the interface of program considerations with the Statistics Center, should maintain a close and continuing liaison with that Center.

Division of Manpower Development Assistance: The Task Force recommends that the program functions of the Office of Academic Assistance (OAA) be expanded and reassigned to the newly proposed Division of Manpower Development Assistance (MDA) under the proposed Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, that OAA's non-program functions be reassigned to the newly proposed Office of Operations Support, and that a great degree of authority and responsibility under the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) be given to the LEAA regional offices.

A recent law enforcement publication pointed out that since the Wickersham Commission report of 1931, ample evidence has developed to support a national need for improved law enforcement education and training. There is a prime need for recruit training, specialized training, supervisory training, and professional training and education. This was reemphasized by the President's Crime Commission report published in 1967, and just recently a Federal Commission concluded after an 18-month study that many police departments across the country are staffed with poorly trained officers who never should have been recruited in the first place.

It is not only pure vocational training that is needed, but also a broader educational exposure to the liberal arts. The policeman assigned to our streets to regulate, direct, and control human behavior must be armed with more than a gun and the ability to perform mechanical movements in response to a situation. He is required to engage in the difficult, complex, and important business of human behavior. Thus his intellectual armament should be equal to his physical prowess.

LEAA in general and OAA in particular have made a fine beginning in attempting to meet the need, but bolder and more effective efforts must be undertaken. Specifically, more must be done to encourage and assist state and local law enforcement agencies to raise their training standards and strengthen their training programs. In the area of curriculum development, LEAA must provide leadership. As Dr. Donald Riddle, President of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, points out, colleges have the expertise to build curricula, but they must know what is needed or they will make decisions on their own. In fact, he says, community colleges in general have developed curricula aimed at turning out patrolmen as the colleges imagined them to be. The four-year institutions have aimed at either middle management or top level management, again, in their notion of what is required for those positions.

Specifically, the Task Force recommends:

—The regional offices be given the authority for awarding allotments of LEEP funds to eligible institutions within their regions starting with the 1973 appropriations of LEEP funds (for the 1972-73 academic year). The theory behind this is that since the regional offices are closer to and have more direct knowledge of the institutions, the delivery and monitoring systems would be made more efficient. Also, because of the regional offices' close contact with law enforcement training programs, the offices are in a better position to prevent duplication between training and education efforts. Regional evaluation panels should be set up to help assure the most appropriate allocation of LEEP funds.

—The policy-making authority should remain in Washington, including setting criteria for determining school eligibility; emphasis on where funds should be channeled, and allocation of funds to each region, using the percentage of the total action grant dollars of the states within each region as the ratio to determine the allocation, plus the number of institutions and the manpower needs to be served in the region.

—The policy and guidelines for allocating LEEP funds should place greater emphasis on serving in-service personnel and programs and set as their first priority the meeting of the educational needs of every in-service officer who seeks LEEP aid and encouraging greater numbers to take advantage of this program.

—LEAA's role in connection with pre-service four-year and graduate programs should be to diagnose the need and help prescribe the curriculum so that eventually this program—the loan program—can be handled by the U.S. Office of Education.

—The Division of Manpower Development Assistance should begin, at the earliest possible date, to diagnose the needs in the area of manpower development. One major objective of this study should help determine the number and location of institutions needed to provide law enforcement education programs. This diagnosis should be done not only in connection with police training needs but also in the field of corrections, courts and other areas.

—The Division of Manpower Development Assistance should begin at the earliest possible date, to implement Section 406(e) of the Act, as amended to assist institutions of higher education to develop improved methods of law enforcement education—mainly curriculum development, but also teacher development and development of educational materials and textbooks. Also, consideration should be given to the appointment of a committee of key educators in the law enforcement field to study this matter and make recommendations.

—The Division of Manpower Development Assistance should assume the responsibility of developing and supporting regional and national training programs, workshops, and seminars to instruct state and local law enforcement personnel in improved methods of crime prevention and reduction and enforcement of the criminal law pursuant to Section 407 of the Act, as amended. In this connection encouragement and assistance should be given to those states that have not yet done so to establish Police Officer Standards and Training Commissions (now established in about 35 states) and to set mandatory basic police training standards (now mandatory in about 25 states).

—Manpower Development Assistance assumes all purely manpower development and training functions presently being carried on by the program divisions of the present Office of Law Enforcement Programs for carrying out its training function. MDA should maintain a close liaison with the Technical Division of OCJA for advice and guidance with regard to the various substantive areas in the field of law enforcement.

Concern has been expressed over the extent of abuse of the loan program—that is, the awarding of loans to students who do not intend to enter the law enforcement field but might be using the loan program as a way of financing their higher education. It is hoped that by limiting eligibility for LEEP funds to institutions with approved associate, baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in criminal justice, starting with the 1972-73 academic year, and by closer scrutiny and monitoring by the regional offices, and a markedly strengthening audit function throughout LEAA, this abuse will be greatly curtailed.

—The billing and collection procedures be assumed by the newly proposed Office of Operations Support.

Regional Offices: The Task Force recommends that the responsibility and authority vested in the Regional Offices be substantially increased and that the staff capability in the regions be similarly expanded and structured in order that those offices may function fully as LEAA offices.

The Task Force finds support for decentralization in Presidential policy, in the law governing LEAA, and in pragmatic and program terms. We also draw attention to the recent study of the OLEP Regional Offices conducted by the Management Planning and Review Division and to the OLEP memorandum of April 21 regarding "Regional Office Staffing Patterns." Both the study and the memorandum support the major thrust of our own conclusions and recommendations.

Most certainly the Presidential Directives in 1969 establishing common regional boundaries and regional office locations, the recommendations of the Federal Assistance Review Committee (FAR), and the proposed Law Enforcement Revenue Sharing Act of 1971 all carry the message of placing responsibility with state and local units of government and with delegating operational decision-making powers to those several field officials who are in direct contact with state and community problems.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 specifically recognizes that "crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by state and local governments if it is to control effectively." The funding package for that Act, especially the block grant concept, clearly places major responsibility on the states and logic then defines the central Federal role largely in terms of support and assistance rather than control.

Finally, state and local problems and the state and local capacity and willingness to deal with those problems vary significantly. To be effective, the LEAA program must be able to respond to those variations, to draw upon the strengths and to shore up the weaknesses. Flexibility of response depends greatly on an intimate knowledge of the local and state scene and this kind of understanding cannot be developed in Washington, D.C. It can and must be developed in the field.

In its review of the central and regional office operations, the Task Force has found considerable evidence of multiple and duplicate reviews of plans and grants and imposition of detailed requirements, particularly on discretionary grants, which create immense seasonal workload burdens on both central and regional offices. This has left little time for the very essential tasks of long range planning, establishing goals and priorities, providing service, support and information. The flow has been *to* Washington and not *from* Washington and the Task Force believes this to be directly contrary to the interests of this Administration, this legislation, and this program.

The following recommendations deal with the range of responsibility and authority that the Task Force believes should be vested in the Regional Office and the type and numbers of staff necessary to carry out those responsibilities. Attached also is a "model" organization chart for a regional office which the Task Force recognizes can be modified and tailored to fit unique regional needs and available manpower.

The Task Force recommends:

1. That the Regional Offices be delegated final review authority for

   a. Planning grants
   b. Action grants
   c. Discretionary grants as allocated
   d. Part E grants

This recommendation would place review and approval authority at the level where the knowledge of the needs and problems of individual states is most complete. It would increase the opportunity for regional offices to influence plan and program development by adding muscle to their powers of persuasion. It will substantially reduce duplication of effort by LEAA staff and contribute to reduction in the time lag in fund delivery.

General policy guidance will come from the central staff to insure proper coordination of regional efforts. The central office will also concern itself with new programs, appeals, regional office performance evaluation, priorities and program objectives, providing the states with fund estimates on which to plan and evaluation of total program impact.

The regional offices will handle all project development, processing, monitoring, review for statutory compliance and final plan and grant approval.

2. That there should be an active technical assistance capacity in offices.

Part of the original rationale for the establishment of regional offices was to permit technical assistance needs to be administered on an ongoing basis in close coordination with state and local officials. It was recognized that LEAA would retain a small cadre of leading experts in various substantive areas working from Washington primarily in the areas of (a) defining technical assistance goals and reform standards, (b) developing manuals, models and program designs, (c) developing training and workshop programs, and (d) developing consultation programs including the selection and identification of qualified consultants to provide technical assistance in given areas. The Regional Offices were to be the direct contacts to state and local governments on such matters, providing ongoing counsel and information dissemination, executing technical assistance agreements, and providing individualized technical assistance in response to specific requests from state and local units of government.

The Task Force believes this original concept was sound and argues for its implementation as rapidly as possible. It finds that the accrual of control on plan and grant approval in the central program divisions has so far prohibited both the central office and regional offices from functioning as intended in the technical assistance area. The provision of such assistance directly in the pre-application stage, for example, should contribute greatly to the improvement of plan design and application. To provide such assistance demands a technical assistance capacity on-site and with a clearly defined mission.

3. That the administrative authority of the Regional Office be broadened to include full responsibility for:

(a) All general housekeeping functions
(b) Procurement from GSA sources
(c) Administration of an imprest fund
(d) Initiation of personnel actions
(e) Preparation of regional budget material
(f) Control of regional funds

A suggested organizational pattern for a regional office is appended to this report. The responsibilities of the several divisions would be as follows:

Office of the Regional Director

a. Represent the Administration within his region with particular emphasis on relationships with the executive and legislative leadership on the several states in the region.

b. Plan, organize, direct and control all regional activities.

Administrative Division

a. Provide all administrative and clerical support to the regional office.

b. Provide all LEAA regional office internal fiscal services.

Operations Division

State Representatives:

a. Serve as direct contact for assigned states on all LEAA programs.

b. Review, analyze and make recommendations to the Regional Director on state plans and all planning, action, discretionary and Part E grant requests as well as LEEP fund allocations.

c. Monitor SPA and LEEP activities.

Grants Managers:

a. Provide assistance to state and local government in the fiscal area.

b. Evaluate state and local fiscal operations.

c. Review and evaluate fiscal operations of discretionary grant recipients.

d. Monitor discretionary grant recipients.

Technical Assistance Division

a. Provide technical assistance to requesting organizations within the region.

b. Recommend referral to the central office of technical assistance problems beyond the capability of the Regional Offices.

c. Assist in the evaluation and monitoring of planning, action, discretionary and LEEP grant requests.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The following sections present information on program goals and priorities for each of the five OLEP Program Divisions (Police, Courts, Corrections, Civil Disorders and Organized Crime).

In each section dealing with a program area, some examples of FY 1971 activities also are given. These are not meant to be exhaustive, but rather to highlight the range and nature of activities in that program area. A complete listing of all discretionary grant funding in all areas is found in the Appendix to this volume.

Following immediately is a description of one program that cuts across the lines of all other program areas. It is the Big City Program effort and is presented here because it does not fit categorically into any of the five Program Divisions.

BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The objective of this program is to emphasize and offer supplemental support for projects directly addressing law enforcement and crime control needs of the nation's large cities and urban counties where high crime incidence and law enforcement problems present the most difficult challenges. The discretionary fund allocation to support this program allowed up to $25 million for grants in FY 1971.

Scope. Projects submitted for support encompassed any phase of law enforcement or crime control activity, within the major project areas set forth below:

(1) Improved police services and operations (including police community relations);

(2) Juvenile delinquency prevention and control programs;

(3) Improved court operations;

(4) Narcotics and dangerous drug programs;

(5) Jail and community or county correctional programs;

(6) Organized crime programs; and

(7) Citywide coordinating or planning councils of commissions.

Only projects which are directly related to the criminal justice system were supported. Projects encompassing more than one area or cross-disciplinary efforts in any single area were acceptable. Projects contemplating equipment or construction investments of more than one-half of requested federal funds ordinarily were not approved without special justification.

Support was extended for programs within the specified categories which sought to test, implement, or develop new approaches and techniques for law enforcement and crime prevention or control within the affected city or county.

Eligible units. The following government units were eligible:

(1) The nation's 64 largest cities, i.e., those with populations in excess of 200,000;

(2) The nation's largest counties, i.e., those with populations in excess of 350,000 and total criminal justice budgets of at least $4 million;

(3) Model Cities of more than 50,000 population (not within the foregoing categories) whose over-all plans have been submitted to and approved under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 and thus qualified for Model Cities action (supplemental) funds;

(4) "High crime" cities of more than 75,000 population (not within the foregoing categories) defined as cities with metropolitan area crime indexes, based on the FBI 1969 Uniform Crime Reports, of more than 3,000 known offenses per 100,000 population;

(5) The largest city in each state without an eligible city in any of the foregoing categories;

(6) Cities or counties not eligible in the foregoing categories with special crime problems (university locales, vacation areas, sites of unusual citizen unrest, disaster, or other acute law enforcement/crime stress).

All listed cities or counties did not automatically receive grants. While the funding allocation was established at a level sufficient to permit awards for most eligible units if suitable projects and applications were developed, only meritorious and well designed programs were supported.

Application for and award of a grant under this program did not preclude the grantee or any beneficiary or participating agency from qualifying for funds under other discretionary programs.

Model Cities plans. Crime and delinquency components of Model Cities plans which fall within the project categories of this discretionary program were encouraged for inclusion in submissions to LEAA, either as part of, or the dominant element in, the total discretionary funds project. In the case of communities eligible only as Model Cities, the projects submitted had to be predominantly a Model Cities related effort. Model Cities supplemental funds, if available to the applicant for this purpose, could be used to help furnish the required grantee contribution applicable to LEAA action projects (generally a minimum of 25 percent of total project costs).

State plan coordination. Three requirements for integration of this program with state law enforcement plans and local program efforts under the Act were prescribed. SPAs were asked to confirm, by attachment to the grant application that:

(1) The proposed project is not inconsistent with the state's comprehensive law enforcement plan, or relevant regional or local components, and will be integrated or incorporated in the roster of action programs identified in the state plan;

(2) The SPA is willing to accept the grant from LEAA and then fund the project through subgrant to the administering city or other unit of government in accordance with the terms of the grant proposal;

(3) State action grant allocations to the participating city, county or to their metropolitan area, planning region or adjacent units, would not be reduced by virtue of the supplemental aid extended under this program.

LEAA assistance. LEAA Regional Offices provided general advice and guidance on project development and application submission. They served as "lead units" for processing of applications submitted within their respective regions, i.e., Regional Offices provided major technical assistance in constructing projects, monitored progress of project and evaluated outcome of project to see if project goals were met. LEAA technical assistance division personnel from Regional Offices and from the Program Divisions in Washington were available to provide substantive guidance on project submissions.

Since these grants were sponsored by the 7 Regional Offices, those offices played a major role in determining the types of programs funded in these areas. Some of the Big City/County discretionary grant programs funded in 1971 are described in the following regional reports:

Juvenile court masters. Region II (Philadelphia) reported a grant (71–DF–696, $150,000) to help Baltimore Juvenile Services meet its goal of providing much needed services in an emergency situation created by a change in the law. Due to a recent Federal court ruling, jurisdiction of the local juvenile court was expanded consistent with statewide legislation to include 17 and 18 year olds in the juvenile offender age group. As a result, an estimated additional 6,000 delinquency petitions and 1,000 non-delinquent petitions will be added each year to the Baltimore City Juvenile Court caseload.

To meet this need for additional services, four more Juvenile Masters were hired and trained. Also hired to assist the Masters were an additional psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker and resident nurse assigned to the court in-take screening unit. Also planned for the project is the contribution of additional State's Attorneys to guarantee the prompt and efficient presentation of delinquency petitions and to provide a cadre of court security officers to maintain order and discipline within the Juvenile Court.

Evaluation of the program will not only assess the project's impact on the Juvenile Court backlog and delay but also determine the extent to which each juvenile case receives more individualized consideration and improved disposition alternatives.

Drug addict program. A program entitled "Demonstration Out-Patient Evaluation and Rehabilitation Program for Drug Addicts and Users" (71–DF–742, $150,000), funded in May 1971, is expected to be one of the best programs in Region III (Atlanta). This project enables the Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Florida to provide a comprehensive drug treatment and Rehabilitation program for approximately 700 drug addicts and users during a 1-year period.

The objectives of this program are to reduce drug addiction, drug abuse and drug use, and to reduce drug related crimes. Secondary objectives include solving psychosocial problems and offering preventive medical services.

The primary methods of achieving these objectives are group therapy, medical treatment and detoxification, drug outreach, psychiatric consultation, and if necessary, referral to other agencies including the Office of Economic Opportunity, National Institute of Mental Health, Child Guidance, Family Consultation Services, Vocational Rehabilitation and the State Drug Abuse Council.

Since drug abuse appears to be symptomatic of a breakdown in an individual's ability to communicate, this program is geared at improving communication, the ability to relate to others and the development and redefinition of individual value systems.

The Looking Glass. Region IV (Chicago) reports that the "Looking Glass" (71–DF–657, $31,110), a counseling service for runaways, has been a highly effective project. Operating since January 15, 1970, volunteers have assisted more than 200 youths. The program was so successful that LEAA not only continued funding but also decided to expand its services. This project served to expand the volunteer program by providing professional direction and establishing the "Looking Glass" as a licensed outpatient treatment facility within the Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. The facility provides immediate counseling and referrals to appropriate city agencies through which youths can receive temporary housing, immediate medical care and legal services.

Project staff and volunteers received in-service instruction through a series of training seminars which were conducted by Travelers Aid Personnel and community professionals. Volunteers under guidance of professional staff were assigned walk-in or telephone cases and were held accountable through case recordings submitted to the executive director, project director and immediate staff.

Evaluation of the project is assessed by the case recordings, weekly data sheets which indicate the volume of intake, the follow-through on appointments, the number of returns, the number of referrals and a follow-up with cooperating agencies on the outcome of cases referred to them.

Texas task force. Region V (Dallas) reports that this project (71–DF–506, $146,940) has proven to be one of the most effective programs undertaken in FY 1971. The funds provided for the training of 27 men to work as a team or as several teams to suppress critical increases in any major crime, particularly robbery, burglary, auto theft, narcotic activity and possession of unlawful weapons. The Task Force provided a means of saturating any given area and expediting a solution to a problem of major crime.

Since the San Antonio Police Department was critically undermanned, it could not mount such an offensive without seriously affecting the normal policing of the city. The selections for the Task Force were made from 180 patrolmen and 20 supervisors who work two 7-hour shifts per month. Since these men often had other off-duty employment, they were perfect choices for the project.

The project training they received included instruction from the District Attorney in the laws of evidence and presentation of evidence in court. Success of the project may be seen in local press coverage of the many task force crime arrests since implementation of the project.

Police

The Police Program Division saw its basic mission to be effecting change within the criminal justice field by improving the capability of police better to assure tranquility and justice.

It identified four major areas of efforts:

(1) Improving human resources, including recruitment, selection, evaluation, development and working conditions of police practitioners;

(2) Improving other resources, including providing more adequate tools and facilities for transportation, communications, information handling and scientific analysis and developing and evaluating new tools;

(3) Improving relationships, including those between police and other elements of the criminal justice system (prosecutors, courts and corrections) and those between the police and the public;

(4) Improving operations and management, especially in efforts to cope with serious crime problems.

The Division attempted in this effort to marshal resources from LEAA funds and services, from SPA resources, from local agency resources, from private funds, from citizen groups and from related governmental agencies at all levels.

The Division used four techniques in carrying out its mission: it provided SPAs with guidelines for allocating their block grants; it utilized discretionary funds; it provided technical assistance; and it worked with other resources including other governmental agencies and private groups. Technical assistance included the production of publications, conferences and training sessions and such services as on-site consultant services.

Discretionary funds were used to support projects in such diverse areas as recruitment of bomb disposal specialists and systems analysts; employing psychiatric consultants to advise local police departments on selection of new personnel and evaluation criteria for promotion; career development programs; regional crime laboratories; sophisticated forensic equipment; feasibility studies of merging various police jurisdictions; family crisis intervention units; evidence technicians; and policing of public or low-income housing.

BOMBS

Improvised bombs were used in FY 1971 by terrorists from the right and left extremes of the political spectrum. These home made—but in many cases sophisticated—explosive and incendiary devices resulted in the loss of 15 lives, the injury of 171 persons and the destruction of approximately $10.1 million in public and private property in FY 1971.

Police and public safety officials found the most dangerous aspect in these devices to be the sophisticated fusing mechanism. The danger to officers was increased by the use of fuses which detonate the device when it is picked up, moved or the fuse itself is touched during dismantling.

Officials also found fuses which were apparently constructed by ex-servicemen. Examples included fuses which activate at certain temperatures, by air pressure or by radio.

Training. LEAA, following a March 25, 1970, directive from President Nixon, addressed this threat by assisting a program of training ordnance disposal technicians and information dissemination.

The training program, the most comprehensive of

Members of a bomb disposal squad in Minnesota, supported by an LEAA discretionary grant, prepare to destroy explosives. Photo courtesy of Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

its kind in the country, is run by the U.S. Army at the Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama. The three-week course is taught by Army personnel who have wide experience in foreign and domestic ordnance.

In FY 1971, 460 public safety and law enforcement personnel were trained in explosive device disposal. These personnel were selected for the course by their local agencies to become ordnance disposal technicians.

Upon completion of the course they are competent to deal safely and effectively with various types of explosive devices.

While LEAA has final approval of those who attend the course, the training is coordinated by the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance. This includes the scheduling of classes, invitations to public safety agencies to attend, initial screening of applicants and providing information on travel and living accommodations.

Bomb Data Center. Agencies with ordnance disposal technicians are continually provided with new information through the LEAA-supported National Bomb Data Center located in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

The Center, which is operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police through a contract with LEAA, provides information through the development, publication and dissemination of:

(1) Periodic technical bulletins which contain detailed narrative and diagramatic information of the components of improvised explosive device mechanisms along with recommended procedures for the disarmament of the devices;

(2) Monthly summary reports which contain numerical breakdowns by geographic region and population group of incidents, casualties, damage, explosive and incendiary devices used, and classification of bombing incidents by known or suspected motive or intent; and

(3) Procedural bulletins that suggest the proper response and course of action in a bomb incident situation, security measures to prevent bomb assaults on various public and private installations, and the course for development of bomb incident policy and procedures.

REGIONAL CRIME LABORATORIES

LEAA is addressing the need for crime laboratories throughout the country. The basic approach is to avoid duplication and provide multiple analytic services by developing regional crime laboratories serving all surrounding law enforcement agencies.

These new facilities provided many agencies—some for the first time—with the means to identify, evaluate and preserve evidence to assure its admissibility in court.

Experience indicates that law enforcement agencies more than 50 miles from a crime laboratory tend not to find it useful. That distance is too far to justify the expense and man hours needed to take evidence to the laboratory for analysis. Regional crime laboratories are being developed to meet that problem.

The regional crime laboratory approach also should impact on another problem: the inability of existing single-mission laboratories to give across-the-board assistance to law enforcement agencies. A narcotics laboratory, for example, cannot provide ballistics testing, fingerprint assistance or chemical data.

The program calls for locating regional crime laboratories on college campuses in hopes, partly, of enhancing recruitment of professionals and technicians by providing them with an academic setting.

One such combined laboratory-campus facility is the Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio.

The City of Dayton realized the need for such a facility and requested Federal support for such a laboratory. On August 18, 1970, the funding of a central laboratory was announced. On January 8, 1971, the Ohio Department of Urban Affairs announced that funding of a companion request for mobile evidence equipment and training of evidence technicians had been approved.

The crime laboratory is situated on the Sinclair Community College campus and serves the needs of Dayton and 29 other police departments. It also serves needs of criminology courses which are supplying the area with qualified personnel in the criminal justice field.

NARCOTICS AND DRUG PROGRAMS

LEAA supports several efforts in the field of narcotic addiction and drug abuse. The apparent close relationship of those problems to the crime problem generally makes LEAA participation in this field desirable and necessary.

The program includes assistance for local law enforcement agencies through funding of increased investigative and apprehension capabilities. It also includes some research and some drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

Education. LEAA funds a drug abuse prevention program in the Washington, D.C. area aimed at educating youths about the basic motives for using drugs, including the desire to escape from emotional problems. The program involves 500 11th graders in suburban Maryland who are taught by 11 certified teachers who have received training.

Youth Centers. A large number of jurisdictions are experimenting with various kinds of centers where a variety of services are offered to youths. One such program using LEAA funds is that operated by the Travis County (Texas) Juvenile Court and Austin Child Guidance Center. The activities at this center include the following:

(1) Outpatient therapy, including voluntary walk-in referral and crisis services and outpatient therapy after hospitalization;

(2) Temporary inpatient therapy located at the county's detention facility;

(3) Inpatient therapy of a more prolonged and intensive nature located at the Austin State Hospital;

(4) School discussion groups; and

(5) An outreach program which will involve an indigenous worker to circulate in the more disadvantaged areas and do case finding.

New Jersey project. LEAA is supporting a project in New Jersey that is developing a statewide, coordinated approach to narcotic and drug trafficking. This program covers five areas of the state and integrates an enforcement effort with training. It has established an improved system for coordinating enforcement activities between Federal, state and local authorities and has allowed appropriate evaluation of efforts and a sound structure for innovations.

The four goals of the program are:

(1) An increased effort in training narcotic enforcement officers in the techniques of this investigative speciality.

(2) An improved system for coordinating enforcement activity between Federal, state and local authorities.

(3) An increased commitment on the part of government leaders in terms of manpower for narcotics enforcement.

(4) A focusing of enforcement on the elements of illicit drugs and narcotic supply, with special emphasis on the importer, wholesaler and street seller.

Courts, Prosecution and Defense

The primary thrust of the FY 1971 activities of the Courts, Prosecution and Defense (CPD) Program Division was toward improved organization and management of CPD agencies. That effort utilized modern business equipment and techniques, including computers, and the development of basic organizational norms, especially in defense services and in post-conviction remedies.

The Division saw its basic task to be the provision of efficient machinery and the creation of new methods for dispensing the new standards of due process of law enunciated by courts during the 1960s.

The Division articulated its goals as follows: (1) involve the judiciary, prosecutors and the bar in the LEAA program; (2) improve state planning for CPD; (3) stimulate improvement in the organization and management of the courts; (4) stimulate improvement in the organization and management of the prosecution function; (5) stimulate the development of statewide systems for providing defense services; (6) encourage consolidation of courts, prosecutors' offices and defender services; (7) develop objective standards for the operation of courts, prosecution offices and defender services; (8) encourage adoption of American Bar Association (ABA) Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice; and (9) evaluate all CPD projects supported by OLEP funds and provide a clearinghouse function on such projects and other matters of interest to CPD agencies.

Block grant spending was allocated in FY 1971 mostly to court management and information systems. Other courts programs funded included code and procedure revision, recognizance projects and bail reform, construction, judicial training, court transcription and other equipment and alternatives to prosecution. In the area of prosecution, block grant money funded programs in prosecution services (coordination, consolidation, etc.) and prosecution training. In the area of defense, block grant money was used for defender services and defender training.

Discretionary funds were used to support projects involving prosecution and defender training, prosecution technical assistance and coordination units, court management projects (the largest category), magistrate training and law student internships.

Technical assistance included provision of consultants, workshops and production of handbooks and manuals.

COURTS IMPROVEMENT

The goal of LEAA support for courts improvement is an effective and efficient court system. While many improvements have been made in recent years, much remains to be done. Many court systems suffer from deferred maintenance—the putting off of updating administrative systems, introducing data processing and so on.

National Conference. The emphasis on court improvement was underscored by President Nixon and Chief Justice of the United States Warren E. Burger at the LEAA-funded National Conference on the Judiciary held at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Conference was held on March 11–14, 1971, under the auspices of the Virginia Consortium on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention in conjunction with the Marshall Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary. About 500 state chief justices, state attorneys general, judges, court executives and officials attended the Conference.

The conferees made these recommendations:

(1) A national center for state court judges should be established;

(2) States should examine the ABA Standards for Criminal Justice and take appropriate steps to implement them;

(3) State judges should be appointed, not elected, to lengthy terms with judicial discipline commissions authorized to remove unfit judges; and

(4) Mandatory retirement for judges should be adopted in all states. Conferees indicated that the age of 70 probably was the most appropriate.

LEAA also sponsored a meeting of its own personnel and SPA personnel who are involved in court reform.

This meeting at Aspen, Colorado, permitted an interchange of ideas, priorities and methods, as well as an effective comparison of the progress made by individual states.

Education. LEAA has approached court improvement through judicial education. Support went to the National College of State Trial Judges and the American Academy of Judicial Education.

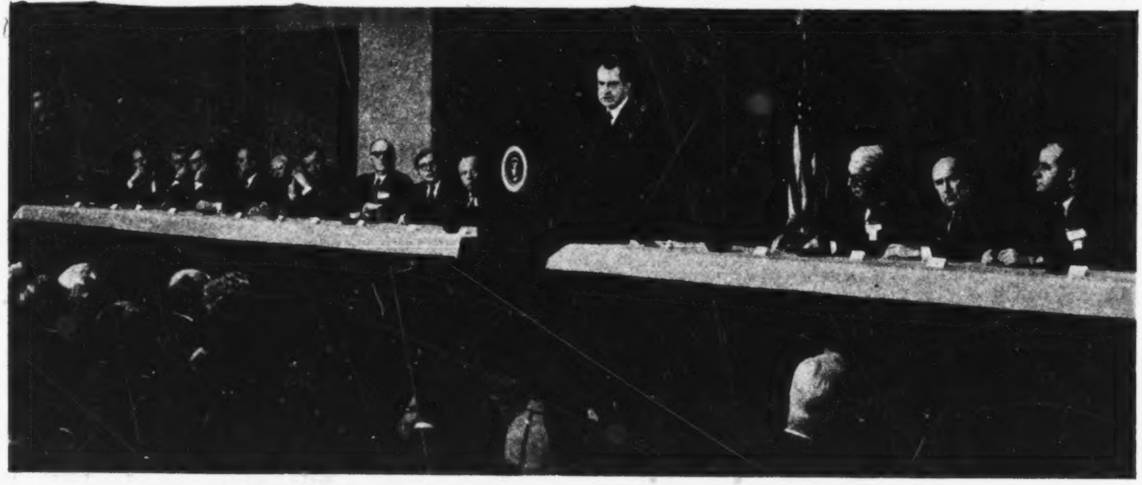
Hundreds of judges of limited and general jurisdiction received LEAA supported training through the programs offered by these institutions.

Management. In the field of court management and administration, LEAA support again went to the Institute for Court Management at the University of Denver in Denver, Colorado.

The Institute is conducting a series of integrated court management studies in 10 major courts throughout the nation. The results of these management studies will be developed into administrative standards and models for the benefit of other court systems.

In addition, the Institute has graduated its second class of more than 50 new court executives who are trained to administer courts and free judges from those duties.

LEAA support also has been utilized to improve individual court systems; to study state and local court systems; to hire court executives; to develop modern



President Richard M. Nixon addresses the National Conference on the Judiciary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Photo by Thomas L. Williams.

management and information systems; and to improve the operations of those courts.

Prosecutors. A series of regional training seminars for prosecuting attorneys has been funded by LEAA under the auspices of the National District Attorneys Association.

The National College for District Attorneys at the University of Houston in Houston, Texas, also was supported.

The College completed its first sessions this past summer and trained nearly 200 prosecutors. Funding also has been provided to the National District Attorneys Association to develop approximately 20 prosecutive training and technical assistance units in as many states to improve coordination of services and to provide training for prosecutors.

In addition, grants have been made to provide for internships for about 400 law students to work in prosecutor and public defender offices throughout the country. These internships are run as part-time programs with academic credit during the school year in conjunction with law schools or as paid summer programs.

COURT MANAGEMENT

This one-year project was funded in June 1970 as a major effort to study the critical delay of justice as a result of overcrowded court dockets and inadequate court administration. It is a response to Chief Justice Burger's call for the development of improved court management techniques to relieve judges of many administrative matters.

A discretionary grant of $357,000 was made through the Governor's Council on Crime Control of the state of Colorado for the purpose of conducting at least 10 management studies of criminal courts throughout the United States. The funds were subgranted to the Institute for Court Management (ICM), Denver, Colorado and the National College of State Trial Judges, Reno, Nevada. Those institutions are conducting the court studies covered by the grant, and also providing training for the personnel engaged in the studies, as well as a number of conferences and seminars of judges and court administrators to guide and integrate the studies. The results of these studies are being analyzed for the purpose of devising standards and methodology applicable to court management problems across the country.

Background. The Institute for Court Management was formed in January 1970 with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Institute is providing systematic court management training for court personnel and for court administrators.

The National College of State Trial Judges was formed by the Section of Judicial Administration in the early 1960's, to provide a focus for continuing legal education for trial judges. It has substantial support from the Fleischmann Foundation, whose funds must be spent in Nevada; accordingly, it is located in Reno.

Program objective. The principal objective of the project is to develop the techniques and methods of modern management in the courts which exercise criminal jurisdiction. By combining a program for the development of court management personnel with a study program about court management problems, practical solutions are being developed and at the same time, made effective within operating court systems.

This project is predicated on the assumption that comprehensive long-range solutions to the problems of judicial administration in the criminal justice system cannot be found in an ad hoc, piecemeal way. This project is designed to develop the knowledge and expertise required to meet the many and growing complex criminal justice and judicial administration problems. It will do this in several ways.

(1) Design and testing of study and problem identification methodology which will be adaptable to all jurisdictions.

(2) Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information concerning judicial administration functions in the criminal justice system.

(3) Training of specialists who will assume staff leadership positions in the criminal justice system and who will have analytical and innovative capability, as well as ability to implement improvements.

(4) Development of a corps of specialists who can provide meaningful management consulting services to courts, judicial systems and court-related agencies involved in the criminal justice system; and

(5) Development of solutions and alternatives to problems in the areas studied and provision of consultation and guidance in the phasing and implementation of solutions.

Results. This project both drew upon and contributed to the first 6-month course for court executive officers of the Institute for Court Management, the first operative training program in judicial management in the United States. Its aim is to produce a number of management surveys of a wide variety of courts, both in greater depth and at less cost than would be possible with individually funded studies, and at the same time to integrate this series of studies so as to produce standards and methodology which can be used in all future studies.

By mid-January 1971, the Institute's in-depth study program was fully underway. The definition of the areas of study was based in large measure on the court study work done by members of the first class of the Institute's court executive development program. The group evaluated the courts they studied during the internship phase of the program. Among the subjects cited as needing immediate improvement were calendar management and records management. As a result, these subjects were made the twin themes of in-depth study activities for the period January to June 1971.

Detailed comparative calendar studies are now being conducted in the following cities: Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston and Minneapolis. The objective in performing a comparative analysis of various caseflow and calendar management systems is to help define the essential ingredients of an effective system. The information gathered, when compared to similar data from other courts, should help develop generalizations about caseflow management which can be applied to other courts to improve their systems.

Another objective of the calendar studies is to develop a complete and accurate understanding of the systems being studied in order to present to each court specific recommendations designed to improve caseflow management.

On the criminal side, the project is concentrating on felony cases and the progress of such cases from arrest to referral to trial in the felony court. These early stages of a felony case are critical since they include such important steps as determinations regarding bail, the assignment of counsel and the exact nature of the charge to be preferred.

The Institute is beginning to utilize organization development techniques. These techniques have been developed in the business world and are designed to bring about planned, managed change within an organization.

Since the studies are still in progress, it is too early to discuss findings, conclusions and recommendations. However, with regard to methodology, a number of approaches being utilized appear promising. For example, the use of a study manual to gather key information about the critical sub-systems within the court has proved to be an effective method of conducting a "reconnaissance" of court operations. The program has also been successful in developing data sheets which can be used by law or graduate students to gather needed information from court files. And it is perfecting ways of observing court processes so that the essential data is recorded in a systematic manner.

In short, the study program is on schedule. Most of the data gathering is complete. Processing and analysis of data and the formulation of findings, conclusions and recommendations are expected to be issued at the end of the grant period.

Summary. This project is the one to which the Courts Program Division has devoted the greatest time and effort, and from which it hoped to realize the greatest benefits. The project budget had undergone several revisions and the concepts behind it had the full support not only of the Courts Program Division, but also of the distinguished lawyers and judges who constitute the Board of the Institute for Court Management.

Chief Judges of all the relevant courts have indicated their enthusiastic support for the project.

The Institute also hopes to produce, from this grant, a workable methodology for court management studies. That is the unique advantage of having several studies performed simultaneously by the same group.

This national project appears to be providing a well-planned and coordinated approach to provide a means to improve court management which, in turn, will increase the efficiency and determination of justice in the criminal process.

Corrections

In no other area has LEAA tried to convince states of the need for reform more than in the area of corrections. Many states have been highly responsive to this urging, and have themselves led the way. And with the establishment of Part E programs, following the enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, a new thrust should be added to this area.

The Corrections Program Division set as its major priorities in FY 1971 improvement in: (1) juvenile and youth corrections programs; (2) adult probation and parole; (3) jails; and (4) prisons and major institutions.

The Division set as its goals: (1) improvement of state planning processes for corrections; (2) upgrading probation services; (3) stimulating recruitment of qualified correctional personnel; (4) stimulating improvement of jail and institutional rehabilitation programs; (5) developing standards for operation of correctional programs; and (6) evaluating all types of projects funded under block and discretionary grants.

Block grant funds were used by states for community-based programs (halfway houses, group homes, court diversion projects, volunteers, etc.), with more than a third of all block grants funds for corrections being allocated in this area. Prison programs improvements and personnel training, construction of new facilities and improvements in probation and parole followed in that order with smaller amounts going to research and improvements in jails.

Discretionary funds were allocated first to improvements in probation and parole services, and in lesser amounts to planning of regional and local correctional facilities, to community-based programs, to institutional program innovations, and in relatively small amounts to recruitment of correctional personnel, to feasibility studies of multi-state arrangements for care and treatment of special types of offenders and to multi-state training of correctional administrators and agency trainers.

The Division allocated its technical assistance funds to contracts for consultant services; to the development of architectural plans for new institutions; to development of manuals on halfway houses, volunteer programs, work release programs and other subjects; to regional workshops; to evaluation projects; and to projects involving court diversion, halfway houses, work release and volunteers in corrections programs.

Correctional support. The 1971 amendments (Part E) to the Act established a new, specially-funded program of grant support for correctional institutions, facilities and programs. Fifty percent of the appropriation will be distributed to the states through block grants and 50 percent may be granted by LEAA at its discretion to SPAs or units of general local government. These block grant and discretionary grant awards may provide Federal funding up to 75 percent of the cost of the programs.

The new program will address all aspects of corrections—adult and juvenile—probation, parole, community and institutional programs and facilities. Within this framework, LEAA will continue to give emphasis and priority to probation and parole improvement and community-based programs.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

The emphasis of juvenile delinquency programs has been on community-based treatment through such means as youth service bureaus, group homes and court diversion projects. Every effort is being made to keep the child in the community and out of the institution.

Ohio. In Cleveland, Ohio, $151,500 of LEAA funds has permitted the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court to establish a program to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system at the point of their earliest contact with the system. Approximately 450 juveniles are participating in the 1-year project. The goals are: (1) to divert a significant number of juveniles from the criminal justice system; (2) to provide satisfactory alternatives to adjudication and formal handling through the services of a number of existing community agencies; (3) significantly to expand the involvement with, and capabilities of community agencies in coordinated programming for the improved prevention and control of delinquency and related problems; and (4) to evaluate professionally the programs undertaken.

Nebraska. The Nebraska Division of Corrections was awarded $197,256 to expand its foster care program for delinquent youth. The 65 youths in foster homes at the time of the award was increased to 100. In addition, 24 youths are being cared for in four foster group homes. One of the project's goals is to show that foster home care, in dealing with delinquent youth, can produce a satisfactory adjustment in community based homes making institutional care unnecessary. The foster care that is being made available through the project is providing a valuable resource to the state's juvenile court judges, who had been committing to state delinquency institutions a number of youths who do not necessarily need to be placed there but for whom there are not other placement possibilities.

Texas. The Travis County Juvenile Court in Austin, Texas and the Austin Child Guidance Center established a program to curb the use of drugs by juveniles. The program, aided by a $52,470 grant from LEAA, consists of such activities as outpatient therapy including voluntary "walk-in," referral and crisis services and outpatient therapy after hospitalization; temporary inpatient therapy in the County's detention facility; inpatient therapy of a more prolonged and intensive nature at the Austin State Hospital; school discussion groups; and an outreach program which involves a neighborhood worker who circulates in the more disadvantaged areas and does casefinding and acts as a consultant to the schools, neighborhood centers and other agencies in these areas.

California. A unique LEAA project is the Fenner Canyon Probation Camp Vocational Training and Placement Program. The treatment center is located at Fenner Canyon Forestry Camp leased to the Los Angeles Probation Department. There is a community outstation located in Los Angeles. LEAA funds of $199,882 are being used primarily to support the rehabilitation component both at the camp and in the outstation. The treatment center will have a capacity of 100 youths, age 16–18; at the end of June 1971, 287 had been admitted with a total of 150 "graduates" (a successful 6-month stay). As of the end of June, 65 boys were still in the camp. During the youth's 6-month stay, he goes through an intensive program of self-exploration, vocational exploration and basic education. The vocational exploration centers on the work sample technique enabling the youth to assess his own interests and abilities in a wide area of job clusters. After the 6-month period the youth is returned to the community to live with his parents or to other suitable residence.

PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAMS

LEAA has addressed the matter of the ex-offender and has sought ways of assisting the ex-offender in making a successful re-entry into society. The goal here is to interrupt and break the cycle of conviction and incarceration.

One focus of LEAA's program is job development (both in the institution and on-the-job) and skill training. To carry out this program, LEAA has turned to private industry asking businesses to develop and operate projects which have four basic elements: Job commitments, the development of quality jobs, job training and basic education and the use of para-professionals.

Job commitments. Commitments are made by an industry for specific positions to be filled by offenders. This means that the employer offering the position has become fully committed to the concept of hiring and supporting the offender as he goes through the difficult period of readjusting to society. It is important that the offender knows there is a definite job waiting for him.

Quality jobs. Assurance is required that the positions obtained are quality jobs, jobs with a "career ladder," a job with clearly defined steps for advancement so that the offender knows the job offers upward mobility—a job which pays him sufficiently so that he and his family may live decently and with dignity.

Again, it is important that the offender sees and can understand his goal, in this case that he can begin to advance within a short enough time period so that he feels successful in his endeavor. He needs to see that he will be able to begin the upward movement in small but frequent steps which lead to a career. He needs a reward for his efforts; for many offenders this will be the first positive experience he will have in and with society.

Education. In order to prepare the offender for the job, job training and basic education are tailored as closely as possible to meet the specifications of each individual job. The program preference is for on-the-job training. If that is not feasible, then training opportunities developed under other manpower programs are utilized.

Para-professionals. Using para-professionals as case aides or job coaches is extremely important. The para-professional (who is often an ex-offender himself) establishes a sound relationship with the offender, offering support during the entire job adjustment period. The para-professional, of course, has on-going contact with the project staff supervisors, and the job foreman or supervisor. Also, there is continuing contact with the offender in his home and community. He gets together with the trainee both formally and informally in order to act as a catalytic agent for all aspects of the rehabilitative program. He is prepared to help the offender learn new ways of dealing with crises in his home, in his social or community relationships, and on the job.

Utah. The Utah Community Based Treatment Program, a $141,119 LEAA-supported program conducted by a large chemical company, has as its target population a select group of property offenders. The focus of the program is intensive treatment with low ratio caseloads to effect maximum support in job development, personal and social development to affect behavioral change. State probation officers supervise case aides who are themselves ex-offenders and are responsible for daily contact with program participants. The emphasis of the program is immediate employment with upgrading and training. The program utilizes a wide range of state and community treatment resources to bring about personal adjustment and increase community responsibility.

The project goal is to develop 150 to 200 jobs and supply 100 man-years of treatment service to probationers during the first year of operation. To date, 200 jobs have been developed, 98 offenders have been served and 78 have been placed in jobs or in training programs. Of the 78 placed, 3 have been placed in college. Thirteen of the original 98 were returned to custody with the remainder still in the program.

New Jersey. The Community Information and Referral Service, Incorporated, a private nonprofit corporation, operating with $192,547 of LEAA support funds has established the Newark Defendants' Employment Project in New Jersey to divert arrested individuals from court prosecution by adjournment of the case for 90 days and by releasing the individual to the recognizance of the Employment Projects Court Liaison Aide. The aide, who is a para-professional and in some cases an ex-convict, becomes familiar with records and background and begins working with the individual and his family on a day-to-day basis, with once-a-week counseling.

At the same time a career development team begins vocational counseling, job development, and training and placement services for the individual. Community resources are utilized for supportive services. Depending on the individual's adjustment to the program, any of three actions are taken after 90 days: (1) Dismissal of charges; (2) request for a second adjournment to have more time to work with the individual; or (3) return to court for processing.

After an intensive interview and consent by the project staff, the defendant, prosecutor's office and the court, 80 defendants were enrolled for participation. Fifty-four were unemployed at enrollment, and 41 were subsequently placed on jobs or in training programs. Of the 80 persons enrolled, 76 were charged with indictable offenses. Ten participants had charges dismissed. One hundred and twenty jobs have been developed for the participants of the program.

North Carolina. The North Carolina Department of Local Affairs is using $184,984 in LEAA support funds to sub-contract with a Chicago-based management firm to operate this project, which is a multiphase effort to improve the employment opportunities for offenders in North Carolina.

At least 200 offenders are being served. Guaranteed jobs have been obtained under contracts and programs utilizing Department of Labor funds. The various Department of Labor components insure that each offender in the program receives supportive services such as counseling, job coaching, medical and dental service, child care assistance, legal aid, social and welfare services and transportation.

This program has generated great public attention and business support. In addition, it has done a great deal to foster greater cooperation among probation, parole and corrections. As of this date 500 jobs have been developed and 221 offenders have been placed.

South Carolina. The South Carolina Department of Corrections received $300,069 from LEAA discretionary funds for a far-ranging program to improve job opportunities for ex-offenders. The program includes job counseling for inmates prior to release, work release, and a statewide campaign among businesses, industry, civic and trade organizations to locate jobs. The ultimate goal is to place 300 offenders in quality jobs in one year.

This project will have as its goal a multi-phase effort to improve the employment opportunities in South Carolina for institutionalized offenders about to be returned to society. The first phase of the program will provide pre-employment training for selected inmates aimed at improving and refining their employment potential. They will also be trained to utilize all available social, industrial, psychological, educational and vocational services available in the community.

A second segment of the program will involve a pilot job development approach aimed at emphasizing the need for good jobs for ex-offenders in the private sector. Retention of the job and career advancement will be a primary concern in developing new employment opportunities. Volunteer job coaching will assist the offender and his family during the transition from the pre-release or work release stage. Evaluation will be a strategic component of the program and will be conducted on an on-going basis.

Review. Project review by the Advisory Council and self-study by the project staff as well as evaluative interviews of project participants and employers will be the principal ways in which the project will be evaluated.

Impact. This project will have a significant impact on the field of corrections in South Carolina, and it is expected to serve as a catalyst in accomplishing new and better methods of implementing and expanding the goal of meaningful employment for ex-offenders. In view of the comprehensiveness of the project plan, this program should serve as a model for correctional programs throughout the nation.

Rehabilitation. This project is significant because it approaches the total problem of rehabilitation. While the offender is receiving job training and psychological counseling during the 30 days prior to his release from detention, his family is also receiving consultations from program workers to prepare for the ex-offender's return to the home and community.

Funds. Although the project was initiated in the late spring, the first contract has been signed with the National Alliance of Businessmen for 16 specific positions in South Carolina industries with funds committed for special job related training, education, counseling, job coaching and other supportive services.

Job bank. The Employment Service has trained the project counselors to use the job bank (a statewide job availability network) and will give the project participants first priority for job selection. The Alston Wilkes Society has committed and assigned volunteers to work as job coaches on a statewide basis. The Department of Labor has committed funds to test and evaluate all inmates coming into the program.

Manual. The project staff has written a training manual which will be used both by the program participants and by project staff to facilitate the transition of inmates into society. The unique aspect of the project is that every released offender in the state of South Carolina will receive some benefit from the program such as testing, counseling, job placement, etc.

Civil Disorders

Few states, if any, have support capability in the civil disorders area. Some large cities with experience in handling riots or large disorders are somewhat better equipped and trained for this work. But generally, state governments lack both the manpower and expertise to provide local units of government with assistance when a civil disorder occurs.

The Civil Disorders Program Division addressed that situation in FY 1971. It saw its goal to be helping State Planning Agencies (SPAs) to develop plans and technical assistance competency in detection, prevention and control of civil disorders. It sought to achieve that goal through training, technical assistance from the Division itself, conferences and staff support from Civil Disorder Technical Assistance Units which were developed with use of discretionary fund grants.

The Division urged SPAs to adopt a basic approach to the problem—or the potential problem. It advised preparation of a comprehensive analysis of the problem area, including a definition of problem potential and an evaluation of response capabilities in that particular jurisdiction. It urged them to establish priorities first, then a program designed on the basis of those priorities and, finally, provision of appropriate support for that program.

In awarding discretionary grants, the Division concentrated on the Civil Disturbance Technical Assistance Units at the state level; on the development of mutual aid compacts between local jurisdictions; on development of emergency communications systems; on development of Civil Disorder Prevention Units, working in such areas as police-community relations; on campus and school disorder prevention and control programs; on contingency planning for mass arrests, including court processing and detention; and on experimental action research projects in civil disorders prevention, detection and control. The action research included work in tension measurement, conflict management or street-corner crisis resolution, use of indigenous crowd marshals, stress training, training for command personnel in street tactics and the use of experimental equipment.

Specifically, the four major program objectives are:

(1) To develop the capability of government and public and private agencies to respond to community conflict in a manner that will protect citizen rights;

(2) To provide competent advice to various statewide groups on methods by which violence can be prevented;

(3) To provide means by which community action can be taken to avoid violence and eliminate the necessity for police action during community conflicts; and

(4) To insure that when police response is necessary, it will be the most effective possible within guidelines developed by joint police and community action, and that such action makes the best use of available resources.

SEADOC. The Division also continued support of the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC) taught by the U.S. Army at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The Division identified a need for SEADOC training for officials from smaller police departments (50 to 150 members) in cities experiencing outbreaks of violence, particularly in the East, South and Midwest.

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE GROUP

Massachusetts. A grant was made to the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety for a project emphasizing prevention of conflicts through community action. The grant was a discretionary grant (71–DF–487, $59,981) for 12 months. The major goal of the project is to provide technical assistance to local governments and public and private groups on avoidance of violence as the end result of conflicts and crises. In addition, the project provides assistance in disorder response. The program is being carried out at the state level with coordination of efforts of a wide variety of groups and agencies concerned with the matter of conflict containment.

The Commissioner of Public Safety formed a special group in his office consisting of civil specialists and State Police to operate the project.

This special group is undertaking the following activities:

(1) Develop a means for identifying potential crises and following them through to their conclusion.

(2) Establish a list of agencies that can assist in developing alternatives to violence.

(3) Coordinate statewide efforts while increasing the ability of local and state agencies to control disorders.

(4) Establish a crisis response capability among a wide range of public and private agencies as alternatives to crisis control rather than deployment of law enforcement personnel.

Background. Massachusetts has a serious civil disorder potential which at times has resulted in widespread property damage. There is a great need for increased community involvement in the order maintenance process. Law enforcement actions must reflect community desires. Both the private and public sectors must participate in planning for civil disorder prevention and control.

Aims. It is the aim of this project to assist law enforcement agencies within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, government groups and community groups to respond to conflict.

The formation of this conflict management capability is an important part of the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice plan to create a statewide ability to prevent crises from becoming violent.

The Commissioner of Public Safety will employ three specialists who will work as a team with three regular employees of the Department of Public Safety. These specialists will include one each in the areas of civil disorders, community organization, and intergroup relations.

Survey. A comprehensive survey will be undertaken to identify major areas of possible disorder and to identify the agencies which have responsibility for control. This work will be done in conjunction with other state agencies, such as the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. There will be a review of present disorder plans and a reassessment of resources available. Local jurisdictions will be assisted in drawing up needed mutual aid plans, resources and equipment. A concentrated effort will be made to initiate contacts among public agencies, minority groups, students and related segments of the population. The team will offer technical assistance to communities upon request. Work will begin on development of response methodology through group meetings, conferences, and policy sessions.

This capability is expected to become a permanent part of the Department of Public Safety programs.

Michigan. A discretionary grant to the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department, establishes within that department a special community relations unit to work on the campus of the University of Michigan, composed of two young police officers with bachelor's degrees.

Their main objective is to anticipate and evaluate civil disorder potential or to control small incidents of violence before they expand to major proportions. Their method of operation is through the establishment of lines of communication to the students.

The officers work in plain clothes on campus, speaking upon request, attending meetings and advising on police policy and procedures. Their function is to be familiar with campus groups and persons, to assist those who wish to make orderly demonstrations and to coordinate related police activities, and to assist command officers in decision making when disorderly activity is threatened or underway.

The grant, (71–DF–543, $27,402) provided one year funding for this project. Funds were granted to the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in Michigan, and sub-granted to the City of Ann Arbor.

This grant is of unusual interest because it is one of a few in the nation to involve police in a preventive effort on campus.

Organized Crime

The Organized Crime Program Division set forth the following major goals for FY 1971 as the basis for program development and long-range planning efforts. They are:

Instruction is video-taped at the Dade County (Florida) Public Safety Department's Organized Crime Training Program, funded by LEAA. Photo courtesy of Dade County Public Safety Department.

(1) To develop a definitive description of the organized crime problem in every state.

(2) To develop general awareness among all segments of the population of the nature of organized crime and its effects on the community.

(3) To contain, reduce and prevent organized crime activities by developing more effective intelligence, investigative and prosecutorial capabilities.

(4) To develop, through critical evaluation, an effective approach to the organized crime problem at the state and local levels.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Information. Organized crime has been present in America for decades and has been the subject of numerous inquiries. Despite these facts, most citizens and many law enforcement officials remain uninformed as to the nature and extent of the problem. The first step in any effort to control organized crime must be an analysis and description of organized crime within the community.

In addition to describing organized crime, efforts must be made to determine the extent of the problem. To date, most information on organized crime has been prosecution oriented. Other measures are needed for planning, strategy development and evaluation. The research community—social scientists, economists, market researchers—should use their skills and expertise to estimate the extent of illegal activities, define sources of information and develop analytical tools.

Planning. Because of the nature of organized crime, it has posed significant problems for those who seek to control and prevent it. The need for planning and coordination of all available resources to combat the problem is a pressing one. Duplication of effort and overlapping of functions must be avoided. One means for comprehensive planning and overall strategy development is the Organized Crime Prevention Council. The Council is appointed by the governor and is comprised of individuals within the state with particular expertise and knowledge in the prevention and control of organized crime. The Council studies the problem, determines goals, establishes action plans, coordinates the law enforcement efforts and monitors the status of organized crime on a continuing basis.

Public involvement. A significant reason for organized crime's success has been the public's lack of interest in or commitment to solving the problem. To contain the illegal activities and prevent the expansion of organized crime into the legitimate sphere, the public must be actively involved in the control effort. The business community should develop the means to protect its members from penetration by organized crime. State legislatures can provide the legal tools needed for the investigation and prosecution of organized crime cases. Studies can be made of various government functions to assure that authority is being properly exercised. Citizens should scrutinize public activities to uncover and prevent official corruption.

Intelligence. Knowledge is the key factor in any effort against organized crime. The intelligence function should be aimed not only at the development of cases for prosecution but also at strategic planning. Intelligence should be coordinated at various levels, depending upon the extent of the problem. A statewide intelligence capability should be developed with either a central repository of data or a system for the exchange of intelligence throughout the state. Multi-state intelligence systems can provide comprehensive data-gathering networks and information analysis and dissemination centers. Such a system eliminates jurisdictional barriers and pools law enforcement resources and strengths.

Coordination. Coordination of law enforcement efforts may best be achieved through a "task force" combining investigators and attorneys. This approach may be used at both the state and local level. Another technique for the investigation of organized crime is the State Investigation Commission. Such commissions are authorized to conduct hearings, compel testimony and confer immunity. Assistance to local units of government can be provided through a "resource pool" of specialists and technical aids that are made available to local law enforcement agencies.

Corruption. The corruption of public officials and criminal justice personnel is an integral part of the operations of organized criminals. Procedures must be established to investigate, detect and deal with corruption in all public agencies. Weaknesses in the system and potential for corruption should be examined so that preventive steps—through legal reform or administrative directive—can be taken.

LEAA program. To assist state and local units of government in the design and implementation of effective programs in the above areas, LEAA has instituted:

(1) A series of regional Organized Crime training conferences. The fourth such conference was held in January 1971 in College Park, Maryland, with more than 300 persons attending. To date, nearly 900 police, prosecutors, judges and criminal justice planners have participated in these week-long sessions. The program will be continued under contractual services and it is expected that seven 10-day regional conferences will be conducted. Each session will involve approximately 200 criminal justice officials.

(2) Orientation sessions for judges. LEAA has been working closely with various state judicial conferences since August 1970. The basic purpose is to familiarize jurists with the problems posed by organized crime. Nearly 1,000 judges have been reached through the LEAA regional conferences, the National Conference of State Trial Judges, the Florida Conference of Circuit Court Judges, the Oklahoma Judicial Conference and the Nebraska District Court Judges. Plans have already been made for participation in other judicial conferences during the coming year.

(3) Sponsorship of state and local law enforcement personnel in Federal training programs. Since September of 1969, LEAA has funded state and local participation in a 7-week course of study at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Special Agent Basic School. The course is designed to develop capabilities in complex financial investigation. To date, more than 70 police officers have participated. In addition, a program has been developed with the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of IRS to provide specialized training for state and local law enforcement agencies. Among the areas included in the training program are: raids; searches and seizure; explosives and firearms; surveillance of premises; vehicles and persons; undercover techniques; interrogation; and the development of informers and evaluation of information. As a result of participation in the IRS program, the state of Michigan has designed and implemented its own school of financial investigatory techniques and IRS personnel are assisting in the development of the program.

(4) Publication of a number of handbooks, manuals and other documents to assist criminal justice personnel working in the area of organized crime. They include:

(a) Intelligence Manual. A comprehensive, 6-months study of the needs of an intelligence capability has been completed and a definitive document prepared on the various aspects of an intelligence unit.

(b) Police Guide on Organized Crime. A handbook for police officers that describes their role in developing information on organized crime.

(c) The Role of State Organized Crime Prevention Councils. A publication describing the legislative background of the Council concept, the organization, composition, and functions of this important planning and coordinating device.

(d) Sources of Information. A detailed description for investigators of sources of data.

(e) Planning for the Control and Prevention of Organized Crime. A document that sets forth goals and objectives for planning organized crime programs.

(f) Organized Crime: The Need for Research and The Penetration Of Legitimate Business by Organized Crime: An Analysis. Published as part of a coordinated effort with the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

(g) An interagency agreement has been signed and the Tax Division of the Department of Justice is developing a manual on the use of state revenue statutes to combat organized crime.

(5) A consultant services program. A group of private and public consultants has been selected to provide technical assistance in the organized crime area to state and local units of governments. Such assistance involves long-range planning, program development, project design, training or monitoring. All costs for the consultant's assistance are assumed by LEAA. Since the program began in January, 1971, 12 consultants have provided their services in a wide range of tasks and activities.

Significant programs. Among the most significant programs funded in FY 1971 were:

(1) The Knapp Commission. (71-DF-631, $215,037). The goals of this project are to: determine the nature of police corruption in New York City; as-

certain the relationship between organized crime and corrupt police officers; determine the effects of police corruption on the civilian population; create public awareness of the gravity of the problem; and recommend effective methods of controlling or eliminating police corruption.

(2) The Pennsylvania Crime Commission. (71-DF-637, $263,395). An organized crime control unit was established to: develop a statewide organized crime intelligence center; furnish legal and technical assistance in the development and trial of organized crime cases; provide training; conduct research into the causes and effects of organized crime; develop measurements of effectiveness of organized crime control programs; and develop recommendations for legislation and other reforms as may be necessary.

New England. One of the most significant organized crime control programs underway during this year was the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS). NEOCIS, the first coordinated, multi-state effort to combat organized crime in the United States, is designed to centralize the organized crime intelligence operations of the six participating states. In addition to the full-time project personnel, NEOCIS's efforts are supported by all the New England State Police units and the offices of the five New England Attorneys General having general criminal jurisdiction.

During its initial months of operations NEOCIS has established a basic intelligence collection plan and begun data collection. A number of reports based on initial data gathered have been published. All personnel planned for at this stage have been hired and have received initial training in project operations.

Implementation of the project's five sub-systems is continuing on schedule. These five sub-systems are: (1) a data collection network; (2) analysis and dissemination center; (3) strategy coordination; (4) coordinated enforcement; and (5) project evaluation. With regard to the latter sub-system, LEAA is presently considering responses to a request for proposal for evaluation of NEOCIS. This evaluation will include consideration of internal operational systems; accomplishment of objectives; and impact of NEOCIS on organized crime in New England. It will develop guidelines for evaluating NEOCIS, and other proposed or existing organized crime intelligence systems.

Illinois. In 1970, LEAA funded a statewide investigatory and prosecutorial unit in the Illinois Attorney General's Office (70-DF-294, $250,540). The goal of the unit is to use civil rather than criminal jurisdiction to combat organized crime. The Special Prosecution Unit has had a number of significant results in using antitrust laws against organized crime activity. The McClellan Committee had focused national attention on the juke box industry in Chicago as being hoodlum dominated. In 1967, evidence was presented before the Illinois Crime Investigative Committee that free competition was non-existent in the industry. A civil complaint was filed in February 1970 against two juke box trade associations, their officers and members, charging them with engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade in the City of Chicago. On January 5, 1971, the defendants were enjoined from conspiring to control the placement of leasing of juke boxes and from preventing any operators from lawfully leasing or placing juke boxes in any location. The defendents were further enjoined from threatening, coercing, or intimidating juke box distributors or owners of locations. The judge also imposed a $50,000 civil penalty against the defendents. Since then, the Special Prosecutions Unit has investigated compliance with the order and has filed contempt petitions.

In September 1970, approximately 50 subpoenas were issued requiring the production of books and records of the largest scavenger operation in northern Illinois and their trade association. In April 1971, a Consent Decree was entered against a Chicago refuse disposal firm enjoining it from engaging in unreasonable restraints of trade. A civil penalty of $50,000 was imposed. The Decree is particularly significant because it changes the operations that have existed for many years in the industry and further permits municipalities to cancel existing contracts where they believe they were denied the benefits of free competition.

In addition to the above activities, the Unit is investigating price fixing through a special grand jury, the first ever impanelled by the State Attorney General's Office. Other investigations underway involve: possible violation of antitrust laws relative to collusive bidding practices; alleged official corruption; and violations of election laws.

The Special Prosecution Unit has drafted bills to provide the State Attorney General with additional capabilities in the area of organized crime. These bills include: statewide grand jury authority; authority to prosecute conflict of interest of public officers and employees; authority to prosecute collusive bidding practices.

This project is testing the effectiveness of civil sanctions against organized crime and could provide an extremely significant new tool for law enforcement.

Florida. Another significant project presently operating with discretionary funds is the Dade County, Florida, Organized Crime Training Course (70-DF-104, $75,550). This program was designed to provide an extensive training course for local law enforcement personnel dealing with organized crime. The results of such a program will be a more efficient organized crime intelligence operation and greater enforcement capability.

A training course of 7 weeks has been designed and 3 classes (total of 74 individuals) have already completed the program.

West Virginia. The corruption of public officials is an integral part of the operations of organized criminals. Official corruption is particularly debilitating because it destroys the citizen's faith in the governmental system. Investigating governmental structures, policies and operations to determine weaknesses that may foster or facilitate corruption is an important part of an organized crime control and prevention program.

In 1970, LEAA funded a project to provide staff support for a legislative committee in West Virginia formed to investigate state purchasing practices. (70–DF–167, $193,739.) The Commission's objective was to determine the extent of the official corruption that had been suggested by earlier Federal investigations and to expose and remedy the deficiencies.

With Federal funds, the Commission was able to expand its small staff and further refine the investigative concept it had developed and employed. Three teams comprised of 2 State Troopers and an investigative accountant were to be employed on a statewide basis. The teams would file periodic reports with an intelligence analyst who develops intelligence documents and disseminates them to other investigative teams.

The investigative staff of the Purchasing Practices and Procedures Commission worked with 4 grand juries and many indictments were returned. However, in July 1970, the state Supreme Court of Appeals handed down decisions that invalidated the conspiracy statute and bribery statute being employed by the Commission. As a result of the decisions, all but a few indictments involving alleged bribery and conspiracy in connection with state purchasing were dismissed. In view of the need for the state to protect itself from internal corruption, the Commission drafted and obtained the passage, in special session, of:

(1) A bribery and corrupt practices act.

(2) A purchasing crimes and conspiracy act.

(3) An investigative grand jury act.

(4) A general criminal conspiracy act.

(5) A Purchasing Practices and Procedures Commission statute.

This legislation presents the state of West Virginia with the most comprehensive reform legislation of any state in the country.

In January, 1971, the Commission issued a report to the West Virginia Legislature detailing its activities, findings and recommendations. Among the significant measures of the Commission's effectiveness was a chart and graph depicting total costs to the state, number of vendors, per capita expenditures, etc. From 1962 to 1967, costs to citizens for state purchases increased to $129.20 per capita. In 1969, the per capita expenditure was only $40.90. That the presence of the Commission markedly influenced state purchasing is clear.

The project is currently being evaluated with a view toward continuing its operations. In addition, as a result of this effort, LEAA is now proposing a study of state and municipal purchasing laws throughout the country. Negotiations are underway with the Council of State Governments and the National Association of State Purchasing Officials to implement the study. The goal of the project would be model legislation.

A detective with the Dallas (Texas) Area Organized Crime Task Force discusses photographic equipment with a police sergeant. The task force received LEAA discretionary grant support.

4

Law Enforcement Research

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, established under Section 402 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, is charged with the responsibility of encouraging "research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement."

The Institute conducts a research, development, test, and evaluation program through grants and contracts with individuals, public agencies, institutions of higher learning, industry, and with private organizations and firms, both profit and nonprofit. In addition, it has carried out a limited amount of in-house research.

REORGANIZATION

Prior to reorganization, the Institute expended most of its research funds and efforts on grants and contracts to universities, private firms and organizations, governmental agencies and individuals. In general, much staff time was devoted to reviewing proposals, trying to work out acceptable projects and monitoring grants.

The reorganization Task Force criticized the Institute's research program as "demonstrably non-productive" and stated that the "grants process is not now well handled." One of its primary recommendations was that the Institute "take a more aggressive grantsmanship stance." The Task Force also called for a major in-house research effort to be coupled with the outside research program.

During this past summer the Institute was reorganized along the lines recommended by the Task Force. The Institute's in-house and out-of-house research responsibilities were divided between the Research Operations Division and the Research Administration Division. The Statistics Division became a part of the Institute. The Technology Transfer Division assumed responsibility for the Pilot Cities operations as well as dissemination and workshop activities. The LEAA Library and Reference Service were moved to the Office of Operations Support.

Unlike previous Institute research plans which listed specific research projects that the Institute wanted to support, the FY 1972 research plan will include basic and applied research, utilizing in-house research teams and making grants or letting contracts for research outside the Institute. The Institute also will coordinate its resources and efforts with those of other LEAA offices.

Dayton, Ohio, police officer and crime laboratory assistant examine blood stain found at the scene of a shooting.

FY 1971 ACTIVITIES

In FY 1971 the Institute operated on a budget of $7.5 million dollars.* In addition, for the first time, the Institute participated along with the LEAA Office of Law Enforcement Programs in the award of 17 discretionary fund grants to local and state governments for cooperative research and development projects totaling $1.9 million.

The Institute formulated and issued a "Program and Project Plan for FY 1971." The Plan focused on reducing the following criminal activities: stranger-to-stranger street crime, particularly robbery and assault; burglary; drug related crimes and the traffic in narcotics; collective violence; and organized crime. The Plan was organized into the following program areas:

(1) Crime prevention and deterrence;
(2) Police operations;
(3) Prosecution and courts;
(4) Corrections;
(5) Collective violence;
(6) Organized crime;
(7) White collar crime;
(8) Evaluation of program;
(9) Demonstration and dissemination; and
(10) Encouragement of criminal justice research.

The need for a balanced improvement of the criminal justice system is recognized. Throughout its work the Institute has attempted to be mindful of the ne-

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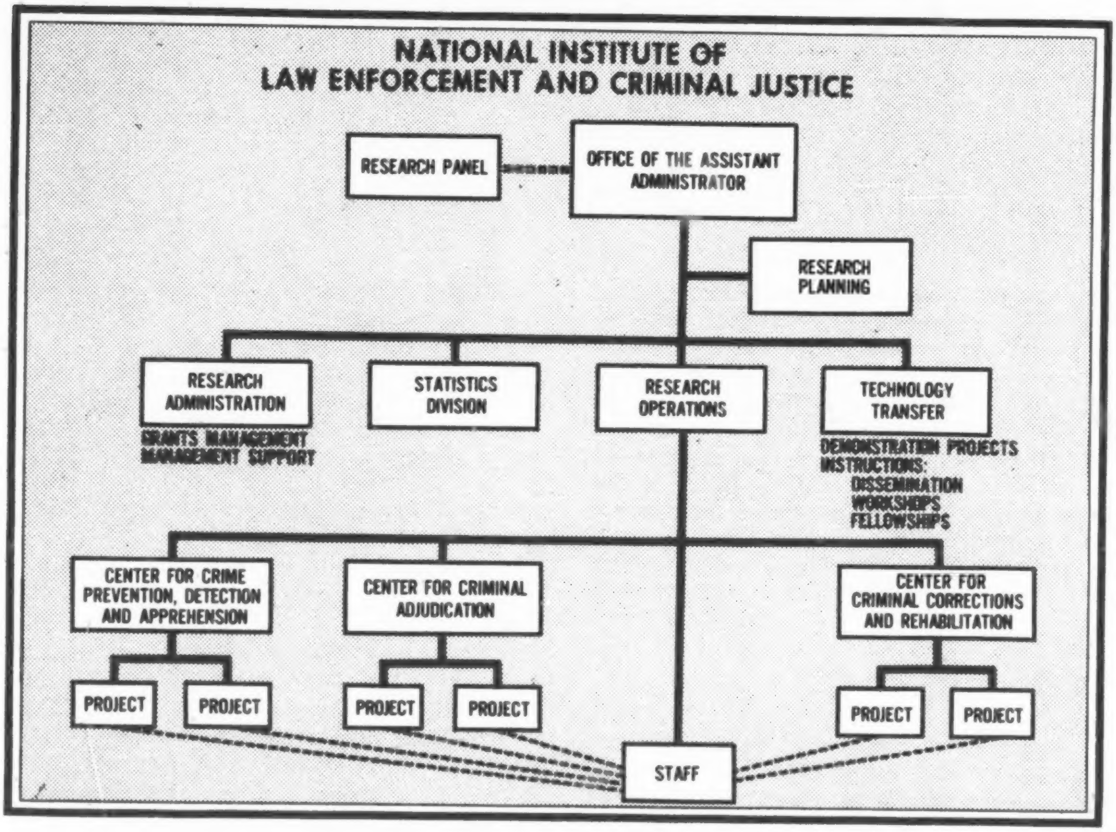
*** Figures in this section accurate as of September 24, 1971.**


NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
RESEARCH PANEL
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
RESEARCH PLANNING
RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
GRANTS MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT
STATISTICS DIVISION
RESEARCH OPERATIONS
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
INSTRUCTIONS:
DISSEMINATION
WORKSHOPS
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cessity of producing results that are both useful and used. Therefore, full attention was given to the problems of police, courts, and corrections with an emphasis upon areas where clear needs and well defined projects existed. Many disciplines were necessarily involved, including the physical sciences, behavioral and social sciences, and the fields of law, engineering and systems analysis.

In carrying out its research and development mandate, the Institute made 101 project awards, including 69 grants, 19 transfers of funds to other federal agencies, nine pilot grants and four contracts. Other financial awards included 50 graduate research fellowships, three visiting fellowships and eight purchase orders.

CRIME PREVENTION AND DETERRENCE

Major efforts are needed to develop techniques and systems to prevent the commission of crime; improve our understanding of criminal behavior; develop effective approaches to crime prevention; and promote responsible public involvement in crime prevention. In 1971, the Institute focused on these goals.

Since criminal behavior often begins with juveniles attending public schools, Institute efforts to prevent crime and criminal careers began here.

In cooperation with the Louisville, Kentucky public schools, the Institute initiated a developmental and predictive study of delinquency prevention (71-DF-736)* under LEAA's cooperative research program. This juvenile research effort is a multi-year project that will (1) evaluate the delinquency prevention effectiveness of educational reforms in 27 inner city schools and (2) determine the effect of new educational approaches on preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency.

In the Louisville project, special attention is being given to the development and evaluation of methods designed to: (1) build socially, personally, and educationally relevant behavior among junior high school students who have shown evidence of predelinquent or delinquent behavior; (2) identify and reverse predelinquent behavior among elementary school youths; (3) measure type and intensity of delinquent behavior; and (4) develop comprehensive models for school systems to control and prevent delinquency through administrative, counseling and instructional practices.

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* All grants with a DF number are Discretionary Fund Grants which are supported cooperatively by the Institute and OLEP.

In order to understand further the basis of delinquent behavior, the Institute is continuing its support of a major study of how some young males in Philadelphia become involved with delinquency, juvenile crime, adult crime, dropping out of school, use of alcohol, and soft and hard drugs. This project (NI 71–140) is intended to determine when, how and why some youths, but not others, initiate, participate in, or abandon some forms of legal and illegal behavior.

A grant to the University of Arizona (NI 71–134) involves an analysis of the influence of peer groups on the commission of specific crimes. This effort seeks to: (1) determine those crimes committed by individuals acting alone and without the influence of companions and (2) distinguish these crimes from the crimes that are committed either in groups or under the influence of groups.

In 1971 the Institute launched a new program to study the psychobiological and psychopathic factors that influence chronic criminal behavior (NI 71–044, NI 71–128, and NI 71–151). Particular attention is paid to violent behavior.

In FY 1971, the Institute and the LEAA Statistics Service commissioned the Bureau of Census to conduct two intensive surveys of victims and their households in the LEAA Pilot Cities of San Jose and Dayton. This information will be coupled with data gathered from a national sample victimization survey of approximately 15,000 households.

These surveys will provide LEAA with more complete information about the circumstances of crimes, the attitudes and conditions of the victims, as well as after-effects of victimization. Analysis of this information, for one thing, will assist in development of new strategies and tactics for the police and for modification of the physical environment to deter crime. It should also give new insight to the *modus operandi* of offenders.

The Institute is continuing its support of a major study of the implications of architectural design for crime prevention, tenant security and self protection in urban public housing developments (NI 71–127). Material developed through this project will be applicable to urban housing projects, both public and private, throughout the country

The Institute is continuing support of a definitive study to assess the impact of methadone treatment programs on criminal careers of addicts and on the criminal activity levels in the community (NI 71–046). This project also investigates community attitudes about crime and drug use and experience with drugs in the community.

Two other projects concerning drug abuse are being sponsored by the Institute. An interdisciplinary study of the effects of the chronic use of marijuana on brain functioning and behavior is in its second year (NI 71–103). A second project involves development of a "clinicstick," which, when inserted in the mouth or in urine samples, will, as in a litmus-paper test for acid, verify the presence of heroin by an immediate color change (NI 71–088). If successful, this technique will radically affect treatment programs as well as provide the police and others with a ready and inexpensive means of identifying addicts.

The FY 1971 Institute program of crime prevention systems for law enforcement agencies was continued and increased in FY 1971. This work included bomb defense efforts to enable police to locate, neutralize, and safely dispose of terrorist bombs. (A full discussion of bomb defense is found under the police section of this chapter).

Because of killings and hijackings involving hidden weapons, a contract was let to the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute (NI 71–040) for the design of an improved device to detect concealed weapons.

POLICE OPERATIONS

The magnitude of the crime problem and the complexity of police operations in modern society require the urgent application of sophisticated responses by law enforcement agencies.

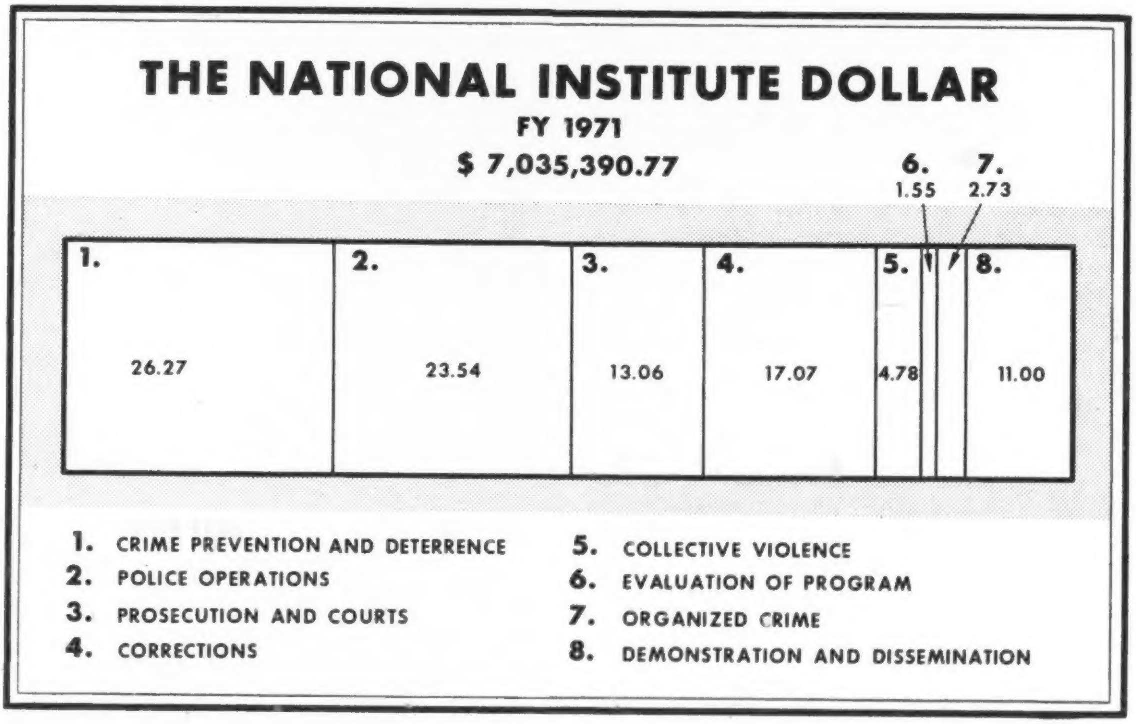
The Institute is a catalyst for the research and development community to design and develop those new responses, and its responsibilities in this area include:

Development and testing of new systems and equipment to improve police apprehension and clearance rates;

Prevention of crime through such methods as improving community support for the criminal justice system; and

Development of new management techniques and technologies.

In carrying out its responsibilities in this area, the Institute undertook or funded a wide range of research and development projects.



Descriptions follow of some of the more significant and promising projects in the area of improving police operations, including tactical analysis, bomb defense, narcotics, police equipment, forensic science, personnel, and police management.

A cat is about to undergo an electroencephalogram, a painless procedure which is part of a National Institute project to measure the effects of chronic use of marijuana.

Tactical analysis. An analysis of specific offenses is an initial step in devising more effective crime prevention strategies for police departments. The frequency, location, motive, time, target and nature of a crime must all be investigated to determine the circumstances under which the offense was committed. Only then can it be determined how similar crimes might be prevented.

The Institute expanded its program of tactical crime analysis through two projects. In cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Institute let a contract for the study of crime in and around residential areas (NI 71-026). This project will also develop new systems and tactics for personal defense.

The second project is a grant (NI 71-091) to the Sheriff's Office in Jacksonville, Florida, for a tactical analysis of neighborhood street crime. This study will concentrate on crimes that occur in the streets and public places of the city, with the objective of improving prevention and deterrence strategies.

Bomb defense. Terrorist bombings have been increasing at an alarming rate in the cities and on college campuses. There is a need for technological advancement in the remote detection of explosives, examination of bomb containers, neutralization of explosives and safe removal of dangerous devices.

Following an in-house study, the Institute planned a comprehensive anti-bomb strategy program. Military use of dogs in battle conditions served as the basis for two grants. One went to the U.S. Army (NI 71–051) to train a number of dogs to enter buildings and detect hidden explosives. The other went to the New York City Police Department (NI 71–100) to utilize two of these trained dogs in field tests of the animals' detection ability.

The Institute awarded another grant to the Army (NI 71–102) for the field testing of new bomb vapor analyzing equipment. Once a clandestine package has been located, the new equipment can remotely examine the contents for any suspected explosive devices and can detect vapors given off by the bombs.

Tht Franklin Institute Research Laboratories also received a grant to produce bomb optical inspection equipment (NI 71–147). This project is developing an instrumented probe that can be inserted in a container for a visual examination of its contents.

Two other major grants were also made. The U.S. Army Materiel Command received funds (NI 71–058) to develop and test bomb neutralization systems. The U.S. Navy, with its award (NI 71–060), is researching, testing, developing and evaluating new techniques and systems for bomb inspection, neutralization and disposal.

Narcotics. The Institute continued to fund research and development of remote heroin detection devices. The New York City Police Department continued efforts to develop and field test bioluminescent techniques for heroin detection (NI 71–053). Because of the success in using dogs to detect explosives, the Institute issued an additional grant to the Army (NI 71–119) to test the capability of dogs to detect heroin.

Police equipment. Several grantees initiated or completed projects directed toward technological improvement of general police operations. Using Institute monies from an inter-agency fund transfer, the U.S. Air Force let three parallel contracts for the development of a police prototype transceiver two-way radio. The lightweight, personalized radio would be designed to allow hands-free operations, reduced costs and feature electronic improvements in relation to existing radios.

Police have long needed a national program of standards for law enforcement equipment. After planning in FY 1970, the Institute established the Law Enforcement Standards Center within the Institute. The Institute also dedicated a Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce (NI 71–016). The laboratory's primary purposes are:

(1) Establishment of scientifically-based voluntary, commercial manufacturing standards so that police agencies can select high-quality, low-cost equipment; and

(2) Certification of laboratories where equipment items can be evaluated according to those standards.

Institute personnel will develop operational requirements for equipment in consultation with law enforcement departments and leaders and will also field test the equipment standards to assure their national applicability.

The highest priority in equipment standards was assigned to protective devices such as police shields, helmets, gas masks and fire-resistant clothing. The first standard formulated was for police body armor in response to the recent rash of attacks upon police officers. Other standards priorities included: communications equipment and supplies; alarms; weapons; safety equipment; security hardware; and police vehicles ranging from scooters to aircraft.

With FY 1970 funds, and under the direction of and contract to LEAA, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) initiated a program (NI 70–043) for the evaluation of police weapons systems. During FY 1971, IACP collected, analyzed and disseminated to police departments information on the use of various police weapons. Publications disseminated by IACP included "Procedures for the Sale of Military Weapons and Protective Equipment to Public Safety Agencies," "Police Body Armor," and "Protective Masks in Police Safety Work."

Forensic science. Two of the most important advances in the forensic field in recent years in the United States were carried out by the Institute through workshops for key forensic scientists from major crime laboratories around the country. Reports of those advances and on other developments follow.

Dried blood. The first development involved offender identification through the analysis of minute particles of dried blood. This technique was brought from England to America through an Institute grant (NI 70–059) to the John Jay College of the City University of New York last year. Two scientists went to the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory in

London to learn the technique which was still quite new and unknown in this country.

It had been impossible to distinguish many characteristics of dried blood. Most blood samples taken from crime scenes have dried and, often, are small. The probability of identification was low. This situation radically changed with the introduction of the new technique.

The grantee developed a handbook describing standard procedures for the new technique. The college also sponsored a workshop early in FY 1971 to demonstrate the technique and to transfer the new technology to the major crime laboratories of the country. Dried blood analysis is increasingly in common use; evidence verification in violent deaths and assault has been improved significantly.

Trace metal detection. The second new technique developed and introduced by the Institute was that of trace metal detection to determine whether or not a person recently has handled a pistol or other metallic weapon. After some in-house development, the Institute awarded a grant (NI 71-015) to the Minnesota State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to conduct a series of one-day workshops on how to use the new technique. Senior investigators and technicians from major police departments attended. Within three months, half of the 82 attendees had reported to the Institute that they had taught the technique to more than 2,000 other users. Several police departments now routinely use this method in suicide investigations.

This dog has been given intensive training under an Institute grant to enable him to detect hidden explosives in buildings.

Crime laboratories. Studies in FY 1970 convinced the Institute that more had to be done to improve resource allocation and management in crime laboratories. The first study by the University of Pennsylvania City Science Institute in Philadelphia (NI 71-070) examined the allocation of crime laboratory resources and developed simulation models to improve allocation and decision processes. These and previous studies form the basis for an Institute program of organizational models for crime laboratories.

Pathology. The Institute awarded a grant (NI 71-118) to the College of American Pathologists Foundation for a major national program to instruct local pathologists in forensic analysis. This effort should alleviate some of the problems brought about by the scarcity of forensic pathologists.

At this time, there are less than 100 full-time certified forensic pathologists in the country. There are, however, many more part-time clinical pathologists. The goal of the workshops under this grant is to train approximately 75 pathologists each year in forensic analysis.

Voice identification. The Michigan Department of State Police continued its research on voice identification (NI 71-078). Special emphasis was given to developing automated voice identification equipment. During FY 1971, voice identification evidence was accepted in several court cases—a major legal development.

Fingerprints. The Institute continued its work to improve fingerprint technology with a second grant (NI 71-089) to the New York State Identification and Intelligence System. This grant was awarded for the specific design and construction of semi-automatic fingerprint identification equipment. The general objective is to reduce the time required to search a large master-fingerprint file when only a single latent fingerprint is available.

Personnel. The New York City Rand Institute, in cooperation with the New York City Police Department, is developing a personal history index (NI 71-030) to aid law enforcement agencies in personnel selection. The index includes extensive background information that is correlated with on-the-job performance.

Pennsylvania State University received a grant (NI 71-063) to develop a model police performance appraisal program. Methods developed should assist law enforcement agencies in the selection of qualified personnel for promotion on the basis of capability to perform the work required in a higher position.

A grant (NI 71-085) was made to a Minnesota firm to work closely with the Minneapolis Police Department in developing psychological standards for police selection. This project is a companion to the continuing study initiated in FY 1970 by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office on physical and psychological standards for policemen (NI 70-042).

Police management. Police managers require information on how to best utilize and allocate their resources. The feasibility of consolidating police forces, pooling specialized services and contract policing need to be evaluated in order to specify the most effective size and structure for various police departments.

A grant (NI 71-018) was made to the City of Lakewood, California, on behalf of California Contract Cities Association located in Lakewood. The grantee is developing a model to determine law enforcement contractual costs under a system of contract policing. This effort is one approach to the consolidation of small, inefficient police departments into larger ones capable of providing all police services for a specific geographical area at a high professional level.

The Urban Studies Institute of the Carnegie-Mellon University continued its project started in FY 1969 to develop a flow process model of the total criminal justice system (NI 71-041). During this phase, operational details of the Philadelphia court system will be added to the model. When completed, the model will serve as a basis for a study of the effect of changes made in one part of the criminal justice system upon other parts.

Emergency call. The Institute continued its efforts to develop ways to reduce police response time to emergency calls. That action should increase the opportunity to apprehend criminals when crimes are in progress.

In this same area, the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C., received a grant (NI 71-090) to develop, test and implement a computer simulation model of police dispatch and patrol functions.

Another grant (NI 71-036) was given to the St. Louis Police Department to test a crime incident seriousness index and to develop computerized scheduling and assignment of police patrol manpower. Two Institute researchers had developed a preliminary index for use in measuring police patrol effectiveness. This index will be tested in the St. Louis project.

PROSECUTION AND COURTS

The deplorable state of many of the nation's criminal courts is well documented. Inefficiency, unreasonable delay and disregard for the welfare of witnesses, jurors and defendants have served to deny justice and to erode public confidence in the courts in some instances.

During FY 1971, the Institute continued its support of projects intended to promote speedier, more effective and equitable courtroom justice. Emphasis was placed on the areas of court operations, law revision, court facilities and equipment, court personnel and juvenile justice. Major activities in each of these areas are described below.

Court operations. Grants totalling over $540,000 were awarded to improve the processing of criminal cases. Study results are expected to increase the efficiency of court and prosecution operations and to explore ways in which procedures and mechanisms can be revised to provide more effective and expeditious treatment of defendants and others affected by the system, with due regard for the rights of all such parties.

Specific projects included an analysis of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office (NI 71-122); the channelling of criminal cases to non-criminal dispositions (NI 71-067); revision of the Uniform Rules of

The use of Free Radical Assay Technique of heroin detection is part of a methadone treatment project in San Jose, California, funded by the National Institute.

Criminal Procedure (NI 71–028); and the application of industrial engineering techniques to the improvement of the operations of the San Diego Superior Court (71–DF–1036).

The major research products in the area of court simulation were the development of models for court flow processes from grants carried out by the Carnegie-Mellon Institute (NI 71–041) and Notre Dame University (NI 71–078). These models give court planners an opportunity to experiment with and appraise the effect of alternate operating strategies on court operations. These techniques are currently being refined and their capabilities assessed as a means for reducing court congestion and delay and predicting the effect of proposed changes in the court system.

Law revision. Three law revision studies were supported during the year. One (NI 71–043) is an evaluation of the benefits derived from combining all pretrial motions into a single judicial hearing. Another (71–DF–723) involves the development of a new approach to state criminal code and rules revision. The third project (NI 71–093) is an examination of the comparative handling of criminal appeals in several jurisdictions.

Court facilities and equipment. Within the area of court facilities and equipment, over $315,000 was granted for four projects in courthouse reorganization and renovation (71–DF–729), court security (NI 71–059), comparative courtroom transcribing techniques (NI 71–042) and an exploratory study of the feasibility of video-taping courtroom proceedings (NI 71–133).

Personnel. Development of the capabilities of court administrators is an important step in improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. In this connection, the Institute supported one such project during FY 1971. A grant of $46,000 was awarded to the Institute for Court Management of the University of Denver for the second phase of a project to design and evaluate its court executive training program curriculum (NI 71–049).

Juvenile justice. Recent court decisions, the need to protect the public interest and the imperative to reduce the level of recidivism all have pointed to a need for thorough study of the juvenile justice system. During FY 1971, the Institute began several projects that examine existing operations and rules governing juvenile justice. The aim of this program area is the development of reforms to provide for more effective and equitable handling of youthful offenders.

A grant of $164,000 was awarded to the Institute of Judicial Administration for the first phase of a project to formulate standards for juvenile justice (NI 71–014). A $93,000 project to examine and expand the juvenile court prosecutor has been undertaken by Boston University (NI 71–109).

CORRECTIONS

Under the impetus of the LEAA program, states and localities throughout the nation have begun placing major new emphasis on improving all aspects of the corrections system.

In FY 1971 the Institute's program in correctional research concentrated on a series of projects to evaluate existing programs and to set standards and to develop more effective ways to rehabilitate offenders.

System standards. The Institute has initiated several projects to establish performance measures for evaluating the effectiveness of various components of the correctional system. A major study started this year (NI 71–079) will assess the relative value of alternative correctional programs for different types of delinquents and youthful offenders. It is anticipated that this project will have a major impact on the development of policies and programs for handling offender groups throughout the country.

The Institute sponsored two conferences for correctional administrators and researchers on defining measures of effectiveness and problems concerned with program evaluation. These conferences will serve as the basis for a major effort to develop new models for the evaluation of treatment programs.

The Institute also funded the developmental phase of an important evaluation of community-based corrections programs (NI 71–087). This project will develop a research design for evaluation of major forms of community correctional treatment; a prototype for a cost-effectiveness analysis of various community treatment programs; and a number of research tools for measuring output activities. All of these efforts will be tested in the Seattle Metropolitan area in a later phase of the project.

The Institute is continuing support of a project (NI 71–080) to develop and demonstrate model programs that will provide better information on offenders to paroling authorities. This study, which is being conducted in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Parole, should aid and improve the parole decision-making process.

The Institute also provided funds for a September 1971 conference to deal with the problem of homosexuality in prisons (NI 71-074) and continued to support a project (NI 71-023) that evaluated the effectiveness of prison adjustment centers where inmates are confined if they engage in violent acts or present general discipline problems while in prison.

Program standards. The Institute has funded several projects to determine which programs produce what results. Following a successful feasibility study last year, the Institute launched a major evaluation of Guided Group Interaction as a treatment plan for use with juvenile offenders (NI 71-035). The methodology developed through this very promising study will also be useful in the evaluation of other forms of treatment.

Through a cooperative research project (71-DF-769), the Institute has initiated a comparative evaluation of work-release programs as a rehabilitative tool in correctional programs in Florida and South Carolina. This project will determine the relative merits of work release in terms of recidivism rates. It will also investigate the extent of improvement in the inmate's personal attitude and ability to make a better readjustment to his family and community.

The Institute also provided funds for an evaluation of the California probation subsidy program (NI 71-066), a relatively new method of persuading local criminal justice systems to rely less on incarceration and more on community-based treatment. This evaluation will: ascertain to what extent the program has affected reductions in institutional commitments; describe treatment innovations and their impact on local criminal justice systems; evaluate the financial aspects of the program for both the state and counties; and determine the relevance of the California program for other states.

In a cooperative effort with OLEP, the Institute correctional research staff participated in the LEAA program to develop architectural standards for correctional institutions.

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

The Institute's research and development program has addressed social conflict and civil disorder problems as identified by state and local agencies responsible for the prevention and control of civil disruptions. To date, collective violence research has focused on the problems of planning, training and operations.

Research in this area includes social conflict and civil disorders affecting educational institutions; labor-management organizations; violent extremist groups; demonstrations protesting government policies and actions; urban and suburban youth gangs; large recreational and entertainment activities such as festivals and rock concerts; and social conflict involving racial and ethnic minority groups.

Descriptions of some of the FY 1971 collective violence research projects follow:

(1) A study of police behavior in a college riot, providing a detailed analysis of several civil disorders that occurred at Ohio State University in the spring of 1970 (NI 71-032);

(2) A study to identify the information required by law enforcement agents during civil disorders (NI 71-097);

(3) A study of law enforcement agency emergency operations, which focuses on procedures used by police agencies in preventing and controlling collective violence (NI 71-013); and

(4) A study of the violence problems affecting fire departments during collective violence situations (NI 71-126).

ORGANIZED CRIME

The overall purpose of the FY 1971 Institute organized crime program was to develop methods of data collection and analysis to assist local officials in the making of decisions on how to fight organized crime. This effort included the development of new control strategies and the evaluation of existing and proposed approaches.

During FY 1971, the Institute funded several organized crime projects: a study of ethnic succession in organized crime (NI 71-076); a study of police corruption (NI 71-075); and a study of consumer borrowing from loan sharks (NI 71-152). The Institute also awarded a contract for the evaluation of organized crime intelligence systems (NI 71-095).

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM

Two types of evaluative research have received attention during the past year. The Institute has continued to develop and support specific evaluation projects to assist both LEAA and state and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to reduce crime and strengthen law enforcement. Some of the major evaluation projects of this nature have already been described above, such as the national evaluation of correctional programs for juveniles.

In addition, the importance of assessing the merits of LEAA's research and other activities is recognized. No major evaluation of LEAA's impact on the criminal justice system has yet been made. During FY 1971, however, the Institute laid the groundwork for the development of overall evaluation plans for LEAA (NI 71-150), through a grant to the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

DEMONSTRATION AND DISSEMINATION

The Institute is responsible for dissemination of research and demonstration results related to improving law enforcement and criminal justice operations. The results of research efforts must be made available to state and local agencies to speed the improvement effort of police departments, courtrooms, penal institutions, schools and concerned social welfare agencies.

Pilot Cities. In this area of technology transfer, a demonstration and dissemination effort has been the Pilot Cities Program, a broad-based test and implementation program designed to improve law enforcement and criminal justice operations and to assess the impact of these improvements on crime rates. The primary goal of Pilot Cities is comprehensive improvement in each aspect of the criminal justice system.

Medium-sized cities have been selected because they are large enough to face typical urban problems such as street crime, drug addiction, drunkenness and delinquency, yet small enough to organize to produce measurable results.

In FY 1971 there were four Pilot Cities in operation: Dayton (Montgomery County), Ohio; San Jose (Santa Clara County), California; Charlotte (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina; and Albuquerque (Bernalillo County), New Mexico.

During the past two years, the Institute provided funds for Pilot Cities amounting to $1,127,571; and OLEP Discretionary Funds grants added $1,973,400.*

City profile. A composite Pilot City profile follows:

In each Pilot City, there is a research team of experts in the criminal justice field. This team of police, court, and corrections specialists makes a detailed study and analysis of the city's criminal justice needs and suggests to local officials a variety of approaches to meet those identified needs. In a typical situation, the Pilot City would include some of the following four elements:

(1) *Information System.* The team may suggest the establishment of a local criminal information system consisting of five parts: (1) specification of information requirements; (2) assignment of priorities; (3) development of a best-effort program; (4) implementation of the prototype; and (5) evaluation of the project. Determining what information is needed (and available) is the first step. Once available data have been gathered and analyzed, the research team may decide what informational factors are necessary in order to build a best-effort prototype.

(2) *Youth Services.* Development of a Youth Services Bureau is another characteristic Pilot City goal. These Bureaus provide rehabilitation alternatives for juveniles. Youthful offenders receive improved correctional treatment in the community rather than being sent to correctional institutions. The casework services include: temporary residential care; identification of community resources to meet the needs of children and their family; and services for children in their own homes.

(3) *Drugs.* In the drug area, Pilot Cities are field testing methadone treatment and other rehabilitation programs for heroin addicts. The objective is to organize and conduct a treatment program that will: (1) decrease heroin addiction; (2) reduce crime; and (3) return the addict to a law-abiding life. The program covers methadone utilization, stabilization and maintenance; rehabilitation and referral services; and withdrawal. In addition to addiction treatment, staffs are focusing on related problems of crime, illegal drug traffic, criminal justice agency efficiency, and rehabilitation as well as social and economic conditions in the community.

(4) *Pretrial Release.* Under the pretrial release program, the research team assists local judges in increasing the proportion of arrestees who are granted pretrial release on their own recognizance rather than monetary bail. Pilot City staffs expect that persons so released on official recommendation will appear for trial in court more often than persons released on bail. Working to fulfill these objectives, a project staff will: (1) systematically interview arrestees; (2) recommend to judges which of these persons could be released on their own recognizance; and (3) try to minimize the possibility of defendants failing to appear in court.

Conclusions. The four programs discussed above are only examples of the types of programs that have been initiated in the Pilot Cities. Each city does not necessarily have all of these specific programs. Each city also is exploring other promising projects.

Pilot Cities are facing some of the same problems as other cities in bringing about across-the-board improvements in local criminal justice operations, due to resistance to change. The Pilot Cities operations can help resolve such problems by bringing the various administrators together and helping them to institute and justify improvements in their criminal justice agencies. Pertinent, community-wide data gathered under this program should serve as a strong basis for, and impetus to, change.

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* Figures accurate as of September 24, 1971.

Research project reports. During FY 1971, the Institute disseminated directly to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and made available to the general public, through the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce, reports of significant results and findings emanating from research projects supported by Institute funds or conducted as in-house research. (*See Appendix for listing.*)

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

During the past two fiscal years, the Institute has tried to encourage criminal justice research capability in several ways. Beyond making regular grants to universities and private firms that are newly entering the criminal justice research field, the Institute in FY 1971 has made the following other awards: fellowships for three visiting scholars to pursue research projects of their own design while at the Institute for a year; 50 graduate research fellowships for doctoral candidates in schools across the country; and nine pilot grants to new researchers in the field.

Finally, the Institute, in cooperation with the Office of Law Enforcement Programs, has helped to establish research and development units in two State Planning Agencies and two local criminal justice jurisdictions.

5

Law Enforcement Education

A sharp increase in interest from the nation's criminal justice personnel and educational institutions marked the undertakings of the Office of Academic Assistance (OAA) in fiscal year 1971. OAA's major effort during the year was administration of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). In FY 1971 OAA also began implementation of the 1970 legislative amendments contained in Public Law 91–644 which provided for criminal justice internships and education development to better serve the criminal justice system. Of the total OAA budget of $21 million, $20.85 million was obligated for LEEP, with the balance being set aside to enforce the LEEP compliance requirements.

BACKGROUND OF LEEP

Although programs of law enforcement higher education appeared in the 1920s, it was not until the late 1960s that agencies, colleges and professional groups began significant study and review of the educational needs of the country's criminal justice system.

In 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended specific post-secondary educational requirements for policemen. It identified improved educational opportunities as one of three vital requirements for obtaining sufficient professional corrections personnel.

The following year, the American Association of Junior Colleges printed its first brochure urging a broader approach to criminal justice education. Before that, the International Association of Police Professors and the International Association of Chiefs of Police stated forthrightly that law enforcement officers in a complex and changing society must be prepared to think critically and creatively, to understand causes of human behavior, to make good value judgments and to communicate effectively.

These and other proponents of change for the administration of justice recognized education as a catalyst for the generation of new concepts and practices in the system.

Police officers attend university classes through LEAA programs.

More than 700,000 men and women work in the nation's police departments, courts and correctional institutions and in parole and probation. About 50,000 of these are new employees each year. The constantly changing educational needs of this manpower pool suggest an indefinitely continuing challenge for criminal justice educators.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 406 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90–351) established a program designed to encourage the pursuit of higher education by criminal justice practitioners and to attract promising college students to careers in law enforcement.

This Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) provides for grants and loans to support educational costs of men and women who enroll in criminal justice degree courses. The intent of LEEP is to provide educational incentive by enabling students to acquire additional education without incurring additional expenses. It does not enhance the standard of living of program participants.

Funds reach the students through colleges and universities which apply for annual LEEP allocations. The participating institutions provide counsel to student applicants, select award recipients and determine amounts of grants and loans.

LEEP grants. The 1968 statute authorized grants "for tuition and fees, not exceeding $200 per academic quarter or $300 per semester . . . for officers of any publicly funded law enforcement agency." Amendments in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (PL 91–644) broaden LEEP grant coverage to include the cost of books.

Grant recipients agree to remain in the service of their employing agencies for two years following completion of any course for which they receive a LEEP grant. If an officer changes to a new employer before completing two years of obligatory service, he must repay the grant.

Policemen, correctional officers and court personnel enroll parttime or fulltime in a wide variety of undergraduate or graduate courses that augment their professional competence.

Some are experiencing their first college work and some are returning to the campus in preparation for supervisory responsibilites or placement in newly developing specialized areas. Many practitioners attend classes at colleges offering late afternoon classes to accommodate the employment schedules of this new segment of their student population.

LEEP loans. The statutory limits and repayment provisions for LEEP loans vary from those for LEEP grants. The maximum loan is $1,800 per academic year, in contrast to $600 for a grant. The loan recipient does not agree to remain with his current employer for a period of two years, as does the grant recipient.

A LEEP borrower, following departure from college, earns cancellation of his loan at the rate of 25 percent of principal plus all accrued interest for each year he is employed fulltime by a law enforcement agency. Thus, he can achieve total cancellation of his indebtedness in four years. The cancellation feature serves as an incentive to attract more people into criminal justice careers.

More than one-third of borrowers in FY 1971 were fulltime law enforcement employees. The others were students preparing for future careers within the criminal justice system. A surprising number of LEEP participants are simultaneously fulltime practitioners and fulltime students. That condition relates, in part, to the legislative provision that special consideration for loans be given to state and local police or correctional personnel on academic leave. Accordingly, LEEP guidelines stipulate that personnel on leave retain the same program eligibility as practitioners who are working 40 hours a week. Also, some working officers substitute loan proceeds for income from second jobs. Some prefer loans to grants because loans allow employment mobility without requiring repayment of the award.

Preservice students. Actually, the primary beneficiary of the loan portion of LEEP is the preservice student—the individual who, were it not for LEEP, might never have become interested in police or corrections work. In contrast to grant recipients, many of these students have only a marginal knowledge regarding work in the criminal justice system. The 1968 Act, therefore, required loan recipients to enroll in programs "leading to degrees or certificates in areas directly related to law enforcement."

In the developing stages of LEEP, less than 300 of the nation's 2,100 regionally accredited colleges and universities offered degrees which could be so described. Consequently, in an effort to broaden program participation, LEAA ruled that students could qualify for loans by registering for a minimum of 15 semester hours in subjects directly related to criminal justice.

The 1970 Amendments changed the original loan provision to read "degrees or certificates in areas related to law enforcement or suitable for persons employed in law enforcement," but the general purpose of the loan program remains unaltered.

Course offerings. OAA seeks to encourage the development of up-to-date, relevant course offerings which, in the words of the 1968 Act, "carry out programs of academic educational assistance to improve and strengthen law enforcement."

Many colleges offer law enforcement degree programs and, therefore, qualify to award LEEP loans. Ironically, however, a large number of degree programs include many vocational-technical oriented courses. OAA stresses that, ideally, criminal justice courses should teach broad principles and problem-solving techniques. Academic courses should develop the student's powers of judgement as preparation for a variety of employment experiences. "How to" skills, on the other hand, will be learned on the job or, sometimes, in recruit training.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION AMENDMENT

Congress enacted in PL 91–644 a new program of assistance to institutions of higher education, intended to improve criminal justice education.

In FY 1971 supplemental appropriations, Congress set aside $250,000 to implement this program.

Section 406(e) provides for grants to colleges and universities, or groups of institutions, which apply for assistance in developing, strengthening or revising aspects of law enforcement education. A grant can be up to 75 percent of the cost of the proposed improvement project.

This legislative amendment responded to an educational need which had become apparent during the earlier years of LEEP operation. Disparity exists in the quality and content of criminal justice curricula. Academic credits earned in many two-year degree programs cannot be transferred to four-year degree programs. Insufficient numbers of faculty members possess criminal justice experience combined with appropriate academic preparation.

Grants are available to assist in the following projects: (1) planning for the development of undergraduate or graduate programs in law enforcement, (2) education and training of faculty members, (3) strengthening the law enforcement aspects of courses leading to an undergraduate, graduate or professional degree and (4) research into educational methods, teaching materials and curricula.

Guidelines were developed for circulation to all regionally accredited institutions of higher education.

LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERNSHIPS

In enacting PL 91-644, Congress established a program of law enforcement internships. Of the FY 1971 supplemental appropriations, $500,000 was earmarked for implementation of the new internships.

Section 406(f) of PL 91-644 provides for fulltime undergraduate or graduate degree candidates to "serve in full-time internships in law enforcement agencies for not less than eight weeks during any summer recess or for any entire quarter or semester on leave from the degree program." Section 406(f) gives LEAA authority to assign grants to colleges and universities "not exceeding $50 per week" for payment to student interns.

In May 1971, OAA distributed guidelines and participation criteria to more than 1,000 of the nation's largest criminal justice agencies and to four-year colleges and universities participating in LEEP.

LEAA approved internships in the amount of $119,000 for 50 educational institutions in the summer of 1971. Agencies employed 262 interns—98 with police, 113 with corrections, 38 with the courts and 13 others. Interns were students who had completed at least two years of higher education and who were enrolled in criminal justice degree programs.

The Federal grant serves as a salary supplement and incentive. LEAA encourages the establishment of intern salaries that are commensurate with assigned duties and responsibilities.

The internships should improve the criminal justice system in several ways. Youths with college potential may be attracted to the administration of justice through the opportunity to work in the system. Further, educational and law enforcement personnel must coordinate their efforts in placing interns. As a result, each should gain understanding of the other's viewpoint, so that both classroom and work experience become more pertinent to modern criminal justice needs. Also, internships allow students to identify more accurately their career interests.

The program is suited especially for LEEP preservice students. Interns can combine classroom learning with work experience and thereby obtain realistic knowledge of the fields of activity they are studying.

TRAINING

Another amendment to the 1968 Act is Section 407 of PL 91-644. This legislation gives LEAA authority to develop and support regional and national training programs for law enforcement personnel.

The statutory mandate specifies that training under this section shall not duplicate activites of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. LEAA will be able to develop overall training plans to be made available to individual states and will fund separate training sessions, workshops and seminars. The program will meet training needs which extend beyond the capabilities of the SPAs.

Guidelines for the training program will be promulgated shortly after the start of FY 1972.

LEEP PROFILE

In FY 1971, OAA received a $21 million appropriation for LEEP. To this was added $5.3 million which institutions carried forward from FY 1970. Of the $21 million, $150,000 was set aside for billing and collection expenses. In the spring of 1971, Congress approved a $250,000 supplemental appropriation, enabling a total LEEP obligation to institutions of $26,417,000.

The FY 1969 budget was 6.5 million, and the FY 1970 budget was $18 million.

Preliminary reports for FY 1971 showed 890 educational institutions awarded $24,464,272 in LEEP grants and loans to 73,280 criminal justice students. In the previous year, 735 institutions awarded $15,630,021 to 54,778 students.

Of the total FY 1971 participants reported, 59,953 (82%) were in-service students and 13,327 (18%) were preservice. These LEEP recipients included

48,698 police personnel, 8,465 corrections employees and 2,790 representatives from the courts and other agencies.

Seventy percent of these FY 1971 awards were grants. Grants numbered 51,092 and loans 22,188. Of the 22,188 loans, 8,861 assisted in-service officers. The average grant was $178 and the average loan was $650.

The total expenditure of $24,464,272 included $10,039,307 for grants and $14,424,965 for loans. In-service personnel used $14,785,879 compared to $9,678,393 used by preservice students. Awards to policemen totalled $12,018,572.

In both FY 1970 and FY 1971, in-service students constituted more than 80 percent of LEEP participants. And in both years, police personnel constituted about 81 percent of in-service students. Corrections employees made up approximately 14 percent of in-service recipients in FY 1971 and 12 percent in FY 1970.

Loans require more dollars than grants. According to early data, in FY 1971 59 percent of award dollars went to loans although only 22,188 loans were assigned compared to 51,092 grants. Borrowers are full-time students, and their costs are higher than those of most in-service students. Also, the statutory limits for LEEP loans are higher than for grants.

Program growth. The 1971 LEEP appropriation was $21 million. Participating colleges and universities requested $54 million for FY 71 grants and loans. Initially, the institutions were awarded $20.8 million, and in November 1971, they were given authority to spend the $5.3 million of carryover funds.

The great response to the program from criminal justice practitioners created a critical dollar shortage in some areas. Some institutions had to choose between assisting only a portion of eligible LEEP applicants or reducing awards to a fraction of the statutory limits. The growth momentum of a program that began in 1969 appeared to be surpassing fund availability.

Institutional requests for supplemental funds showed the total fiscal-year need of LEEP schools to be $63 million. One of the steps OAA took to alleviate the situation was to contact all participating institutions to identify schools which could not utilize their LEEP awards completely. In December 1970, OAA deobligated $808,000 from these schools. The recovered funds were redistributed to needy colleges, some of which were assisting as few as half of their applicants.

IMPACT OF LEEP

Many institutions begin LEEP participation with the sole intent of providing grants to parttime in-service officers. But program experience over three years shows that, more often than not, the initial concern and commitment of the academic community tend to expand and deepen. In order to become eligible to assign loans, institutions refine or increase course offerings or design entire new curricula to meet more effectively the current needs of criminal justice.

In FY 1969, 262 of 485 institutional participants awarded grants only; in FY 1971, 230 of 890, or only 26 percent of participants, were in the "grant only" category. That is, 660 out of the 890 participating schools offered programs in criminal justice which qualified them to make LEEP loans.

OAA has urged innovative, imaginative changes in curriculum and in teaching methods. As a result, college bulletins increasingly announce such major fields of study as Public Service—Law Enforcement, Urban and Human Development, Social Justice, and Human Services—Corrections.

VERB. Sometimes use of technology makes the difference. Western Wyoming Community College reaches some law enforcement officers through the Victor Electrowriter Remote Blackboard (VERB) system. Officers attend classes which are conducted in their respective communities via closed circuit television and two-way telephone lines. The audio system allows students to ask questions and receive answers during class sessions.

Western Wyoming Community College awarded $10,000 in LEEP funds to 71 students in the 1970–71 academic year. Of this group, 62 were in-service officers who attended classes in 11 different VERB centers. The project recieved a $63,604 grant from the Wyoming SPA.

SLEE. One of the more creative educational endeavors is the Simulated Law Enforcement Experience (SLEE) laboratory of Portland Community College in Oregon. With the help of a grant from the Oregon Educational Coordinating Council, the College devised a laboratory wherein drama students simulate crisis situations on a stage set. Police science students involve themselves in the dramatized events while their classmates and faculty supervisors observe their reactions via television. Afterwards, a student can evaluate his own performance while watching his actions on videotape.

The purpose of the SLEE lab is to refresh and improve the job performance of veteran officers and to measure the potential job effectiveness of recruits. Law enforcement students participate in any of 60 problem episodes, such as burglary investigations, family disturbances and homicide cases. Each student experiences simulated situations that are appropriate for his level of classroom achievement and extent of law enforcement service. In the lab, an individual can make mistakes through inexperience or poor judgment without endangering himself or others, as would be the case in real life.

The College works with criminal justice agencies in establishing follow-up measurement of police recruits to compare their job performances with those of individuals who have participated in the SLEE lab. Portland Community College awarded $74,000 in LEEP funds to 362 in-service officers in FY 1971.

Quality education. A traditional test of quality education in any discipline is the broad transferability of courses. Another mark of excellence is the provision for progressing from any level of competence within the discipline to another without repeating subject matter that has been required earlier.

OAA has identified both of those standards in encouraging institutional and state-system development of stimulating, effective criminal justice offerings. Gradually, state systems of higher education are approving core curricula in criminal justice, and institutions are reducing the problems of transferability between two-year and four-year schools. California, Oregon and Texas are three states which in FY 1971 have taken steps to establish core curricula in criminal justice.

Incentives. Salt Lake City, Detroit, Dallas and South Charleston (West Virginia) are examples of cities which recently passed police department salary incentive programs for educational achievement. Dallas paid compensation to its policemen for 40,500 hours of college credit in March 1971, compared with 28,000 the previous December, and expected to compensate for 60,000 hours of college credit by June of 1971.

In 1969, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reported 847 incentive programs for educational achievement. Since that time, considerable activity encompassing a wide variety of incentives has increased significantly the number of programs now in operation in the law enforcement agencies of the nation.

High school students. In Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, LEAA funds support special projects designed to recruit high school students for criminal justice employment. Under both projects, young people learn how LEEP grants and loans can help them acquire additional education in preparation for challenging and gratifying careers in police, court or corrections work.

In Rhode Island, the Narragansett Council of Boy Scouts of America with the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Criminal Administration places high school students in summer employment with police, probation and parole agencies. The project provides information to young people in a geographic area which encompasses 19 municipalities. In the summer of 1970, the project placed 47 high school students, six of whom became LEEP preservice recipients during the 1970–71 academic year. In 1971, the number of high school students who were placed in summer employment reached 100.

The Western Pennsylvania Chiefs' of Police Association (WPCPA) also mounted a recruitment project in FY 1971. An LEAA discretionary grant supports a program of visitation to approximately 500 high schools by WPCPA members. Their objectives are to improve the police image, show films on criminal justice topics, recruit personnel and encourage students to enroll for academic criminal justice programs, especially at LEEP-participating institutions of higher education.

LEEP-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Two special OAA projects concerned LEEP in FY 1971. One related to the effectiveness of LEEP and its operation by educational institutions. The other related to an evaluation of program effectiveness as reported by law enforcement agencies.

Black school participation. In the 1970–71 academic year, only about one-third of regionally accredited predominantly black institutions participated in LEEP. These 28 participating institutions contrasted to 18 participating institutions in FY 1970 and to seven in FY 1969.

To examine the possibility of expanding LEEP participation of black colleges and universities, OAA, in cooperation with the Office of Education and the Community Relations Service, organized a special meeting. The one-day conference convened in Atlanta in February 1971.

Of the 83 institutions invited, 37 sent representatives. Only 19 of the represented schools were LEEP participants.

Conference participants described their common dilemma as being threefold in nature:

(1) Most predominantly black institutions do not offer a curriculum which includes at least 15 semester hours of subject matter directly related to criminal justice. Thus, they can participate only in the grant portion of LEEP and cannot award loans.

(2) At best, participation in the grant program is limited because relatively few black officers work in criminal justice systems near most of these schools.

(3) Predominantly black schools require both financial and technical assistance in order to modify their academic offerings. Until enactment of Section 406(c) of PL 91-644, OAA had no authority for providing these kinds of help.

Black school involvement in LEEP is increasing. In June 1971, OAA's Review Panel processed 42 institutional applications for FY 1972 participation from predominantly black colleges. Of this group, 38 received funds. OAA is continuing to assist the schools in strengthening their criminal justice programs so that in FY 1973 more institutions will qualify for LEEP participation.

Police survey. To help measure the impact of LEEP and to study how its administration can be improved, OAA distributed a questionnaire about the program to 2,400 criminal justice agencies.

Early returns from approximately one-third of the agency sample indicate that 80 percent of the agencies contacted were familiar with LEEP. Only half of that informed group, however, had employees participating in the program. All participating employees expressed positive feelings about LEEP, with 80 percent of them being "enthusiastic" and 20 percent being "generally satisfied."

Of the agencies which had employees participating in LEEP, 52 percent observed that LEEP had an impact on law enforcement through improved performance of individuals, with 38 percent deferring judgement regarding impact. Ten percent observed no impact.

A large majority (84 percent) of the agency heads who responded to the questionnaire reported that a list of graduating LEEP recipients would be helpful in recruiting. Agencies with no knowledge of LEEP, almost without exception, were units with fewer than 10 employees.

Support for participants. As institutional participation in LEEP grew from 485 schools in FY 1969 to 890 in FY 1971, OAA focused efforts on strengthening program operation both at the Federal level and on the campus. LEEP operates with a centralized handling of billing and collections and, thus, participating schools receive no reimbursement for administrative costs.

The staff sponsored five regional workshops for college student financial aid officers and criminal justice program coordinators. Participants met in Boston, Denver, Atlanta, Fort Worth and Chicago in January, February and March 1971 to discuss LEEP policy, billing and collection procedures and curriculum planning and development.

At these day-and-a-half long conferences, staff members from the LEAA regions and SPAs also explained the functions of their offices in relation to LEEP and to participating institutions. Highlighting each meeting was an in-depth presentation by outstanding criminal justice faculty members and higher education experts concerning the qualities of strong curricula and how to organize them.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF LEEP

Staff. The OAA staff, under the leadership of a director and assistant director, consisted of a Program Management Branch and a Program Operations Branch. There were 12 professional staff members and 13 clerical personnel.

In FY 1971, the administrative budget was $180,000.

In the reorganization of LEAA in May 1971, OAA became a part of the newly created Manpower Development Assistance Division of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance.

Recognizing the importance to program evaluation of feedback from participating institutions, the Program Management staff visited 142 college and universities during FY 1971 to help promote sound program administration. OAA personnel talked with and listened to student financial aid officers, fiscal officers, deans of students, counselors, criminal justice program coordinators and college presidents. They met with junior college district administrators and law enforcement agency heads, and they contacted LEEP recipients personally as often as possible. They explained and advised regarding program mission, management techniques, utilization of local criminal justice talent and coordination among concerned government and educational units.

Staff members also spoke to about 40 regional, statewide and sub-regional conferences. They talked about subjects dealing with criminal justice, such as the meaning of professionalization, new directions for curriculum development and improving LEEP management on the campus. Frequently, they conferred in the field with SPA staffs and with representatives of state police officers standards and training commissions and state boards of higher education.

Program Manual. In June 1971, OAA mailed a revised edition of the *Law Enforcement Education Program Manual: 1969* to educational institutions, SPAs and LEAA Regional Offices. The new Manual consolidates revisions of program guidelines, which had been distributed previously through eight administrative memoranda, and modifications which originated with the 1970 Amendments and with suggestions from colleges, SPAs, Regional Office staffs and LEEP recipients. Effective date of the revision was July 1, 1971.

The new edition contains relatively few major changes in the program. Legislative amendments provide for the cost of books to be paid by LEEP grants and broaden LEEP eligibility to include teachers or persons preparing for careers as teachers of criminal justice. Guidelines concerning preservice students call for more extensive counselling for these students so that LEEP dollars will go to applicants with the firmest commitments to and greatest potential for success in criminal justice careers.

In addition, the 1971 Manual establishes the requirements for financial needs assessment for certain loans. If an applicant requests LEEP funds in excess of those that pay for tuition, fees, books, supplies and transportation, he will be expected to provide financial data which demonstrate his inability to pay for maintenance costs.

The revised guidelines also clarify the priority schedule for awarding LEEP funds, so that students who have been participating in LEEP continue to receive assistance as long as they are eligible. Otherwise, in-service students have priority over preservice students.

LEEP operations. In order to ascertain the effectiveness of LEEP administration and operations, LEAA contracted in FY 1971 for a management review and evaluation of OAA.

The study led to the design and implementation of an updated, comprehensive financial status reporting system which utilizes available technological instruments. The new system accelerates the processing of student promissory notes and delivers more information for statements of student accounts.

The new operations system will simplify the maintenance of institutional records and will ease the task of fiscal reporting for the colleges. Institutions no longer will be required to collate such data as various combinations of LEEP awards assigned or the number of LEEP recipients representing specific components of the criminal justice field of employment. Such information will be obtained from the promissory notes forwarded to LEAA by participating schools.

Program Management will acquire much valuable information from the automated system. Institutional histories of fund application and utilization will be provided, and information on the nature of employment of LEEP recipients after college will be gathered.

By the end of FY 1971, a total of 169,323 student promissory notes had been processed since the inception of LEEP. Many of the notes have not entered the repayment phase because the recipients still attend school. Many obligations are being liquidated through loan cancellation or through service credit on grants.

The first statements of accounts were mailed in January 1971. Regular quarterly billings followed in April and July. As of June 30, 1971, $22,198 had been paid to LEEP by award recipients who had failed to obtain employment in the criminal justice system or who had left their former employers and, thus, were repaying grants.

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Statistics and Systems Analysis

LEAA early recognized the need for a national system of criminal justice information and statistics and for applying new concepts and practices of systems analysis to its own operations and to improvement of the criminal justice system at the state and local level.

Capability in both the area of criminal justice information and statistics and in the area of systems analysis was established during the first two years of LEAA's existence. In FY 1971, that capability was expanded and, with reorganization, redistributed throughout the agency on a functional basis.

Prior to reorganization, all statistical and systems analysis functions resided in one office, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS).

Under reorganization, NCJISS was disestablished and statistics and systems analysis functions were placed in three different offices, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the new Office of Criminal Justice Assistance and the new Office of Operations Support.

Background. Development of statistical and systems analysis capability began with the establishment of NCJISS in December 1969, upon enactment of the FY 1970 appropriations by Congress.

The statutory authority for establishing the statistics portion of NCJISS is to be found in Section 515 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which authorizes the Administration "(b) to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of law enforcement in the several States. . . ." Statutory authority for establishing the systems analysis portion of NCJISS was found in the general administrative and housekeeping powers of the Administration.

Computer capability plays a growing role in LEAA's statistics and systems analysis functions.

Activities of NCJISS during FY 1970 included establishing objectives, defining programs, developing comprehensive plans and recruiting personnel.

Also in FY 1970, NCJISS moved into substantive work and began to develop longer-range programs. It was organized into two centers, the Statistics Center, concentrating on gathering, analyzing and disseminating statistical information on the criminal justice system, and developing new statistical methodology and measurement techniques, and the Systems Analysis Center, concentrating on developing methods of applying systems analysis to improvement of LEAA operations and of the criminal justice system as a whole.

During FY 1970, NCJISS began work on five programs: surveys of victims of crime; several projects involving gathering statistics on jails, criminal justice agencies and other institutions; projects involving gathering statistics on offenders; projects encouraging the development of independent statistics centers in the states; and projects encouraging the development of systems information which serves the states' operational needs while providing statistics as a by-product.

The number of staff positions in NCJISS increased from 30 in FY 1970 to 39 in FY 1971 and the budget rose from $1 million in FY 1970 to $4 million in FY 1971.

This chapter consists of three parts. The first describes the impact of reorganization on the statistics and systems analysis operations of LEAA.

The second part describes the operations of the Statistics Center during FY 1971.

The third part describes the operations of the Systems Analysis Center during FY 1971.

Reorganization of NCJISS

In the last month of FY 1971, LEAA underwent extensive reorganization. The new structure was designed to be functional in nature and it was based on recommendations made to the Administration by a Task Force after extensive study.

Under reorganization, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service was disestablished, and along with it the two centers, the Statistics Center and the Systems Analysis Center.

The Statistics Center was moved to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The new organization in the Institute is known as the Statistics Division. It has basically the same mission, functions and programs of the former Statistics Center. The Statistics Division now has assumed an added responsibility: providing statistics to support the program planning and evaluation functions of the Institute.

Part of the work of the Systems Analysis Center was transferred to the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA), in the new Systems Development Division, as the Task Force sought to consolidate similar functions in the same offices. In this case, the function was that of providing technical assistance in systems analysis to state and local agencies. The Systems Development Division also retained responsibility for monitoring the System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH) and for coordinating programs and administering funds related to information systems and automatic data processing usage by the criminal justice community.

The Systems Development Division undertook, after reorganization, a program to develop and coordinate national policy for information systems and automatic data processing usage in the criminal justice community.

All other work of the former Systems Analysis Center was located in a new Systems Analysis Division within the Office of Operations Support, the administrative arm of the agency. The Task Force recommended that this division operate as a service unit to provide systems analysis capabilities to LEAA itself.

Statistics Research

The National Criminal Justice Statistics Center is a focal point for the collection and dissemination of statistics. The mission of the Statistics Center is to provide: dissemination of substantive and technical statistical data to the criminal justice community; national leadership in the development of new statistical research methods in the field of criminal justice; mathematical statistical support to the administration of LEAA; and expert assistance to states and local communities in their development of statistical systems.

The Statistics Center was established in December 1969 in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This bill authorizes LEAA to develop and maintain an information and statistics program.

Specifically, Section 515 of the Act authorizes LEAA:

(a) to conduct evaluation studies of the programs and activities assisted under this title;

(b) to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of law enforcement in the several states; and

(c) to cooperate with and render technical assistance to states, units of general local government, combinations of such states or units, or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions in matters relating to law enforcement.

The Statistics Center has authority to award grants to states, units of local government and other organizations which work to improve criminal justice statistical systems and which aid in the coordination of criminal justice efforts at all levels.

The Center is engaged in criminal justice program analysis and evaluation. In the development of its research programs, the Center works with the research community and the people who use its data to identify and solve critical problems.

FY 1971 ACTIVITIES

Three experimental surveys of victims of crime were completed which will provide invaluable data on crime and its impact. They also allowed methodological testing for the continuing survey of victims of crime planned to begin during FY 1972.

- The Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies was completed and produced a computer tape listing of all the criminal justice agencies in places with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more across the nation. Publication of the Directory is scheduled for FY 1972.
- The Jail Census was completed and published during FY 1971. This census identified for the first time the number of jails in the U.S. as well as describing the characteristics of these jails and the prisoners held in them.
- The first LEAA sponsored Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment for FY 1969 was released and plans were made for an expanded survey of FY 1970 expenditures and employment.
- A survey of court organization was begun which will describe each independent court system in the country when published in FY 1972.
- Also during FY 1971, the Center assumed responsibility for the National Prisoner Statistics program begun in 1926 by the Bureau of the Census and conducted since 1950 by the Bureau of Prisons.
- Plans were made for a jail census follow up which will focus on inmates and programs.
- A survey of juvenile detention and correction facilities was designed with data collection scheduled for early FY 1972.
- Developmental plans were made for a national criminal justice statistics data base which is expected to be operational in FY 1972.
- The development of a glossary of criminal justice terms was funded.

CRIME AND ITS IMPACT

The Statistics Center is responsible for quantitatively describing and monitoring the criminal justice system and for providing timely information on crime and its impact on society. In order to achieve these dual goals, reliable statistical programs are being developed.

National Crime Panel. During FY 1971 the Statistics Center completed the design for a stratified nationwide sample of 60,000 households known as the National Crime Panel. These households will be interviewed twice yearly. The sample design calls for seven rotating panels and the selection of enough households to allow interviewing subsets of 10,000 households each month on a continuous basis. In addition, a supplemental sample of 10,000 households in each of 15 large cities is planned.

The Census Bureau is under contract to LEAA to provide advice on the sample design and to select the households to be included in the sample.

The Crime Panel will provide a variety of crime measures. It will provide estimates of the number of crime events, including those which are not reported to the police. The Crime Panel will also focus on the cost of crime and the public perception of the crime problem.

Survey of Victims of Crime. It is anticipated that the primary use of the National Crime Panel will be for a continuing survey of victims of crime. Core questions in the survey will provide measures of incidence of serious crime and its effect on its victims. These questions were designed and tested to insure that they elicit not only crimes which the respondent had reported to police but also those crimes which were not reported to the police for whatever reason. The detailed information gathered on crime rates by type of crime, victim characteristics, geographic distribution and other data will be made available on an annual aggregate basis.

The Statistics Center expects to begin the survey of victims of crime at the start of FY 1973. This will be the culmination of almost two years of research activity in feasibility testing of victim data collection methods, questions designed to measure crime and related victimology techniques.

Research into related data collection problems began in the winter of 1970. Small research projects were conducted in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland, to evaluate question wording, victim recall and other response problems. The results of these experiments were sufficiently positive to warrant going ahead with a research study aimed at the general population.

Three such studies were conducted in January 1971. One was a national survey appended to the Bureau of the Census Quarterly Household Survey panel. The other two, conducted in the LEAA Pilot Cities San Jose, California, and Dayton, Ohio, had a two-fold purpose: (1) to further refine the survey techniques; and (2) more importantly, to provide baseline data for the evaluation of the Pilot Cities program itself.

Limited preliminary data from the first national survey and the Pilot Cities surveys became available in fall of 1971. Final tabular data were expected by the end of the calendar year. In July 1971, the next cycle in the national data collection effort was launched in the form of a supplement to the Quarterly Household Survey. This project, building on the base of the previous surveys, permitted further refinement of the project.

A final national effort during the development phase will take place in January 1972. This project should permit the optimization of the regular panel which will come into use in July 1972.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

One of the major functions of the Statistics Center is to collect and disseminate data relating to the agencies and institutions of the criminal justice system. Included is information about the physical characteristics of the institutions, the people who administrate them, and the people who are processed by them. Another area of endeavor is analysis of the amount of money it costs to support the criminal justice system.

During FY 1971, the Statistics Center continued some programs begun in FY 1970 concerned with the administration of justice. Additional programs were undertaken which bring closer the goal of providing comprehensive statistics describing the criminal justice system and its component agencies and institutions.

Expenditure and Employment. In FY 1970, the Statistics Center assumed responsibility for a survey of expenditure and employment in criminal justice activities. The survey, initiated two years before by the Bureau of the Census, has been expanded considerably to provide a more complete, accurate picture of the criminal justice system.

The first survey sponsored by the Statistics Center collected FY 1969 expenditure data and October 1969 employment data from a sample of approximately 6,200 local governments, plus the 50 states. The final report, published in December 1970, contained national estimates of employment and expenditure by level of government and by state for law enforcement, courts, and corrections. Data on prosecution and indigent defense activities were included as a part of the criminal justice system totals for the first time.

The next survey covering FY 1970 expenditures and October 1970 employment was conducted in late FY 1971. For purposes of comparison, this survey is similar to the previous one, but contains more detail for more areas. National and state-by-state estimates are provided on each of the five sectors of the system: police, prosecution, indigent defense, judicial and correctional activities. An improvement in the report is the addition of individual data for all counties of 250,000 or more population, all cities of 100,000 or more, and the 15 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). The report also includes estimates of expenditures for retirement funds for large governmental units.

Plans have already begun on the program to produce FY 1971 state-local criminal justice expenditure data sufficiently definitive to apply the "pass-through" provisions of the recent amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Section 303 (2)). This section requires the state to "pass through" into local governments a percentage of its block grant equal to or greater than the local government's percentage of criminal justice expenditures in the state during the preceding fiscal year. The expenditure data gathered for FY 1971 will provide the basis for determining the amount of block grant funds which will be retained by state governments and the amount which will be passed on to the local units of government. This capability did not exist with sufficient accuracy from the earlier reports.

Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies. As the result of fall 1969 discussions between LEAA staff and the Census Bureau, the Census Bureau conducted a survey to compile a directory of criminal justice agencies. In late January 1970, the Census Bureau canvassed government officials in all states and counties and in all cities and townships with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more to obtain addresses of criminal justice agencies and institutions under their jurisdiction.

The resulting address listing provided a mailing list for the Jail Census and will serve as a reference for any future surveys or contacts of a similar nature. For easy access, the address listings are on computer tape. A summary report on the Directory Survey was published in FY 1972 and detailed listings are being published on a state-by-state basis.

Jail Census. The National Jail Census, conducted in early 1970, revealed that there are 4,037 locally-administered jails with 48-hour retention authority in the United States.

This census required two phases: an initial canvass of governmental units to locate all jails, and a second canvass of the jails themselves. The initial canvass, conducted as a part of the Directory Survey, gathered the addresses of all local jails in places of 1,000 population or greater.

A modest pretest was conducted to test questionnaire design. The final questionnaire was sent to all

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jails inquiring about their physical characteristics and the number of inmates and employees.

Several core questions were asked of all jail administrators, including information on the age of the physical plant, cost of recent renovations, plans for future renovations, prisoner capacity, average number of prisoners held and type of prisoners held. In all counties, and in cities of more than 25,000, additional questions were asked regarding presence of recreational facilities, medical facilities, educational facilities, visiting facilities and toilet facilities.

An advance report was released in December 1970 describing the highlights of the survey results. The final report, containing all of the collected data, was issued in February 1971.

Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Survey. The National Jail Census obtained information from some juvenile institutions as well as from adult institutions, although the latter had been the original focus of the study. The fragmentary information received on juvenile institutions raised questions as to the number and mode of operation of juvenile detention centers and juvenile correctional facilities.

As a result, a survey was designed in FY 1971 to constitute a complete census of public juvenile detention and correction facilities. The census was conducted in the fall of 1971 principally by mail and supplemented by field visits as necessary. It covered the 724 juvenile institutions identified in the Directory Survey, as well as any other facilities that were identified in the course of the survey.

The questionnaire collected information similar to that collected during the National Jail Survey. It included questions on the physical, personnel and program characteristics of the juvenile institutions, the number and type of delinquents and the inmate population by type of offense. Publication of the tabulated data along with appropriate text should take place in early spring 1972.

Court Organization Survey. One of the long-range goals of the Statistics Center is the establishment of a national court statistics program. Such a program would involve the collection and dissemination of statistics describing the number of cases presented, trials by type and some demographic information on the defendants. Later, the program is designed to include information on trial proceedings and related matters such as bail and presentence reports.

Prior to beginning any national court statistics program, it is necessary to look at the courts themselves —at their organization, jurisdiction, manpower, caseloads and record-keeping practice.

The Court Organization Survey will canvass every independent court system identified in the Directory Survey, i.e., each of 13,235 systems. This will include all appellate courts, courts of general jurisdiction, special courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction. The end product of the study will be an organizational directory describing the various divisions, departments, special sub-units in each court system, jurisdiction at each level, distribution of workload, administrative responsibility and location of records and reports of court activity. This information will be used by LEAA to plan and implement programs in the criminal justice system.

Prisoner Statistics. National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), begun in 1926, is one of the Federal government's oldest continuing statistical studies. It became the responsibility of the Statistics Center in January 1971. The series presents annual summary statistics on adult felons committed to and released from state and Federal prisons.

In addition, a separate annual publication deals with the number of executions taking place in the United States, as well as with the number of prisoners under capital sentence at the end of each calendar year. More detailed reports are issued periodically containing characteristics of the prison population.

When the Statistics Center became responsible for the project, data for 1968, 1969 and 1970 had been collected but not tabulated nor published. Rather than have a gap in this statistical series, LEAA asked the Bureau of Prisons to proceed with the processing and publication under a contract from LEAA.

The Statistics Center plans to make NPS the first offender-based transaction statistics program. This calls for establishing a data base of all prisoners in state adult correctional institutions, then continually updating the prisoner inventory by adding admissions and deleting releases. This would provide the capability of looking at the changing prisoner population and its characteristics in aggregate.

FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

Following are highlights of the findings of two key surveys done by the Census Bureau for LEAA, the National Jail Census and the survey of local government expenditures for criminal justice and the number of persons employed in the criminal justice system.

National Jail Census. Attorney General John N. Mitchell issued an advance report on the census on January 7, 1971. That report indicated that more than half of the inmates of local and country jails were confined for reasons other than being convicted of a crime. The study showed that the nation's jails held more than 160,000 prisoners, almost 8,000 of them juveniles, and that 35 percent of the prisoners were arraigned and awaiting trial while 17 percent were being held for other authorities or were not yet arraigned.

Preliminary examination of the data showed that of the jails surveyed (3,300 jails in cities and counties over 25,000 population were included in the facilities survey):

(1) About 85 percent had no recreational or educational facilities of any kind;

(2) About 50 percent had no medical facilities;

(3) About 25 percent had no visiting facilities; and

(4) More than 25 percent of the cells were more than 50 years old and about 6 percent more than 100 years old.

The full report, entitled *1970 National Jail Census*, was released on February 22, 1971, and was made available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

The report showed critical overcrowding in the larger, urban jails. Of the total of 4,037 jails for adults in the nation, five percent—205—contained more inmates in March 1970 than they were designed to hold. Seventeen jails designed to hold 100 or more persons exceeded their capacity by 100–299 inmates. Nearly 30 percent of the jails designed to hold 300 or more persons were overcrowded and 14 were overcrowded by at least 300 inmates.

The report contained a state-by-state breakdown covering local jails' expenditures, employees, inmate population, facilities, and age of cells.

Expenditure and Employment. The report on financial and personnel resources of the national criminal justice system was released on December 23, 1970, by the Attorney General. It was entitled *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: 1968–69*, and was made available for distribution by NCJISS.

The report provided the first nationwide estimates of total government expenditures for criminal justice and the number of persons employed. The criminal justice field includes the following occupations: police, judiciary, prosecution, indigent defense and corrections.

The report also contained data on criminal prosecutions and the defense of indigents, facts which never have been collected previously on a nationwide basis. The report covered the 12-month period from July 1, 1968, through June 30, 1969.

The report showed that $7.3 billion was spent in the nation in 1969 on all forms of criminal justice. The total reflected expenditures at the local, state and Federal level and the employment of nearly 800,000 persons. More than half of the $7.3 billion—$4.4 billion—went directly to support police activities.

In preparing the report, the Bureau of the Census surveyed all 50 states and 6,200 cities, counties and townships and obtained additional information from the 55 largest counties and the 43 largest cities.

The $7.3 billion spent on nationwide criminal justice activities was expended as follows: $4.4 billion for police, nearly $1.5 billion for corrections, $1 billion for the judiciary, nearly $369 million for prosecution, and nearly $78 million for indigent defense.

Local governments accounted for 64 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditures; state governments for 25 percent; and the Federal government for 11 percent. The local governments employed 70 percent of the persons employed full time, or its equivalent, in criminal justice; state governments employed 22 percent; and the Federal government, 8 percent.

The Federal government spent $828.9 million for criminal justice activities—less than 0.6 percent of the total Federal budget excluding education—and employed 56,364 persons in criminal justice as of October 1969.

States spent $1.9 billion—4.6 percent of their budgets—on criminal justice and employed 163,215 persons in criminal justice.

Cities, counties and townships spent $4.7 billion—12 percent of their budgets—on criminal justice, and employed 579,196 persons in criminal justice.

The 55 largest counties with more than 500,000 population spent $756 million—12.2 percent—of their funds for criminal justice. This amounted to $12.49 per capita, of which $4.27 was for police.

LEAA announced that it would publish the national estimates on a yearly basis. Similar reports—though not containing the local governments' estimates—were prepared and financed in the two previous years by the Bureau of the Census.

SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY

In addition to collecting and publishing statistics which serve to inform the public of the nature and state of the criminal justice system, the Statistics Center also provides services which have a more direct benefit to the criminal justice system than to the general public.

Statistics data base. Crime does not exist in a vacuum. Relationships exist with demographic characteristics, the amount and type of police protection, the effectiveness of rehabilitation, the amount of money which is used by the criminal justice system and how this money is used.

The Statistics Center is currently developing a statistics data base containing crime statistics and related data which will allow these relationships to be further explored. The data base will include data from the 1970 Decennial Census, current Census surveys, the Uniform Crime Reports and the Criminal Justice Employment and Expenditure Survey. These data will be accessible by remote computer terminal, allowing instant retrieval of data. Statistical programs will also be contained in the data base and these will allow simple to sophisticated statistical analysis of the data.

The data base will be available to the LEAA State Planning Agencies (SPAs), the LEAA Regional Offices and any other public agency with a legitimate interest in criminal justice statistics.

Glossary of terms. As early as the Wickersham Commission report on criminal justice statistics in 1931, the need was seen for the development of standard definitions of criminal justice terms.

At the present time, 40 years later, only a few standardized definitions exist, such as the offense classifications used in the Uniform Crime Reports. Even these definitions are not necessarily in widespread use, other than for reporting to the FBI. By and large, standard definitions do not exist for most of the current terminology used by the criminal justice system.

Standardized definitions are essential to the development of a uniform classification system, which is one of the major goals of the Statistics Center. Without a uniform classification system, transaction statistics are impossible, as is any meaningful comparison of data for different states or for different agencies of the criminal justice system. For example, "burglary" does not exist in New York, "breaking and entering" does. But breaking and entering in New York does not necessarily mean the same thing as burglary in California.

The Statistics Center is taking the first step towards a uniform classification system with the development of a glossary of criminal justice terms. This glossary is expected to be completed by June 1973.

The glossary will be published in a standard dictionary format and will be available to the public, as well as to the criminal justice community.

Project SEARCH statistics. Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories), was launched in July 1969. It is designed to demonstrate the usefulness and feasibility of an online system which permits interstate exchange of offender history files. This project requires making criminal justice offender records compatible, integrating the basic needs and data of police, prosecutor courts and corrections.

As a by-product, it is intended to deliver ". . . a set of summary statistical data files on a single computer and the analysis and comparison of the summary data submitted by the states."

After only a few meetings of the Statistical Methods Task Force, it was decided that existing summary statistics did not provide the accuracy and utility desired for an effort such as SEARCH.

It was proposed that a system which tracks individual offenders in their transactions with the various criminal justice agencies would make better use of the capabilities being developed for SEARCH and would more adequately describe the operations of the criminal justice system.

Existing statistical systems provided summary data on arrests and crimes known to the police (Uniform Crime Reports), summary reports on court activities which varied between states as to coverage and as to completeness and accuracy of data, prison admissions and releases (National Prisoner Statistics), data on jail populations (in some states only), and data on probation (in a few states only).

Even if each of the existing statistical series had been considerably improved and made more uniform among states, the resulting data would not have adequately described the operations of criminal justice agencies. No comparison of arrest statistics to court statistics could explain, for instance, what happened to all the persons arrested who did not go to trial.

Demonstration project. As a result of the report of the Statistical Methods Task Force, a statistical advisory committee was formed to apply the "offender tracking concept" to a SEARCH demonstration. The 10 SEARCH states were each asked to select 250 felony offenders and to track each from entrance through exit from the criminal justice system.

The project demonstrated that, in most states, no single agency could supply the required information. Once the offenders were selected, information had to be developed from the prosecutor's office, lower and upper courts and local and state correctional agencies.

Objectives of the demonstration were to:

(1) Locate "problem areas" associated with tracking offenders;

(2) Acquaint each state with these problem areas;

(3) Determine the feasibility of conducting the operation on a large scale;

(4) Gain knowledge and experience that will aid in developing a mechanism for collecting the desired data; and

(5) Demonstrate the production of statistics describing each stage of criminal justice.

Results of this demonstration, with description of the processing steps, are described in SEARCH Technical Report No. 3 "Designing Statewide Statistical Systems." This report also includes examples of output tables which could not be produced by existing statistical systems.

Implementation project. The recommendations of the SEARCH Statistical Advisory Committee led the Statistics Center to develop a discretionary grant category for implementation of modules towards a total offender-based transaction system. This recognized that very few states were in a position to begin implementation of a total system but might be able to develop a part of the system; i.e., for courts or for corrections.

The Statistics Center, however, retained an interest in implementing complete systems in at least a few states. Furthermore, it was thought desirable to have a number of data element and output tables which could be compared between such states.

The success of the SEARCH project group in bringing considerable agreement out of a variety of states for the criminal history exchange project recommended a similar approach to develop statistical programs among a smaller number of states.

The SEARCH project group approved this method and asked the Statistics Center to select the states. Selection was based on the state having designated a central agency with authority to collect data from all elements of the criminal justice system. An NCJISS grant was approved to the SEARCH project for the purpose and an organizational meeting held with the states.

In addition to representatives of the five states, steering committee meetings are also attended by observers from three states now in the process of organizing their state criminal justice statistics system.

During FY 1972, the states will arrive at final agreement on common data elements and output tables. They will design reporting forms, make other reporting arrangements, train personnel in reporting criminal justice agencies and begin data collection.

Each state is expected to produce a report by the end of the grant period showing the methodology used in the project and providing some data on disposition at the various decision points for persons who were entered into the system beginning July 1, 1971.

Beginning with January 1972, each state would collect data for annual publications on the operation of their criminal justice system.

Administration of SEARCH. In early 1971, the Attorney General announced his decision to place responsibility for management of the SEARCH central index function with the FBI. Implementation of this decision is being accomplished as an extension of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The computerized criminal history capability of NCIC is to be on-line by November 1971.

LEAA had been responsible, with the participating states, for developing a successful demonstration system. LEAA continues to be responsible for the financial assistance for system redesign in states which participated in the demonstration, for system development in new states, for record update for records already converted and for conversion of new records.

For this purpose, meetings of the participating states have continued to be held to determine policy for expansion of the system, to set priorities for this expansion and to explore methods of improving the technology of other criminal justice operations such as communications, fingerprint analysis and transmission and identification, and records systems.

LEAA is also funding a project with five of the SEARCH states for the implementation of a statistical system which will describe the operations of criminal justice agencies as a "total system" from the same type of input which go into criminal history files.

Technical assistance. Until the last few years, only a few states had developed any significant system of criminal justice statistics.

The Statistics Center is seeking to develop a sound criminal justice statistical capability in as many states as possible and eventually in all of the states. This is being accomplished by the use of grants, by holding workshops and by making technical assistance visits, in part from its own staff and when necessary by borrowing qualified personnel from the more advanced states.

Statistics grants. During FY 1971, the Statistics Center awarded eight Discretionary Grants totalling $220,466 and restructured the Discretionary Grant program into two sections, Program 1 and Program 2. This move was made to reflect the two predominant objectives of statistics grants and to specifically encourage the development of transaction or offender-based statistics under Program 2.

The objective of Program 1, Mandatory Statewide Law Enforcement Statistics Program, is to encourage mandatory statewide programs of law enforcement statistics which meet national standards as defined for Uniform Crime Reports, National Prisoner Statistics and other criminal justice statistical programs.

The purpose of Program 2, the Transaction (Offender Based) Statistics Program, is to encourage development of the kind of trans-systemic statistics not ordinarily available from the summary statistics produced by operating law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. This program differs from the traditional statistical approach in that the unit of analysis is the offender/event and not simply the activities of a particular agency.

In addition to the eight discretionary grants for Statistics, the Center awarded seven "Statistics Center" grants totalling $1,027,701. The Center is authorized to award such grants to states, units of local government, institutions of higher learning and private non-profit organizations for the purpose of collecting, evaluating, publishing and disseminating statistics on the condition and progress of criminal justice.

Visits to states. Statistics Center personnel made six technical assistance visits to state agencies during FY 1971. Requests for LEAA advice and assistance were in areas such as aid in the establishment of a criminal justice statistics center; proper location of a criminal justice center within a state agency; development of legislation for criminial justice data reporting; development of an information and statistics sub-system for Departments of Corrections, Parole, Probation and Youth Services; data collection, testing procedures and forms design; and aid in solving identification problems. Some of these visits were made in conjunction with personnel from the Systems Analysis Center. Four states were visited for monitoring purposes, during which time technical problems were discussed and resolved.

Conferences funded. The Statistics Center held four statistics-SEARCH meetings in FY 1971 in its effort to improve states criminal justice statistics information capabilities. The meetings were of an introductory nature, aimed at policy makers. Emphasis was on the organization and authority for gathering data rather than detailed methodology. In addition, LEAA programs that were relevant to the states were discussed. Papers were presented by experts from LEAA, the FBI, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the California Department of Corrections.

PUBLICATIONS

The Center published two significant studies in FY 1971, prepared another for publication soon after the close of the fiscal year and processed a number of reports of grantees.

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1968–69. This report consists of financial and employment data on law enforcement, courts, prosecution, indigent defense and correctional activities of Federal, state and local governments. National and state-by-state estimates are provided as are individual data for the 55 largest counties and the 43 larges cities.

1970 National Jail Census. This publication, issued in February 1971, contains a summary of basic facts on the state of the nation's jails and their inmates. Tables present for each state such fundamental data as the number of jails, the number and type of inmates, the number of jail employees, the operating costs and the presence or absence of selected facilities. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

Summary Report on the Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies. This report includes a description of the survey and summary tables showing the number of criminal justice agencies by type and geographic location. The exact publication date is not known at this time, but it is expected to be published by the end of calendar 1971. The address listings for the agencies will be published on a state by state basis.

The following are publications of Statistics Center grantees:

A. *Project SEARCH*

1. Standardized Data Elements (Technical Report No. 1).
2. Privacy and Security Considerations in Criminal Justice Information Systems (Technical Report No. 2).
3. Designing Statewide Statistical Systems (Technical Report No. 3).
4. Name Search Techniques (Special Report No. 1).
5. Parole and Probation Study (Special Report No. 2).
6. Offender-Based Criminal Statistics (Special Report No. 3).
7. A Computerized Subject-in-process system: Development of a Regional Prototype for Texas (Special Report No. 4).

8. SEARCH Symposium on Criminal Justice Information and Statistics (Proceedings).

9. Some Considerations of Felon Mobility (Technical Memorandum No. 1).

10. Technical Evaluation of Project SEARCH (Technical Memorandum No. 2).

11. A Model State Act for Criminal Offender Record Information (Technical Memorandum No. 3).

B. *International Association of Chiefs of Police*

1. Comparative Data Reports 1969.
2. Comparative Data Reports 1970.

Systems Analysis

The Systems Analysis Center was established in February 1970. It now consists of offices within LEAA headquarters in Washington, D.C., utilizing appropriate computer facilities in that city.

The staff consists of 10 professionals who are expert and experienced in feasibility studies, systems analysis and design, computer programming, and telecommunications. The functions of the center are split between the Computer Division providing data processing support to LEAA and national-level systems, and the Systems Assistance Division providing data processing assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies.

COMPUTER DIVISION

The Computer Division applies its expertise toward the development and implementation of information systems which are national in scope as well as those systems designed specifically to assist various offices within LEAA.

The national-level systems will include: the Criminal Justice Information System; the Grants Management Information System; the National Criminal Justice Statistics Data Base; and the National Criminal Justice Technical Reference Service. Those systems are designed for eventual interface with appropriate state systems and, through high-speed telecommunications networks, with State Planning Agencies (SPAs) and LEAA Regional Offices.

Each of the foregoing national-level systems is addressed to a different facet within the spectrum of criminal justice problems, and each is described in sections to follow below.

To support the data processing needs internal to LEAA, the Computer Division follows the classic pattern of data systems development. That is, when an office requests the assistance of the Center, a senior systems analyst is assigned to work with the requesting office. Likewise, a person having knowledge of the application area is assigned from the requesting office. After a preliminary discussion of the requirements of the system, the analyst performs a feasibility study, analyzes the problem in detail and draws up system specifications consisting of document flow, procedural steps, input data requirements and output report formats. After these specifications have been reviewed and approved by all concerned, the analyst creates detailed specifications from which a programmer is able to develop the necessary computer logic and programs. The analyst is responsible for the creation of input data to fully test the programs prior to systems implementation. Following implementation, the analyst periodically reviews the operation of the system to assure that it continues to be responsive to the users' needs.

SYSTEMS ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Systems Assistance Division of the Center was established primarily to provide technical assistance to the states and units of local government in their data processing efforts. The assistance includes consultant service to state and local criminal justice agencies in the computer-related area of systems analysis and design, data processing management, analysis of hardware and software requirements, programming techniques, teleprocessing systems and their associated communications network.

The assistance normally takes the form of on-site visits by Systems Assistance Division personnel. When staff is not available to visit the site, the Division can refer the requesting agency to other criminal justice agencies who have worked with and perhaps solved similar problems.

In FY 1971, the Systems Assistance Division has provided assistance in the following areas:

(1) Assisting SPAs in coordinating and explaining criminal justice data processing matters to state executives.

(2) Drafting procedures for developing state information systems encompassing all criminal justice agencies.

(3) Improving the administration of the courts through the use of the computer for docketing, case loading and court room assignment.

(4) Instructing in the use of micrographic equipment for police record storage, and for the storage of court case records.

(5) Briefing state government and law enforcement executives about LEAA and the ramification of their systems when linked to national systems such as those within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

(6) Providing physical security of the law enforcement computer system; and the privacy and confidentiality aspects of automated criminal justice systems.

The Systems Assistance Division of the Center has also worked in support of the Office of Law Enforcement Programs in the review of grant requests associated with criminal justice computer and information systems. Some applications have required visits to the applicant's location for clarification of and elaboration on the application.

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Systems Analysis Center has addressed itself to this question: can systems analysis techniques be useful in improving the administration of criminal justice and if so, how?

The answer to the first part of that question is most certainly "yes." Finding the answer to the "how" part has been a central goal of the Center during FY 1971.

Systems analysis techniques evolved from application of scientific methods to analysis of problems and decision-making. Systems analysis involves the study of a system or procedure in a logical way. It involves identifying problem areas and isolating their interaction with components of the system. Finally, it involves designing and testing, in a methodical way, potential solutions to these problems.

One method of applying systems analysis to decision-making is called the Program Planning Budgeting System (PPBS). This is essentially a cost-effective approach to shaping program policy. It utilizes computer analysis of mathematical models of an existing problem area, followed by testing of various levels of dollar expenditure in various solutions to determine which is the most effective per dollar. While the approach cannot predict the impact of historical and other factors, it can give decision-makers a fuller understanding of the likelihood of outcome of commitment of certain dollar levels to specific action programs.

These techniques of systems analysis were first applied to governmental decision-making on a broad scale by the military. The Department of Defense developed more sophisticated applications of the techniques. Later, those techniques were utilized by other Departments within the Federal government, notably the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The systems analysis approach is still new to the criminal justice field. But it is logical and desirable to bring to bear on problems within this area the full potential of systems analysis techniques and that has been the aim of the Systems Analysis Center.

The criminal justice system in the United States is so large and so complex that improvements attempted on the "trial and error" approach are simply too costly and too impractical. Without an analytical approach, administrators often are forced to make decisions based on intuition and little else. Those decisions frequently may prove to be disruptive of the operation, costly in terms of manpower and money and perhaps wholly misdirected.

The Center has found that the mathematical model is a useful tool in beginning to change that sort of environment for decision-making. Mathematical models are representations of real-life situations in a time-sequential manner similar to the situation itself and expressed in the form of equations. The variables are identified and quantified and during the testing process they are altered to represent possible changes to the real-life situation. In that way, the model can be manipulated to simulate proposed changes the decision-maker desires to make in the system. The decision-maker can see the results on the computer printout and can measure the value of those changes relative to the whole system.

Such a simulation or pretesting allows administrators to base their decision on the best course of action as demonstrated by the model. It can be said that a mathematical model answers the "what if I do this" or the "what if I do that" types of inquiries.

APPLICATIONS

The Center has encouraged systems analysis techniques to criminal justice problems and the results offer cause for considerable optimism.

The area of police operations has the greatest potential. Command and control systems, manpower allocation, crime investigation, fingerprint identification and radio communication are a few of the police operations in which computer technology is being exploited.

In the courts area, work is being done to automate resource allocation and court docketing to reduce the delay between arrest and final disposition.

Although not as readily apparent as police and court operations, corrections operations are also subject to the systems analysis approach. Analysis of institutional statistics, offender records, rehabilitation techniques and recidivism patterns can contribute to a better understanding of the offender and thereby to possible improvements to the corrections system.

In addition to serving the operational staff by easing the burden of manual record-keeping, large computer systems also serve the managers. Federal, state and local criminal justice agencies are using the management information system concept to provide operating managers and decision-makers with such information as budget and expenditure data, program information, workload and manpower projection, statistics and evaluation information.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Many factors necessitate the development of an LEAA management information system. This need is critical because of the rapidly expanding budget, the corresponding growth of the grant program, the diversity of program objectives and the complex delivery system for attaining these objectives. As a result of reorganization, the regional offices have been delegated a major portion of the granting function, and the need for standardized reporting is even greater. Similar basic information needs also exist in the SPAs.

In order to provide LEAA, the regional offices and the SPAs with management information, the Systems Analysis Center is developing a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) that integrates management of LEAA grant programs with research and statistical programs compatible with LEAA planning, accounting and budgeting needs. The system is designed also to be responsive to the needs of state and local governments as well as those of the General Accounting Office, of the Office of Management and Budget and of the Department of the Treasury.

Through the development of a classification coding structure, the CJIS will systematically organize and integrate LEAA missions, mission objectives, programs, delivery systems, audit, budget, fiscal and other prescribed functions and responsibilities of LEAA into a single LEAA information structure.

The system is modular in that the various subsystems can be developed, implemented and operated independently based on priority needs. It fulfills the requirements of the various functional offices within LEAA in the form of specific subsystems designed to aid the operating managers to carry out their day-to-day functions. As a total, the system is intended to aid LEAA decision-makers in programming, planning, budgeting, implementing and evaluating agency programs.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

One of the most pressing management needs at LEAA has been for systematically organized and immediately retrievable information on grants.

That has been true for information on planning, action and discretionary grants and for information on grants from the National Institute and under the Law Enforcement Education Program.

In order effectively to manage the LEAA grant program, the Grants Management Information System (GMIS) is being developed with a centralized data base at LEAA and state data bases in each SPA. It is designed to provide needed information to operating managers and decision-makers.

The primary goals of the system are: (1) program monitoring and management through periodic reports of actual, historic and proposed programs; (2) monitoring the status of a grant from initial application through final evaluation of the completed project; (3) financial managing of grants; (4) answering unanticipated information requests at all levels on a "one-time" basis; and (5) supporting Congressional presentations and budget requests.

Other benefits which are expected to result from the implementation of the system include: (1) the ability for each state to be continuously informed of activities in other states; (2) reduction of the potential for duplication of research and development efforts; (3) availability of information to managers at the Federal and state levels to assist in comparing the impact of various programs and determining their value.

By assigning to each grant a series of codes, data can be retrieved and summarized to meet the needs of the user. The primary categories are police, courts and corrections. Among the secondary categories are: type of assistance, method of funding, duration of grant, geographic characteristics, purpose of grant and status of grant. Then, when a question such as "How much

LEAA money has been granted to conduct research and analysis of jury utilization and case scheduling?" the data base can be automatically searched, and grants meeting these criteria will be selected and summarized.

The system will be used to assist in evaluating and selecting applications for grants. By retrieving grants with characteristics similar to those of the application, the program manager can make judgments about the proposed project based on previous experience.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS DATA BASE

The criminal justice community has continuously voiced a need for a large statistics data base for broad analysis of the criminal justice system in the United States. In conjunction with the Statistics Center, the Systems Analysis Center therefore is developing the National Criminal Justice Statistics Data Base (NCJSDB), which will be a computerized statistical information system.

The users will be statisticians within LEAA, other Federal, state and local criminal justice agencies and institutions performing research in this field.

The general purpose of the system is to provide a large data base consisting of demographic data, crime statistics and geographic information to facilitate analysis of the criminal justice system.

The completed system is designed to interface with the LEAA Criminal Justice Information System so that data available on LEAA grant programs can be studied in conjunction with statistics data. The data base will be stored in a large computer system accessible to users on a nationwide basis through a telecommunications network connecting remote terminals to the computer system.

The NCJSDB will become operational as a prototype early in FY 1972. The initial users are recognized experts in the field of criminal justice statistics who can make immediate use of the data and also provide suggestions for the enhancement of the completed system.

The system concept provides for the addition of user terminals without any change in system design or discontinuance of computer service. New users of the service may be added with a minimum of training in system conventions and terminal usage. It is expected that when the NCJSDB system is fully operational, there will be approximately 300 system users representing criminal justice agencies throughout the United States.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM SYSTEM (LEEPS)

A data processing system was developed by the Center to support the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) administered by the Office of Academic Assistance (OAA).

Under this program LEAA gives funds to colleges and universities, which in turn award grants and loans to personnel employed in the police, courts and corrections areas to further their education. In addition, loans are available to full-time students intending to enter the criminal justice field.

In FY 1971, LEEP provided $24.7 million in financial aid to more than 73,000 students.

The Center developed and implemented a system to maintain student and institution accounts.

In addition the system is designed to provide OAA management with information to assist in funds allocation and program evaluation.

OTHER SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS

The Systems Analysis Center undertook in FY 1971 to design and develop other computer applications in several other fields.

Among them were the following:

Civil disorders. The Center is developing a computer application to assist the Violence Division of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice in the correlation of extensive data on civil disturbances. Each of the nation's 83 major riots during the period of 1964 to 1966 has been codified into 112 categories (i.e., day of week, time of day, demographic characteristic of the scene, etc.). Through analysis of the nearly 100 output reports, trends can be determined and these data can aid in prevention and control of civil disorders.

Civil rights compliance. The Center has participated with the Office of Civil Rights Compliance in designing a questionnaire to provide data on civil rights compliance in criminal justice agencies. During FY 1972 the completed questionnaires will be loaded into a computer data base to facilitate the review and evaluation of the survey.

Technical reference. The Center is providing data processing assistance to the Institute in the development of a National Criminal Justice Technical Reference Service. The system will accomplish three objectives: (1) provide a comprehensive national resource of technical information on law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) assist the movement of new knowledge on related fields into law enforcement and criminal justice; and (3) bridge the gaps between discovery of new law enforcement and criminal justice knowledge and practical application.

Municipal information system. Through the Systems Analysis Center, LEAA became a participant in the Urban Information Systems Interagency Committee (USAC) in 1970. USAC is a consortium of Federal agencies headed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The USAC activities include the development of a municipal information system. Six cities have been chosen for development of either total municipal information systems or sub-systems.

LEAA participation is with the city of Long Beach, California, which is developing a public safety sub-system. This sub-system integrates the information collection and processing activities of the city's Police Department, Fire Department and Civil Defense Organization. The Center provides a site-visit team leader to provide technical assistance and to review the progress made in the systems' development.

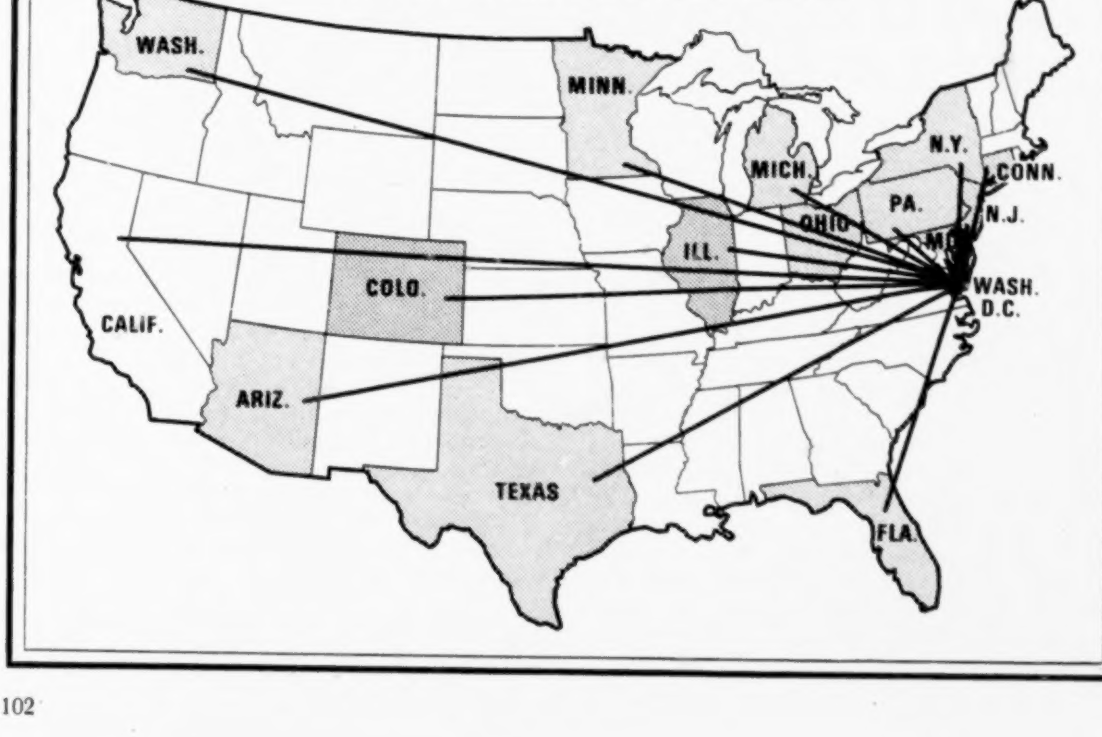
A major goal of the USAC activity is the development of municipal information systems with procedural documentation necessary to provide maximum transferability of the developed systems to other cities.

GRANT AWARDS

The Systems Analysis Center awarded five grants in FY 1971 for projects in its field.

The grants were for the following projects:

Grants management. A grant (SA-71-001) for $29,638 was awarded to Michigan for the development of a state grant management information system. The system will assist in the planning, programming and control of grant applications to the state and monitor awarded grant projects using fiscal and performance milestone reporting. It is anticipated that the completed system will be a model for other states.


"SEARCH" PARTICIPATING STATES

Cost model. A grant (SA–71–002) for $120,000 was awarded to Community Research Inc., program director for the Dayton/Montgomery County, Ohio Pilot Cities Program, for the development of a criminal justice system and cost model. The objectives of the project are: (1) to develop a criminal justice system cost model to simulate changes in the existing workloads, policies, operations and manpower of the juvenile components of a criminal justice system; and (2) to predict achievements of objectives and costs of achievements of specified programs for each change in the baseline system. If the system meets its objectives, it can be expanded to embrace the entire scope of criminal justice.

Project SEARCH. Two grants were awarded to the California Crime Technological Research Foundation for work related to Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories).

The first (SA–71–003) for $210,000 is for the Project SEARCH Satellite Communications Experiment to determine the technical and economic feasibility of using an in-place National Aeronautics and Space Administration satellite (ATS–3) for the transmission of fingerprint card facsimiles from coast-to-coast. The principals involved are the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, the California Department of Justice, NASA and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

The second grant (SA–71–004) for $150,000 was awarded for SEARCH Demonstration of Optical Techniques for Fingerprint Comparisons. This project is to determine the operational, technical, and economic feasibility of the use of holographic assistance in identification bureau operations. The project is endeavoring to determine whether holography can speed up the matching of prints in the high density fingerprint area. If successful, the results of this project can be implemented in all states and large city identification bureaus and serve to speed the identification process.

Inmate accounting. A grant (SA–71–005) for $6,200 was made to the District of Columbia Department of Corrections to prepare a manual explaining operation of its Corrections Inmate System (CRISYS). This system provides continuing information on the status of every person in the correctional system of the District, whether in city jail, on parole or probation, etc. As soon as a person leaves the court system and enters the correctional system, he is entered in CRISYS and followed throughout his full career in the correctional system. On-line inquiry of the status of the person is possible via closed circuit television monitors. The grant permits documentation and explanation of CRISYS and publication of an operator's manual for the system. Publication of these documents will assist other correctional institutions in developing and utilizing automated data processing for inmate records and for other correctional information files.

7

State Planning Agency Reports

It is appropriate that a major portion of this Annual Report be devoted to the work of the State Planning Agencies (SPA). This chapter contains reports from all 55 SPAs.

Congress recognized in passing the basic Act that crime is a local problem and must be dealt with at the local level. It constructed a system of delivery of funds and services that assures that most decision-making and action under the Act take place at the level of state government or below.

The SPAs are the state agencies established under provisions of the Act to develop comprehensive state plans for improving law enforcement and criminal justice. The SPAs receive planning grants from LEAA for that purpose. The SPAs also receive action and discretionary grants from LEAA to put the comprehensive plan into effect.

Through its Regional Offices and directly from headquarters in Washington, D.C., LEAA provides policy guidance, coordination and technical assistance to the SPAs.

But it is the SPAs themselves that address the crime problem most directly. They do so in terms appropriate to their state. Programs and projects that are working well in one state may not be adequate or workable in another state. It is this flexibility of approach that Congress built into the Act by requiring the establishment of the SPAs.

SPA reports. In order to show the work of the SPAs in each state, Administrator Jerris Leonard on May 28, 1971, asked all SPA directors to submit to him a brief report on the activities of their SPA during FY 1971. These were to be appropriate for inclusion in the Third Annual Report of LEAA to Congress.

The Administrator asked the SPA directors to report on the major needs of their state, on major action programs, and on big city programs. He also suggested including a miscellaneous section in which SPA directors were invited to discuss any problems, progress, or subject they wished.

For an agency as young as LEAA, the response was interesting. SPAs were asked to report by September 1, 1971, and as of that date, all but 12 had submitted their reports. The remaining reports arrived over the course of the following weeks, and there were no outright failures of submission. The SPAs range in strength from relatively large staffs of professionals in California and New York to the one-man office in American Samoa. The Regional Offices were especially sensitive to the Administrator's request and assisted materially in urging SPA directors to submit reports.

The reports were edited in Washington only for style, length, and clarity. Almost all SPA directors followed the suggested format. Some felt that a better approach was by problem area or on a functional basis, and in those cases the wishes of the SPA director were respected.*

The quality of reports, from both a content and edi-

Counselor (right) leads group session at Encounter, Inc., a non-residential drug treatment and education program for young adults in New York City. (Photo courtesy of New York State Planning Agency.)

Inmate job training is part of a rehabilitation program funded by the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

*** The reports are signed by SPA directors in office as of the close of FY 1971.**

torial point of view, was uniformly good, and in many cases excellent. A few reports required some rewriting for clarification but in most cases only copy editing was necessary. In no instance were major changes or deletions made. These reports are not the reports of LEAA. They are the reports of the SPAs, and the SPAs have approved the reports in this form.

It should be noted that these reports do not reflect all of the activities of the SPAs. The Administrator asked for relevant information that highlighted needs and action programs and that was indicative of the real situation at the state level. Reports of such limited length could in no way be exhaustive of activities of the SPAs.

It should be noted as well that dollar figures and statistics are not uniformly accurate as of June 30, 1971. SPAs were encouraged to discuss what they did in FY 1971, whether or not the activities were funded with FY 1971 funds or with funds from a previous fiscal year. These are not audit or financial reports. These are activities reports.

Following is a summary of representative programs and projects, drawn from SPA reports chosen at random. Following that are the FY 1971 reports of the 55 SPAs.

SUMMARY OF SPA REPORTS

The SPA reports reflect the size and diversity of the nation itself. The problems in the criminal justice area are diverse and widespread, and so is the developing response of programs funded by LEAA.

As the problems vary, so do the solutions, the amounts of money spent on them and the results. A small project in one state, for example, was granted $500 for a pistol range. The programs may be very large. A major West Coast city was granted $1.2 million to consolidate the files of the county and city police departments alone.

In many cases, local issues formed the basis for program design. In one East Coast state, for example, summer crowds seeking surf and sun are a seasonal problem. There is only one large town on the relevant stretch of oceanfront and each year it draws thousands of visitors to the area. In the off-season, the town has 1,000 residents; the police department has 15 men. But in mid-July, the weekend population may exceed 30,000. To cope with this influx, LEAA funds were used to add 10 summer policemen to the force.

In another state, LEAA funds were used to hire and train a citizens' patrol force. This project was intended specifically to provide improved protection for 3,600 residents of five public housing projects. The citizens' force was organized because the area felt the project would be more beneficial to them than adding extra policemen to the beat.

COMMON NEEDS

SPAs determined the greatest law enforcement needs of their citizens. Generally, the needs centered on six major areas: Upgrading personnel, communications, community relations and methods for dealing with juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and corrections.

Upgrading personnel. Most SPAs found that it was impossible to separate the performance of the criminal justice system from the abilities and training of its personnel. Laws are not self-executing, one said; and no service of the system has meaning as it is planned—only as it is directed to and delivered by people.

Nearly every state had a project to upgrade its law enforcement, courts, and corrections personnel. The projects provided for increased participation in existing programs and established new training programs. Some states developed police cadet programs to provide college students with non-hazardous duty while they are enrolled in college courses. Other programs utilized local universities and colleges to provide management courses for police officers.

Small communities, however, have neither manpower nor financial resources to send their law enforcement officers to training courses for extended periods of time. To overcome this problem, some rural states established programs to take training to the law enforcement people and established regional centers for law enforcement training. Other rural states relied on educational television to reach police officers out of central cities. One state has approximately 4,000 police officers who are trained through closed-circuit, monthly television programs broadcast to 50 different locations. The programs explained new laws and new court decisions, of course, but the focus is on "how-to-do-it" programs that explain scientific detection techniques, how to search a crime scene, how to make a proper arrest and so on.

Communications. Many SPAs found that criminal justice communication was a major problem. Almost all had one communication problem or another—a critical shortage of radio frequencies available to the police, a serious lack of interdepartmental coordination and extreme congestion in calls. One SPA found, for example, that perhaps fewer than 15 of their law enforcement agencies could communicate with each other within a reasonable length of time, and that it is not uncommon for five or six departments to have vehicles responding to a single call in the same area and none of them able to talk directly with one another. Other states found there was a need to provide police officers on duty with portable two-way radios to give them added communication and protection when they were away from their patrol cars.

Community relations. Many SPAs funded community relations projects. The projects were designed to provide more effective non-enforcement services, increase community participation in the police department programs and increase minority group representation in police departments. Several programs were instituted to improve relations between agencies of the criminal justice system and the communities they serve. One project, for example, included a series of television programs to improve young persons' understanding of the law and encourage a more positive attitude toward the criminal justice process. In another project, funds were used to establish a central library for criminal justice films; to date more than 60 films have been stocked and are available to the public at no charge.

Use of volunteers also played a big role in community relations. In several states volunteers were recruited to aid in rehabilitating youthful offenders. The volunteers—who are usually friends or acquaintances of the youths—are trained by and under the supervision of professional parole counselors. The planning agencies have found that most of the people contacted as potential volunteers welcome the chance to serve. One agency reports, for example, its project has secured the services of 170 volunteers.

Juvenile delinquency. All states placed considerable emphasis on juvenile delinquency prevention efforts during FY 1971. Some programs were aimed at specific areas or juvenile problems. A project in a western state, for example, aims at reducing delinquency and improving the self-image of American Indian youths by engendering positive attitudes and expectations that will produce Indian youngsters who can fulfill their true potential. The project has four phases: (1) develop internal project organization with local leaders and advisory boards; (2) provide remedial education, recreation and work programs for Indian youths identified as pre-delinquent; (3) develop community involvement among teachers, police and sheriff's departments, parents and youth groups; and (4) begin an intensive public information campaign about the project.

Many juvenile delinquency programs focus on providing alternatives to incarceration for convicted youths. Frequently, this is done by establishing residential youth treatment centers. The centers provide post-release followup services and preventive day care programs. Some state agencies have experimental programs in delinquency prevention through camping trips. The trips are followed up by continued relationships between the youths and camp counselors.

Drug abuse. Many states found that no single problem demanded more immediate attention than the mounting drug problem. They established special narcotics investigative units and special treatment or rehabilitation facilities. Some of the projects are unique efforts in drug abuse treatment, research and rehabilitation, with participation and cooperation among social agencies, citizens' groups and universities or medical centers. They include halfway houses with therapeutic drug treatment, detoxification centers, prevention referral counseling programs, community crises pads, street doctors and methadone maintenance programs.

Rural states also face drug abuse problems. One developed an "awareness" house where youths can go for recreation and counselling.

REGIONALIZATION

One significant influence of LEAA funds on the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice systems has been in encouraging regionalization among agencies. There are some 46,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States. Many duplicate the efforts of others; many are inefficient.

In California, the country's most populated state, with 20 million people, the regional planning concept is much in evidence. Each of the state's 21 planning regions is being encouraged, through local involvement, to develop an action plan that emphasizes local solutions and enables local and state agencies to perform crime control missions better.

In Montana, four sparsely populated counties in the northeastern section of the state are experiencing a sudden large population influx in connection with the construcion of ABM sites. The law enforcement agencies in these counties are geared to a relatively small population. The SPA developed a multi-county investigative team to provide immediate assistance to the law enforcement agencies.

In Utah, the SPA reports that smaller law enforcement departments are creating cooperative task forces and other special efforts to assure grant approval. The agencies are realizing there are common advantages to departmental cooperation. For example, the police departments of Orun, Springville, and Brigham Young University recently received a grant of more than $63,000 to form a task force for the investigating of narcotics and drug abuse and associated crimes. Although economics is the force that brought the agencies together, another advantage comes to light; since crime is not confined to jurisdictional boundaries, law enforcement should not be bounded either. Participants of the task force were pleased with the flexibility and the efficiency created by the project.

POLICE PATROLS

Virtually all SPAs reported major use of LEAA funds for police special units or patrols of various kinds. These ranged from sophisticated multi-unit patrols involving helicopter, scout car, motorcycle, scooter and foot patrolmen, to police-trained citizen units. In many cases, LEAA funds also were used for communications equipment which make new concepts in police patrolling possible.

Texas provides an example of varieties of patrols. LEAA funds of $396,782 were used to develop a helicopter program in Dallas that has been expanded to provide support on request to more than 30 police agencies. San Antonio has been awarded $34,358 to begin a helicopter program with Bexar County. Other special police units include a juvenile division for Texarkana, a foot patrol unit for Laredo and systems for improved offense reporting for Port Arthur.

Texas reports that its helicopter programs, crime task forces and foot patrol units are having a "definite effect on metropolitan crime." It said a foot patrol project in Fort Worth was "credited with reducing crime in the city's area of high crime incidence by 25.64 percent during the first six months of its operation. The crime rate for the whole city was down 16.72 percent during the same period."

Minnesota provides an example of a different kind of patrol aimed directly at maintaining tranquility around homes and housing. LEAA funds of $100,437 were used in the City of Minneapolis to hire and train a citizen patrol force. The project was designed to provide more adequate police protection for 3,600 residents living in five public housing projects on the city's near North Side. The residents of that area expressed the belief that a citizen force would be more beneficial to them than additional regular policemen. The Minneapolis Police Department assisted in training eight male residents, who are unarmed and patrol on foot. The patrol unit is handling less serious disturbances and offenses and is expected to deter crime by serving as the eyes and ears of the regular policemen.

Alabama

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (LEPA).

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Alabama focused its attention on five specific areas slated for improvement during FY 1971. They were: police, corrections, courts, organized crime and civil disorders. Altogether, LEPA made 341 grants; it also received 15 discretionary grants.

Police. The criminal justice system most frequently comes into contact with the average citizen of this state in the person of a sworn officer of some enforcement agency. At this point the system most frequently interacts with the citizen it is supposed to serve, and for this reason, the quality of law enforcement personnel is a crucial issue that must be faced honestly in any attempt to effectively upgrade the workings of the system as a whole.

Alabama has placed special emphasis on programs to improve the number and quality of police personnel and the organization and operation of police departments. Law Enforcement Education Programs have been promoted to augment block grant training funds to the state. About 30 percent of the officers in the Birmingham Police Department are currently attending college under LEEP and other assistance programs. Most of the smaller departments in the more urban areas of the state have one man, or more, in college under such programs.

In FY 1971, Alabama allocated $2,853,200, slightly more than 50 percent, of its LEAA appropriation to police programs. Thirty-seven percent was for general training programs; 44 percent for improvement in organization, operation and equipment of police departments; and the remainder for a pilot computer information system.

Twenty-six officers from local government agencies received training at the State Police Academy and 260 officers received other training courses.

Three regional law enforcement training centers have been established and nine additional training instructors have been hired.

ALABAMA STATISTICS

Population: 3,444,165

Planning Grant: $440,000

Action grant: $5,645,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,050,700; prevention of crime, $540,000; juvenile delinquency, $637,100; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,262,500; prosecution, court and law reform, $620,400; correction and rehabilitation, $840,000; organized crime, $197,400; community relations, $135,000; riots and civil disorders, $253,800; construction, $17,500; and research and development, $90,600.

One hundred twenty-one additional officers have been added to local police departments and 92 officers have received salary increases through an incentive program based on additional training or law enforcement courses.

Several consolidation programs have been worked out between counties and towns for radio communication systems. As a result, 17 radio base stations have been installed; 111 mobile radios have been installed in local police cars, and 104 portable radios have been purchased by local police departments. Seventy-four police patrol cars have been added to local police departments.

Seven additional criminologists and toxicologists have been hired by the State Crime Laboratories. The laboratories have also purchased several thousand dollars in much needed equipment. One regional Crime Laboratory has been established and equipped; two others planned for FY 1972.

Corrections. In FY 1971, Alabama allocated $1,494,600—or about 26 percent of its LEAA grant—to corrections.

In the past, LEPA has found it difficult to implement correction programs because this has always been considered a state-level problem and the local units of government have refrained from entering into local or community-type corrections. Most of the past correction programs have been at the state level and, of course, this was held down due to the total funds to all state agencies being restricted to 25 percent of the total action funds.

Through the efforts of the LEPA in promoting the community or regional concept of correction, however, this trend is changing.

A Metropolitan Community Correction Center has been established in Birmingham, the largest city in the state. During the first six months of operation, 94 cases were referred to the Center, 66 were accepted and 21 have satisfactorily completed the program and have been released. One serious weakness of this program is the absence of any Alabama "work release" law, which the LEPA hopes will be passed in the 1971 legislative session.

Mobile County citizens voted in a bond issue to provide $1 million matching funds to construct and operate a regional juvenile detention and treatment center. Two other regions are in the process of planning for similar juvenile detention centers.

Courts. Alabama allocated 11 percent, or $620,400, of its FY 1971 LEAA grant to upgrading courts.

Several programs have been funded to increase court personnel and to establish investigative units within the District Attorneys' offices.

A program for the revision of the Alabama Criminal Code was started in 1970 and will be completed in 1971 at a total program cost of $105,333.

LEPA has made many attempts to promote a full court study, with the hope that a court administrative system would be developed, but has not been able to implement such a program to date. The picture looks much brighter, however, for the coming year. Alabama has a new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and he has stated that he will attempt to get legislation passed to create a court administrative system. A pilot project for a court management study in the 23rd Judicial Circuit of Alabama will get underway by September 1971.

Organized crime. Almost nothing is known about the status of organized crime in Alabama. It is the current opinion of most people in the criminal justice system in this state that there is no organized crime in Alabama. Opinion, however, without firm information to support it, has little value. There is crime with some organizational aspects in Alabama, but this type of crime falls into the scope of professional crime, as defined by the President's Commission, rather than organized crime. Only two subgrants have been made under this program area, totaling $10,694.00.

Civil disorders. The 1971 Alabama Plan allocated

$253,800, or 4.5 percent of its LEAA grant to civil disorders.

Alabama has had very little trouble with civil disorders during the past year. This is no indication, however, that the state will not have trouble during the coming year. In November 1970, a van stocked with enough weaponry to support a minor revolution was discovered and confiscated by enforcement officials in Birmingham. To date, the effort throughout the state has been directed to handling the situation once it occurs, not to deterring it. There seems to be a basic lack of understanding of the conditions which breed civil dissent and campus unrest, and this, coupled with the lack of precise information on the nature and status of such dissent in Alabama today, makes it impossible to mount effective programs of deterrence.

Four 50-man civil disorder units have received specialized training in riot control. These units, in addition to regular riot control equipment, have two vans equipped with communication equipment for setting up field command posts. The vans are also equipped with specialized riot control equipment.

Robert Davis, Director

Alaska

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Alaska Governor's Council on the Administration of Criminal Justice.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Council determined that priority programs for FY 1970 were training of criminal justice system personnel, establishing community-based correctional programs, continuing a statewide police communications network, and providing needed basic equipment to the state's smaller police departments.

Although Anchorage and Fairbanks have experienced increased felon activity during the past few years—as have cities in the "Lower 48"—the number one statewide criminal justice problem is alcohol-related offenses. Alaska officials, for the most part, regard the minor alcoholic offender and the drunk-in-public more as a social problem than as one that should be dealt with by the criminal justice system.

Planning for diverting the alcohol offender from the system—and thereby freeing the system for more intense efforts to reduce serious crimes—has a high priority.

The Council first decided that communication between and among criminal justice agencies was of paramount importance to unify our efforts to reduce Alaskan crimes. To provide a coordinated approach to our task, the Council determined that methods must be found to improve relations between the various components of the criminal justice system, improve the general training of all system staff, and develop system information links across the state's 586,400 square miles.

Reforming offenders, both juvenile and adult, should be accomplished best by community-based programs, rather than traditional measures of incarceration in jails and prisons. The Council identified the need for developing projects directed toward more work and educational-release, halfway house programs, and better community supervision.

Many small cities in Alaska are ill-equipped to provide adequate law enforcement services. The Council found serious problems in many small towns and villages because of lack of manpower, training, and basic equipment necessary to assist the police departments to properly perform their duties. The Council established a practice in FY 1970 of attempting to assist the communities financially in their efforts to upgrade local criminal justice systems.

ALASKA STATISTICS

Population: 302,173

Planning grant: $130,000

Action grant: $750,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $202,300; prevention of crime, $32,700; detection and apprehension of criminals, $235,600; prosecution, court and law reform, $86,400; correction and rehabilitation, $175,000; community relations, $10,000; research and development, $8,000.

The needs identified by the Council in 1970 are still prevalent in 1971, and are projected problems for 1972 and beyond.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Training. Approximately 25 percent of the $500,000 LEAA action award for FY 1971 was allocated for criminal justice system training activities; of the allocation, more than $100,000 helped local and state units of government send law enforcement officers to the Alaska State Trooper's Academy, specialized in-state training seminars, and out-of-state training programs. In addition, action funds financed the State Division of Corrections' first Annual Probation-Parole Officer's Conference. The conference brought together 45 probation-parole personnel from all parts of the state for the first time in recent history.

Prosecutors from the Department of Law were also able to attend various training sessions during FY 1971, and a "Bush" Justice Conference was held for local and village magistrates.

The State Trooper Academy, located at the Sheldon Jackson Junior College complex in Sitka, provides basic training programs for local police officers and state officers charged with law enforcement responsibilities. The 12-week courses provide instruction in all phases of law enforcement and criminal justice theory and practice. For FY 1972, two special programs are planned—a 4-week short course for officers from smaller cities, and training session to be held at Bethel for village constables, with follow-up instruction in their home villages.

Community-based treatment. The Council believes that some of the best ways to reduce the incidence of crime are by preventing delinquency and recidivism. The Council approved two major State Division of Corrections demonstration projects for FY 1971 action funding. One, an adult half-way house in Anchorage, provides 17 residents with work- or educational-release programs, or other community-based rehabilitation programs with allied agencies.

First-year efforts toward developing a store-front neighborhood probation center at Juneau have been encouraging. The "Totem Center"—as it is called—caters to juveniles on probation, as well as those who voluntarily accept services of the facility. Also, independent referrals are received from other sources. Project probation officers are informal and non-directive in their counseling approach. During the first 2 months of operation, 120 youths per week were using Center; there were 303 professional counseling contacts—of which 25 percent, or 78, were with youths on probation. The remaining 75 percent of the counseling sessions were conducted with youths who stopped at the Center on an informal basis.

A survey taken in April 1971 reveals that 93 different individuals came to the Center. Of these, 23 were on probation, eight were assigned to the Center for supervision, and 10 were assigned to the regular probation office, but chose to attend the Center. Local police records indicated that 39, or 42 percent, of the persons coming to the Center in April had at least one prior arrest. The target group is being reached, and subjective information from law enforcement agencies shows there has been a decrease of delinquent behavior by the Center's clients.

Although funded from FY 1969 action monies, the Adult Partners Volunteer Probation Project in Anchorage did not begin operations until mid-1970. Forty-five adult misdemeanant offenders have been teamed with citizens in the community for one-to-one volunteer counseling. The project is a companion to the larger Juvenile Partners Volunteer Probation Project in Anchorage, which is in its second year of funding by the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. In FY 1971, both volunteer programs will be expanded statewide with funding from YDDPA and LEAA.

Communications and equipment. During FY 1970, LEAA action funds initiated a statewide police telecommunications network. When completed, the network will provide Telex machines in strategic geographic locations; the machines will be linked with selective-call units in the smaller cities. Approximately 10 percent of FY 1971 action funds went to continue this endeavor and to improve local police communications. Currently, there are six Telex units linked with 12 single side band stations in various cities, which are, in turn, linked with 11 Alaska State Trooper radio stations. The network is expected to become compatible with the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System, soon to be developed, as well as with National Crime Information Center.

Approximately 10 percent of FY 1971 action money was spent by local units of government for basic police equipment. Such items as video-tape, breathalyzers, photographic equipment, polygraphs, and night vision devices were purchased. The Council did not buy vehicles, radar units, weapons, or first aid equipment. Nineteen local police departments were recipients of equipment awards that will upgrade local police services and proficiency.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

During FY 1971, there were four major LEAA discretionary projects funded. The Alaska Court System was awarded $29,192 for a calendar study; the Division of Corrections received $79,387 to plan a regional community corrections center; the City of Anchorage received $80,070 to conduct police-community relations and drug program, and the Anchorage Police Department was awarded $61,169 for their automatic data processing system.

Court study. The Alaska court system calendar study, conducted by a consultant firm, developed recommendations for a centralized calendar system to schedule trials in state courts in Anchorage, and computerize progress reports on all cases. Alaska's Supreme, Superior, and District Court judges are currently studying the recommendations.

Community corrections. The Division of Corrections contracted with consulting architects and planners to develop a preliminary architectural plan for the proposed Southcentral Regional Correctional Institution. The institution will be located in the Anchorage area, and replace the old state jail. The consultants developed the framework for a regional master plan that calls for 10 living units and will provide maximum utilization of community-based work- and educational-release treatment programs for adult offenders. Alaska's voters have passed a bond issue three-to-one to construct the facility.

Police-community program. The City of Anchorage's Police-Community Drug Information and Prevention Program developed, during FY 1971, a formal drug education system for Anchorage schools, provided education for community professionals, and developed an adult information series. The project also established the nucleus of a community action group by forming an extensive ad hoc committee of community agencies and groups. Data and information to determine the true nature and extent of drug abuse—statistics previously unknown in Anchorage—are being collected.

Data processing. The automatic data processing system of police information is a project of the Anchorage Police Department. It began in mid-1970 as the first step in the change-over from manual to computerized data management. The project design calls for a complete data base to include reports, files on crimes, and criminal histories. It will also provide automated control of case assignments.

Lauris S. Parker, Acting Executive Director

American Samoa

Following is the FY 1971 report of American Samoa Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Agency has found that American Samoa's greatest needs are for a revision of the Territory's criminal code; for staffing the prosecutor and defender offices with professionals; for a professional probation service; and for more Samoan participation in the criminal justice system.

While the American Samoa Criminal Code is similar to those of many states in the United States, there are many sections which need revision and updating.

At present, the Territory has one prosecutor and one public defender. With rising caseloads, there is a need to provide qualified assistants for those offices.

The one probation officer is functioning under a heavy caseload and urgently needs an assistant to help in the preparation and maintenance of records and for normal probation services.

American Samoa also needs to involve more Samoans in the criminal justice system and to alleviate current heavy workloads of Samoan law enforcement officers.

AMERICAN SAMOA STATISTICS

Population: 27,769

Planning grant: $41,850

Action grant: $75,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $22,500; detection and apprehension of criminals, $25,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $8,000; correction and rehabilitation, $19,500.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

LEAA funds in FY 1971 provided for improvement of the basic amount of training received by law enforcement officers and for improvement in their equipment and communications.

Funds allowed for the purchase of six new police vehicles and for the acquisition of communications equipment for those and existing vehicles.

The court and police record system has suffered from inefficient operation and from physical deterioration caused by inadequate storage facilities. LEAA funding provided for the training of one man in microfilming techniques, and the problem of unorganized and deteriorating records is being alleviated. A new police form was developed as part of this project.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Courtroom facilities were improved through the remodeling of present facilities. This has eliminated an overcrowded courtroom and provided for a central location of the court's library.

Improvements were made in corrections through the addition of three maximum security cells to the existing prison facility.

SOUTH PACIFIC JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Planning began in FY 1971 for the first South Pacific Judicial Conference, a meeting which has broad implications for American Samoa, for the South Pacific Commission and, because of developments in narcotics trafficking, for the West Coast of the United States.

The goals of this Conference are to foster cooperation and free exchange of information on mutual interests and problems among the various law enforcement and judicial agencies of the nations and territories in the South Pacific.

Since the announcement of the reduction of poppy fields in Turkey, narcotics has become one of the prime topics of this Conference. With the flow of narcotics diminishing from Turkey, it will increase from the Far East through the South Pacific nations and territories, presumably to South America and the West Coast of the United States. This Conference will attempt to draw all these countries into a combined front against narcotics.

The impact of this Conference is virtually immeasurable. The South Pacific Commission has attempted to foster cooperation within the South Pacific, but has limited its activities primarily to socio-economic development. This Conference will be the first of its kind limited to the criminal justice field in the South Pacific.

American Samoa is geographically the focal point of the South Pacific and from that standpoint alone, the Territory is the most logical place to hold a conference of this nature.

Many of the problems which will be discussed or addressed are common to virtually all of the countries and territories which will be invited. The major portion of all the countries throughout the Pacific are either Polynesian, Micronesian or Melonesian and are closely related, culturally, to the Samoas. Consequently, the problems addressed at this Conference, such as conducting trials in two or more languages, are problems of common interest to all of the territories and nations.

It is hoped that this Conference will be established as an annual or bi-annual meeting and, as these various countries establish a working rapport with each other, the results of the Conference will increase tremendously.

It is imperative that the aid of the South Pacific Commission be enlisted during the early phases of organizing this Conference. It is anticipated that the total attendance at the Conference will be approximately 85 persons. This total should be known and confirmed by November 30, 1971. At that time, arrangements for accommodations and conference rooms will be made. A tentative agenda has been determined by a committee formed of the following persons: the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and the Director of the Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

Along with the representatives of the various countries, guest speakers and representatives from related agencies in the continental United States will be invited. These will include, an attorney from the Solicitor's Office of the Department of the Interior, a psychiatrist from the South Pacific Commission, an official from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and representatives from the U.S. Department of Justice.

Items on the agenda tentatively include:

(1) Problems of reporting and transcribing trials held in two or more languages.

(2) Possibilities in the use of the video tape as an aid in transcribing trials.

(3) Cultural and ethnic disparities and their effect on judicial procedures.

(4) Extradition problems.

(5) Psychiatric evaluation and care of offenders.
(6) Correctional facilities.
(7) Rehabilitation and vocational training.
(8) Legal education for bench and bar.
(9) New trends in law enforcement, including prosecution.

Martin J. Tolmie, Acting Director

Arizona

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency (ASJPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Because of its size, location and population characteristics, Arizona has virtually every law enforcement and criminal justice problem encountered anywhere in the United States.

Although Arizona is generally considered to be a desert state, elevations range from near sea level to over 12,000 feet. A substantial portion of the state is forested, and it is not uncommon for both the highest and lowest temperatures in the nation on a given day to occur in Arizona. Partly because of the extremes of terrain and climate, there is a unique pattern of settlement and population growth.

Nearly 75 percent of the state's population resides in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas. These two urban centers have all the problems common to other urban areas—racial and student tension, narcotics and drugs, robbery and street crime and a growing involvement by organized crime.

Although, generally speaking, law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the urban areas are more adequately funded and better equipped and trained than their rural counterparts, they have been unable to keep pace with the growing crime problems. The types of crimes common to the cities require specialized enforcement units, coordination between agencies and jurisdictions, sophisticated crime investigation methods and equipment and improved management throughout the system, as well as innovative and intensive crime prevention and corrections programs.

The remainder of the population is spread through an area larger than the New England states, in communities ranging in size from 30,000 population down to a half-dozen. Included in the rural population are 18 Indian reservations, containing the largest Indian population in the nation. The reservations have relatively high crime activity and scanty law enforcement resources.

ARIZONA STATISTICS

Population: 1,772,482

Planning grant: $277,000

Action grant: $2,933,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $348,000; prevention of crime, $200,000; juvenile delinquency, $230,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $730,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $165,000; correction and rehabilitation, $250,000; organized crime, $100,000; community relations, $100,000; riots and civil disorders, $25,000; construction, $570,000; and research and development, $215,000.

Most of the rural area is extremely attractive to tourists and other visitors. The millions of tourists who visit Arizona are a tremendous drain on the law enforcement resources of the state. It is not uncommon for visitors to outnumber the permanent population. The needs of law enforcement in the rural areas are more basic than those of the large cities. Many of the counties and cities simply cannot afford the salaries, training and equipment required to support an adequate police force or court or corrections system.

One set of problems common to both urban and rural areas arises from the international border. The proximity of the Mexican border not only helps to attract more visitors, but makes Arizona a major channel for traffic in drugs and narcotics. Border law enforcement is made more difficult by long distances and rugged terrain, and by the need for cooperation among numerous law enforcement agencies of both countries.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Arizona's comprehensive plan is designed to provide steady and orderly progress toward improvement of

Arizona's recently constructed Yuma County Juvenile Court Center.

the entire system, rather than a "crash program" approach. Action programs are being undertaken in all major areas. Wherever possible, the various programs are interlocked to provide maximum effect and maximum coordination between projects. Highlights of the 1971 plan are described below.

Crime and delinquency prevention. Crime prevention efforts are proceeding on all fronts, using community programs, counseling and referral, education and improved policing practices. A major item under this heading is the development of delinquency prevention programs. Approximately $100,000 will be devoted to projects specifically for this purpose, bringing the total to date to over $250,000. Major accomplishments include the establishment of three youth service bureaus, and the implementation of a dozen community programs of various types.

Prevention of narcotic, drug and alcohol abuse has been identified as a major problem, and approximately $200,000 has been allocated to this area in the past three years, with emphasis on public education. Information and education programs funded by the ASJPA have reached more than 5,000 people, mostly students.

Funds have also been provided for the support of two crisis intervention centers in the Phoenix area, and for the creation of an areawide drug and alcohol coordinating program in the Tucson metropolitan area. One small alcohol treatment program has been funded.

A program was added this year for the creation of special purpose prevention and enforcement units to concentrate manpower and equipment on the reduction of particular types of crime. Such units are often cooperative ventures among two or more jurisdictions or agencies. Four units of this type have been established with block grant funds ($120,000 this year).

Upgrading personnel. Efforts are continuing to upgrade law enforcement and criminal justice personnel at all levels and in all parts of the system. The largest single item is police training, for which $200,000 was allocated in FY 1971. This brings the 3-year total to more than $400,000. These grants have provided basic training to more than 1,000 police officers, and advanced or specialized training to an additional 300.

Training efforts for personnel in other areas of criminal justice are beginning to develop similar momentum. Support has been provided for training sessions for all justices of the peace and for a number of prosecutors, probation officers and corrections and youth service workers. Funds have also been made available for improved recruitment and retention of key personnel, such as prosecutors and skilled investigators.

Criminal justice information. Arizona has been a leader in the development of criminal justice information and records capabilities. Even before the establishment of this program, considerable progress had been made on the development of the Arizona Crime Information Center (ACIC). Through coordinated use of block grant and LEAA discretionary funds (including participation in Project SEARCH), the state has made rapid progress.

Nearly $600,000 has been made available from block grant funds over the past 3 years, supplemented by a similar amount of discretionary funds under various program areas. These funds have been used to initiate electronic processing of criminal records, provide local units with access to ACIC and the National Crime Information Center, upgrade internal records and information systems in several police departments and in the Arizona Department of Corrections, begin development of a computerized judicial information system in Maricopa County and establish a juvenile caseload management system in the Pima County Juvenile Court. The Pima County project is the first of its kind in the nation, and has attracted widespread attention.

Upgrading equipment. There is a great need, particularly in the police area, to upgrade operating equipment and facilities. The ASJPA does not provide funds for routine equipment maintenance and replacement which would normally be included in the applicant's regular budget. But equipment projects which will result in an improved level of service are considered legitimate for funding.

Over the past 3 years, more than $800,000 has been allocated to this program area. Although many types of equipment have been funded, depending on the individual circumstances, about 75 percent of these funds have gone to upgrade police communications. The major objective of the communications improvement program is to bring all systems in the state up to an acceptable standard, while allowing for future improvement and expansion as needed. Approximately 40 percent of the systems in the state have now been modernized through this program, and provision has been made in all projects to insure future compatibility. A few consolidation projects have begun.

One of these, involving seven small departments within the Phoenix metropolitan area, has been in operation for more than a year. The project allows the departments to share the same frequency, and to pool dispatch services, resulting in improved service at reduced cost. Similar projects are being planned in other areas.

In addition to current programs, a project is now underway for the development of a long-range state communications plan. This will include the design of a statewide communications network that will be available to all agencies. It will include voice, written record communications, data and facsimile transmission capabilities. The system will be available to police departments, courts, prosecutors and corrections agencies and it will provide the necessary link between the Arizona Crime Information Center and its subscribers.

Improving courts and prosecution. There has been a substantial increase in ASJPA activity in this area in the past year. The share of block grant funds allocated to courts and prosecution has grown from slightly more than 5 percent of the total state grant in FY 1970 to more than 10 percent in FY 1971. Additional progress is expected in future years.

Most of the funds expended to date have been for recruiting, training and upgrading personnel. This includes judges, prosecutors, researchers, law clerks, interviewers, referees and investigators. The development of a cadre of skilled support personnel may be one of the most significant improvements. In addition to personnel projects, considerable emphasis is being placed on improvement of management and recordkeeping. A number of projects have been initiated, in both trial courts and prosecutors' offices.

A major project funded by LEAA discretionary funds is the Prosecutors' Technical Assistance Unit, located in the Arizona Department of Law. This unit was funded in FY 1970 and continues to function. Accomplishments to date include preparation of three training manuals, and five training tapes, publication of 26 issues of a bi-weekly periodical, "Ex Rel," and publication of an outline of Arizona cases on self defense. In addition, the unit has conducted three training seminars and two "film festivals," researched and answered 53 legal questions and handled nine cases. The unit has recently received a grant from block funds to purchase audio-visual training equipment.

Another project will result in a complete overhaul of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and ultimately of the Criminal Code. The project is jointly funded from block and discretionary funds and is a cooperative undertaking by the Arizona Supreme Court, Arizona Bar Association, the University of Arizona College of Law, and the ASJPA. The total project cost will be $88,000. This is a continuation of work begun with block grant funds in FY 1970.

Improving corrections. Arizona has a strong commitment to improvement of corrections and rehabilitation at all levels, and has devoted over a million dollars to that effort over the last 3 years. Types of improvements funded include establishment of misdemeanant probation services in seven lower courts; counseling and related services in five juvenile detention homes; introducing treatment programs into county jails; establishment of halfway houses, community correctional centers and work release programs; providing supervision for interstate probation and parole cases; expansion of correctional industries and counseling programs at the state prison; and establishment of a youth conservation camp.

Although the emphasis is on community-based programs and alternatives to incarceration, there is also a need for new construction, particularly of juvenile detention facilities and jails. Many of the existing facilities are in such poor condition that no treatment programs could possibly succeed. Despite the limited funds available, significant progress has been made in this area. A new juvenile court center has been completed in Yuma County, and a grant has been awarded for a detention home in Coconino County. Grants totalling $325,000 have been made to Maricopa County, which serves the Phoenix metropolitan area, to design and begin construction of a new detention home.

All of these facilities will incorporate the best available design features, and will include provision for treatment programs for detainees. The Yuma County center, which is in operation, incorporates innovative features that make it a model for small detention facilities, not only in Arizona, but elsewhere in the nation.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Slightly over $100,000 has been allocated from FY 1971 block funds for projects sponsored by the various Indian tribes. Projects will be undertaken within the program areas described above, and at least seven reservations are expected to benefit. The reservations have also received a great deal of support from LEAA discretionary funds.

Some of the major reservation projects include establishment of a criminal justice data retrieval system on the Navajo reservation; a police cadet corps on the White Mountain Apache reservation; and a comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention program on the San Carlos Apache reservation.

BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The major cities and counties of Arizona have received substantial block grant funding over the past 3 years for a variety of projects. The practice has been to apply block grant funds to general improvements and to seek discretionary funds for large special-purpose projects. This approach has been quite successful. The cities rely on the ASJPA as a fairly stable and certain source of funds for essential projects, while the discretionary programs permit innovation and experimentation on a scale not possible with block funds.

The city of Tucson, for instance, has made substantial improvements in its police department and court system with grants to ASJPA. This progress has been supplemented by two major discretionary grants, for creation of a narcotics strike force and a special unit targeting on robbery, auto theft and burglary. Both of these projects are interjurisdictional, involving Tucson, the town of South Tucson and Pima County, together with coordination with various state and federal agencies.

Similarly, the city of Phoenix has established a Concentrated Robbery Enforcement Program, targeting on armed robbery. This project includes a reserve fund for overtime pay, thus allowing extra duty time of experienced officers who can contribute most to the project. Phoenix is now planning a similar effort concentrating on reduction of burglaries.

Albert N. Brown, Executive Director

Arkansas

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Arkansas Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement (CCLE).

GREATEST NEEDS

The Arkansas CCLE is composed of a 13-member Executive Board appointed by the Governor. The members are appointed from all parts of the state and represent state and local criminal justice system leaders.

The Executive Board establishes the policies for the administration, planning, and implementation of the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act. The CCLE's major responsibilities and functions include: administration of Federal block grants provided by the LEAA; preparation and development, annually, of a comprehensive plan to improve the criminal justice system and prevent juvenile delinquency; provision of information and technical assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies; evaluation and approval of grant applications from state and local government agencies; and coordination of state and local planning for prevention, detection and control of crime.

State Planning Agency. The Arkansas Crime Commission is assisted by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency which carries out the policies and directives of the Commission.

Regional Planning Councils. In addition, the Commission established five regional Criminal Justice Planning Councils. The make-up of each regional council is similar to that of the Arkansas Crime Commission—with representatives of local policy-making officials, police agencies, courts, juvenile delinquency agencies, and interested citizens. Each county has at least one representative on a Criminal Justice Planning Council. Counties with larger population have proportionately more members. All of the Planning Councils have full-time paid staff.

The Criminal Justice Planning Councils assess the law enforcement needs and crime problems in their areas and collect criminal justice data for inclusion in the State's annual Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan. They assist local law enforcement agencies in applying for Federal funds, review and evaluate all local grant requests, and assist the Arkansas Crime Commission in monitoring funded programs. Each regional council receives one-fifth of the 40 percent pass-through of Federal planning funds allocated to Arkansas under the Safe Streets Act.

ARKANSAS STATISTICS

Population: 1,923,925

Planning grant: $290,000

Action grant: $3,157,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $320,400; prevention of crime $104,492; juvenile delinquency, $408,550; detection and apprehension of criminals, $614,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $391,850; correction and rehabilitation, $448,200; organized crime, $63,000; community relations, $135,000; riots and civil disorders, $46,340; construction, $380,060; and research and development, $245,108.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The Arkansas Crime Commission has awarded 373 action grants to cities and counties for law enforcement projects in the amount of $1,756,107. State law enforcement agencies have received 37 grant awards in the amount of $1,123,814.

In addition to the action grants Arkansas receives to implement planned improvements in its criminal justice system, LEAA also provides discretionary funds with emphasis on special aid to cities. Arkansas received only three discretionary awards before June 30, 1971. They were:

(1) University of Arkansas—$7,500 (A project for analysis of Arkansas criminal court procedures and new legislation for constitutional and statutory law revisions.)

(2) Texarkana Model City—$68,587 (A project to provide comprehensive juvenile services.)

(3) Arkansas Department of Correction—$61,096 (A project to supplement construction of the maximum security unit, Cummins Prison.)

Communications. A State-wide communication system for law enforcement is nearing completion. Seventy-two counties have received grants to upgrade their county and local police communication equipment. The State Police received $240,000 to revamp and modernize their communication system and make it compatible with the state-wide law enforcement network. The system will provide multi-channel capabilities for base-to-base, base-to-mobile, and emergency frequency communications for all law enforcement units.

Information system. One of the most dynamic areas in the Arkansas criminal justice system is in the development of a computerized information system. Development, through the State Department of Administration's computer facilities, will tie together all components of the criminal justice system through terminals on a state network. This system is now being tested for such key files as warrants and wanted persons, stolen property, stolen vehicles, stolen guns, driver records, vehicle registration, criminal histories, statistics, and court records.

The key to the success of this system was the passage of Act 286, which establishes the CJIS Center and the uniform system for reporting crime and other data. When fully operational, all law enforcement agencies will have access to the system.

(Arkansas, because of its development efforts in computerized criminal justice information systems, has been selected as one of the participating States in Project SEARCH—a special LEAA project for the development of a nationwide automated criminal histories information system.)

Criminal justice statistics center. LEAA awarded the Arkansas Commission $79,000 to develop, as a pilot project, a computer-based Criminal Justice Statistic Center for compiling and reporting relevant crime statistics. This is a 10-month project which began June 1, 1971.

Police-community attitude survey. In view of the dubious success of police-community relations programs in some states, the Commission has required local law enforcement officials to undertake a comprehensive survey of community attitudes and problems before funding any police-community relations program. The Little Rock Police Department was the first to participate in such an undertaking. Individual police-community relation programs have been planned on the basis of this research. The survey has been completed. (Results can be obtained from the Little Rock Police Department.)

Juvenile programs. Several significant county juvenile programs have received funding. Union County received a $29,960 grant to establish a Youth Crises Intervention Home in El Dorado. The home provides residence for up to 12 juveniles, professional counseling, and strengthened probation services.

Another grant was awarded to Clark County in the amount of $33,253 to establish a comprehensive juvenile program for the county and the City of Arkadelphia. The program provides for a juvenile detention home, a county juvenile referee, and a juvenile probation officer.

In addition to these two grants, eight counties that did not previously provide juvenile probation supervision services have been awarded funds to recruit and hire juvenile probation officers.

State crime laboratory. Arkansas has begun development of a central state crime laboratory to provide scientific analyses of crime-related evidence. The State Medical Examiner Office is being expanded to provide for the new crime laboratory. This new service for state law enforcement agencies is being established with the support of a $50,000 grant from the Commission and a $50,000 discretionary grant.

Court backlog reduction. A $24,828 grant was awarded to Pulaski County for a 3-month special project in the County Circuit Court to help eliminate a serious backlog of 1,500 felony cases awaiting trial. The Arkansas Supreme Court has appointed eight circuit judges from other judicial districts of the state to hear the cases during a 3-month period with the goal of reducing the backlog to a point which would permit jury trials in all felony cases within 60 to 90 days after pleas have been entered.

The grant funds will be used to furnish additional support personnel, such as court reporter, court clerk, bailiff, two deputy prosecutors, and a special panel of jurors to serve the special division.

In addition to reducing the case backlog, the special court project has been instrumental in reducing the county jail population from 110 to 38 felons.

Ray Biggerstaff, Acting Director

California

Following is the FY 1971 report of the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ).

GREATEST NEEDS

California's criminal justice system requires an annual budget of more than $1.1 billion. Crime problems in California are complicated by the state's 20-million population, its geography, the diversity of its socio-economic groups, its numerous large urban areas, and more than 400 cities.

Variables—such as topography, demography, crime problems, relative sophistication of the criminal justice system, and level of criminal justice service—preclude any single method for reducing crime and improving the system in California. These variables, coupled with recognition of a need for commitment to implementation, led the CCCJ, in late 1970, to adopt a regional systems concept of planning. Under this concept, each of the state's 21 criminal justice planning regions is encouraged to develop an action plan that addresses local problems as defined by local participants. The plans must fit within the overall goals and objectives of the CCCJ and deal with the crime problems and the total criminal justice system of the region.

This emphasis on local solutions to local problems enables the CCCJ to give specific attention to long-range planning for crime prevention, to formulating statewide crime-control policy, to reducing specific crimes, and to providing more effective statewide direction.

The Council recognized its areas of greatest need in 1971 as its 21 regional programs, with strongest emphasis on major urban areas, and eight state-level programs. The programs are: prevention of crime and delinquency, corrections, judiciary, research and development, organized crime, information and communications systems, state agencies, and planning.

CALIFORNIA STATISTICS

Population: 19,953,134

Planning grant: $2,090,000

Action grant: $32,999,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $2,260,403; prevention of crime, $2,630,589; juvenile delinquency, $5,373,996; detection and apprehension of criminals, $8,006,305; prosecution, court and law reform, $1,528,885; correction and rehabilitation, $5,019,277; organized crime, $843,886; community relations, $1,214,991; riots and civil disorders, $1,038,687; construction, $1,044,500; and research and development, $4,037,481.

PROGRESS IN FY 1970

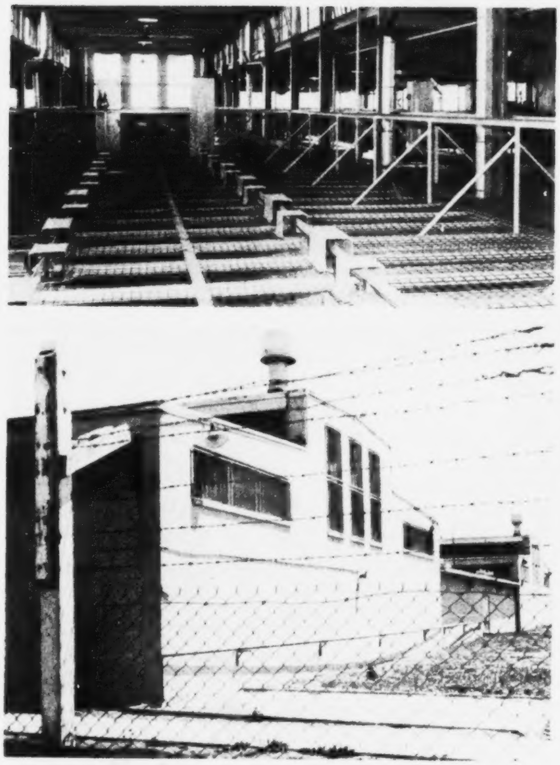
Nearly 175 projects were funded throughout California with action monies totaling $17.3 million in 1970. They ranged from a $500 project to provide interdepartmental communications for a small police department in the San Francisco Bay area, to a massive $1.2 million project in Los Angeles County that consolidates the files of two of the largest law enforcement agencies in the nation and will permit other justice agencies to have access to the consolidated files. This project, known as the Automated Index, is an integral part of the Los Angeles Regional Justice Information System (RJIS), an earlier recipient of California's grant funds.

San Diego's Command and Control Center communicates with all police, fire and ambulance services in that area of California.

Information. RJIS was conceived as a solution to problems confronting all justice agencies in Los Angeles County. This high capacity, flexible, and rapid computer-based information system serves the Los Angeles sheriff, police department, marshall, courts, county clerk, probation department, public defender, and the district attorney. By providing the right information at the right time, the CCCJ feels RJIS will greatly improve the administration of justice in Los Angeles County. An underlying theory is that by timely determination of the true dimension of a problem, action can be taken to prevent or reduce the adverse effect of a crime on society.

The RJIS system, which eventually will carry 40 percent of all criminal cases in California, will be coordinated with the state-level California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System and the California Criminal Justice Information System.

Resource allocations. Outstanding are several 1970 projects dealing with resource allocations and criminal justice role perception. The resource allocation project is developing an apparatus for quantitatively analyzing police protection, economic factors generating crime, and the impact of interstate mobility on crime. Project STAR (Systems and Training Analysis of Requirements for Criminal Justice Participants), will provide the foundation and initial action for systematically upgrading the performance of all criminal justice personnel.



Greystone maximum security jail at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Alameda County, California, as it appeared before an improvement program by the California Council on Criminal Justice. LEAA funds are helping to upgrade its facilities as well as its entire detention program.

Corrections. On threat of Federal closure of the Greystone maximum security jail at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Alameda County began working with the CCCJ to not only improve its facilities but its detention program as well.

The county also does not have sufficient sentencing alternatives for persons convicted of crimes. At the present time, judges in Alameda County must sentence such persons to straight detention, straight probation, or weekend sentence. A portion of the grant is being used to implement a work-furlough program. Services to be offered the inmates include counseling, vocational assistance, and job retraining. The facility to be used in this program will be located in the center of the blue-collar job market in the county.

Other programs to be instituted will be a countywide misdemeanant citation program to reduce the number of persons in detention who are awaiting trial. In addition, a pretrial release program will be operated by the county probation department.

Automated booking process in the Inmate Reception Center of the Los Angeles County Central Jail.

PLANS FOR FY 1971

Federal funding for California for FY 1971 was increased to $33 million. To aid its regions in planning, the CCCJ set target action allocations for each region. The main thrust of the Council's FY 1971 program is toward increasing planning competence in each region, improving the criminal justice system in each region and in the state, reducing crime in each region, and attacking specific crimes statewide.

Following are brief descriptions of a few selected FY 1971 projects that illustrate California's plans to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system in major urban areas.

Increased parole effectiveness. The California Youth Authority deals with the under-21 population. More than 68 percent of the nation's most serious crimes are committed by this age group. Youth Authority parolees, therefore, represent potentially the most serious risks among offenders in California communities.

Since 1965, Youth Authority commitments to state care have been decreasing as California's probation subsidy program has enabled counties to select the less serious offenders and offer them community treatment. The result is that wards committed to the Youth Authority are the more difficult cases, with extensive delinquent histories of more serious offenses. They require more of a parole agent's time proportionately and reduce the level of effective service he can provide to his clients and to protect the public.

To alleviate these conditions, the Youth Authority was granted funds for a million-dollar project to reduce crimes committed by Youth Authority wards and to reduce parole returns sufficiently to enable the agency to close a minimum of 400 beds within 2 years. The program also promises to be financially self-sufficient within 2 years. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

(1) Planned program of enriched services to selected parolees on a differential case-by-case, unit-by-unit basis.

(2) Systematically improved decision-making process regarding effective use of community alternatives for parolees.

(3) Training and consultation to parole agents and supervisors for the development of new community alternatives to institutionalization or parole services.

(4) Training and consultation to supervisors for implementation of new procedures for counseling and case review by parole agents.

(5) Identification, through ongoing evaluation, of new parole services or programs most effective in controlling and changing unacceptable behavior of wards.

Drug abuse. Heroin offense accounted for 13,836 arrests in California during 1970—1 percent of statewide arrests.

California juvenile arrests for heroin decreased by 18.4 percent in 1970 from 1969, but adult heroin arrests were up 11 percent during the same period. National statistics for 1970 show rate increases for narcotic offenses of 45.5 percent for cities, 38 percent for suburbs, and 84.8 percent for rural areas. There is no known method of determining the actual number of users.

Beyond the effects on individual offenders, the cost of supporting a typical heroin habit may be well beyond normal income and may require the offender to engage in other illegal activities for adequate financing. A recent study indicates that 50 percent of street crime may be attributable to this.

The California Bureau of Criminal Statistics warns of a trend toward use of hard narcotics by the present users of marijuana and dangerous drugs over the next several years. Also, available data indicate that 7,500 veterans returning to California from Vietnam during 1971 and 1972 will be addicted to heroin, with habits costing an average $40 per day.

The community of Venice in Los Angeles County, whose residents encompass a broad range of ethnic groups and economic levels, has a high incidence of drug abuse, as does much of the surrounding area. Until quite recently, there has been little available drug treatment or rehabilitation facilities in the area.

The CCCJ funded a project directed to drug abuse treatment, research, and rehabilitation in Venice. It involves participation and cooperation between a number of social agencies and citizens' groups operating in Venice and on the nearby campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. Representing UCLA are the Departments of Psychiatry and Urban Affairs and the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. The project will include a halfway house for therapeutic drug rehabilitation, a detoxification center, a prevention-referral-counseling program, a community "crisis pad" and "street doctor," and a methadone maintenance program and a methadone halfway house.

Civil disturbance school. Since the 1965 Watts riot, California has experienced an increasing incidence of violent civil disorders. There is, unfortunately, no indication that the numbers or intensity of these disturbances will diminish in the foreseeable future.

These disorders take varying shapes and are constantly changing in motivation and form. Local resources are often overwhelmed. The complexities of dealing with violence demand knowledges and skills that are often not available locally. There has been no school in California devoted to instruction and training in civil disturbances for law enforcement agencies or other officials responsible for crisis decisions. The course given by the U.S. Army at Ft. Gordon, Georgia, has been found useful, but it has limited student capacity and is not tailored to specific needs of California.

The CCCJ funded a project to develop and implement the California Civil Disturbance Operations School. The school will be established and operated by the California Military Department with extensive participation and coordination with other agencies. The school, located in San Luis Obispo, will provide training to California law enforcement personnel, government officials, school administrators, fire services, public utilities, and the military. At completion of the 3-year project, an estimated 3,400 participants will possess the knowledge to advise their respective agencies in planning and control techniques for civil disturbance and other special operations. In addition, they will be cognizant of the related roles, capabilities, and limitations of other agencies.

Project Oz. Growing community concern over the problem of children who, for one reason or another, are beyond the control of their parents and become involved with the juvenile justice system, led to the establishment of Project Oz in San Diego. Oz, a 24-hour treatment center, provides short-term residential care, youth and parental counseling, and treatment to boys and girls in need of immediate placement because of beyond-control or runaway behavior. Two homes are used by Oz. Youths are referred to Oz by probation, the Youth Service Bureau, and school counselors and by self referral.

The program, now in its second year, has already achieved a number of its objectives, including diversion of young people from entry into the juvenile justice system. Of the more than 40 Oz residents over the past year, none has since been arrested or returned by authorities to Juvenile Hall. Seventy-five percent of Oz residents have participated in counseling after leaving Oz. Of the 80 percent of the runaways involved with drugs, 25 percent stopped and another 50 percent significantly curtailed their use of drugs.

Information control. In 1970, the City of San Jose and Santa Clara County were selected by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to become a joint pilot project to test and demonstrate new methods of reducing crime in the cities. The pilot program is concerned with systemwide improvements in criminal justice operations through identification of criminal justice problems and discovering, testing, evaluating, and disseminating solutions.

The CCCJ is also investing money in this area, which encompasses the fourth largest city in California. The Santa Clara County Criminal Justice Information Control (CJIC) project, for example, has been funded by the CCCJ for the second year. First and second year Federal funds for this project total more than $693,000.

The CJIC—an intergovernmental, computer-based information system—is being developed by and for all the criminal justice agencies within Santa Clara County. It will be able to trace persons through the entire criminal justice process and provide extensive information regarding prior criminal histories. It also will build a data base to help participating public agencies improve and support their management processes, daily criminal justice operations, and comprehensive planning. As a prototype system designed to be used by other large or medium-sized counties, CJIC is placing strong emphasis on interagency coordination and transferability.

Fenner Canyon Probation Camp. Each year, more than 4,000 juveniles are referred to the 1,130-capacity Los Angeles County probation camp system. Obviously, the present program is overwhelmed by sheer numbers. With nearly $200,000 in LEAA discretionary funds, Los Angeles County designed an experimental program to meet the needs both of the probationer and the community. The program is being carried out at Fenner Canyon Probation Camp in northeastern Los Angeles County.

The 2-year program is designed to have a positive effect on incarcerated 16- to 18-year-olds. Typically, the youths are school dropouts and members of minority groups, with no vocational training and a history of repeat appearances in juvenile court.

The program is individually structured to provide basic education, prevocational job exploration, cluster skill training, job development and placement, and continuing supportive guidance and counseling. A unique feature is an interdisciplinary team approach, providing the boys with help in the areas of behavior, education, and vocation.

Education, skill training, job exploration, and job development are provided at Camp Fenner during the last 6 months of confinement. When the ward leaves the camp, he receives placement assistance and supportive counseling and guidance from seven community-based aftercare units. These services are designed to assist the probationer in establishing himself in his community.

Neighborhood alternatives. Now being funded by the CCCJ for the second year, this project has established community resource centers in three San Francisco neighborhoods. The centers provide neighborhood alternatives to arrest, detention, and imprisonment of juveniles. The project also has provided financial and other assistance to two existing centers in San Francisco. During the first year, the five neighborhoods served by the project contained only 31 percent of the city's population; they provided, however, 55 percent of local delinquency referrals to the Probation Department.

Each of the centers has paid and volunteer workers from the neighborhood's particular ethnic and cultural backgrounds to work with children in trouble. In each center, attorneys and neighborhood citizens provide legal services, group and individual counseling, supervision, recreation, training, and a wide variety of care, including foster homes and group homes.

The project's first goal is to reduce the rate and number of arrests, detentions, petitions filed on, and imprisonment of juveniles from the neighborhoods in which the three new centers are located. Another goal is to make it possible for the residents of the two black neighborhoods to accept major responsibility for the control and care of their predelinquent, delinquent, and dependent young people by providing alternatives to the various processes of the criminal justice system.

Regional records and communications. The City and County of San Diego have applied for a joint discretionary grant from LEAA to fund a regional coordinated records and communication system.

A cooperative and coordinated effort of the City, other cities in the county, and the County of San Diego, the project is a first for the area of a truly regional nature. It is designed to meet common needs and solve common records and communication systems problems.

The project will develop a central dispatching facility—using the City of San Diego Command and Control Center funded earlier this year by the CCCJ—for all police, fire, and ambulance calls in the region; incorporate the "911" (uniform emergency dialing number) concept; upgrade police and public safety communications and record-keeping; and provide more efficient service. A city data processing center will handle message switching and will interface with county data banks and with state and national criminal justice information centers. The coordinated system will support all criminal justice agencies in the area, including law enforcement, courts, probation, and the district attorney and city attorney.

Robert H. Lawson, Executive Director

Colorado

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Colorado Governor's Council on Crime Control (GCCC).

GREATEST NEEDS

Criminal justice problems in Colorado are statewide—the need for improvement and assistance is as great in rural areas as it is in metropolitan areas.

If one thing stands out, however, it is the need for training. Agencies in need of training run the gamut of the criminal justice system—police, drug addiction and narcotics control, juvenile delinquency, courts and corrections. Major areas of training needed include standards for law enforcement personnel, riot and civil disorder prevention and control, organized crime detection, community relations, and judicial procedures and management.

Related to training and upgrading Colorado's criminal justice system, however, are needs for improved facilities—particularly for juvenile offenders—and improved communications.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Colorado has emphasized three areas: training, drugs and narcotics, and placement facilities. The GCCC has, first of all, tried to improve training throughout the criminal justice system. The projects range from providing student summer interns in public defenders' and district attorneys' offices to developing the police training academy. Thus far, the Council has granted funds to 30 agencies to send 250 officers to the Colorado Law Enforcement Training Academy.

Second, Colorado has a high rate of drug and narcotics abuse. The Council has attempted to coordinate drug abuse prevention, control, and treatment programs.

Third, the Council has worked to establish and improve placement facilities, especially for juveniles.

Cadet training. The Fort Collins Police Department has started a cadet training program for boys 18 to 21

COLORADO STATISTICS

Population: 2,207,259

Planning grant: $320,000

Action grant: $3,646,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $378,500; prevention of crime, $90,000; juvenile delinquency, $440,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $617,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $315,000; correction and rehabilitation; $380,000; organized crime, $200,000; community relations, $125,000; civil disorders, $120,500; construction, $680,000; and research and development, $300,000.

years of age. The project requires that the cadets work 4 hours a week September through May, and 40 hours a week June through August. The department assigns them to sections of the city for about 4 months at a time. In this way they learn about police work while relieving officers of routine duties. The cadets receive $1.75 per hour; they also ride in patrol cars 5 hours each week without compensation.

Juvenile delinquency prevention training. Under the auspices of the Colorado Youth Services Department, the Colorado Youth Workers Training Center has been established. The Center estimates it will train between 200 and 300 persons annually in the fields of juvenile delinquency prevention, control, and treatment. Past LEAA grants provided equipment and renovated the Center building. The training project will hire paroled youth to assist the staff with video projection, photography, processing, and library work.

A library of juvenile delinquency material also operates through the training center. The library now has 3,000 titles—books, ETV tapes, sound cassettes, periodicals, research papers, and pamphlets; in 3 years they expect to have more than 50,000 titles. The material has been indexed by author, title, and subject and is currently being assigned Library of Congress numbers. This year's grant will provide for circulating a list to 250 youth workers throughout Colorado. The library eventually plans to place the index on computer for easy updating and reissuing.

Law students. The legal end of the criminal justice system is also concentrating on training. The Colorado SPA has granted funds for 13 law student internships —three in district attorneys' offices and nine in public defenders' offices. The project has two objectives. First, the students receive practical training that is not available in school and, second, they lighten the professionals' workloads by assuming some of the more routine duties.

The public defender interns are given a 10-day pre-summer training program and a comprehensive reading list. To be eligible, students must have had 1-year's experience with the Legal Aid and Defender Program or have completed 2 years of law school and taken courses in criminal procedure and evidence.

Probation seminars. The Adult Probation Department held two 6-day training seminars with half the department attending each session. The program, devoted to decision making, stressed behavioral roles and interactions of case officers, supervisors, and administrators.

Drug abuse. One grant was for five members of the Colorado State Board of Pharmacy to attend a 5-day training session, sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the University of Utah College of Pharmacy.

Adams County School District No. 12 is sponsoring a CAN-DO program, which emphasizes drug abuse prevention through a community team and a school program. The director will develop an educational materials center and assist with a school and community orientation program. He will also write a study guide. The community team will give youngsters who have not experienced drugs the opportunity to discuss their feelings toward drugs and the communication breakdown between generations. Information will be available on drug use, abuse, consequences, and assistance. The school program will educate kindergarten through 12th grade youths in drug classification, medical use, legal and illegal types, dependence, sources of help, and community treatment facilities.

Littleton School District No. 6 has a drug education program at high school level. One teacher devotes full time to the project, teaching a 2-week course and developing a media center.

Colorado has funded two methadone maintenance programs—one in Denver and one in Boulder. Eighty-five percent of Denver's estimated 1,000 heroin addicts are under age 25. Persons charged with possession are offered the options of "voluntary enrollment" in the program or prosecution. Other eligible persons are those on parole or probation in the Denver Metropolitan area. Psychotherapy, offered to program participants, includes weekly group therapy and crisis intervention. The program includes job placement through the Kiwanis Club.

Boulder County, which has an estimated 150 to 200 heroin addicts, developed a treatment program that is open to all. The Boulder County District Attorney's Office, courts, and the probation department cooperate with the project, and social service agencies and clubs and the mental health center give employment and therapeutic assistance.

Juvenile delinquency facilities. The Colorado GCCC has provided funds for a number of juvenile delinquency placement facilities. Not all are alike, however; different children need different placement facilities. Some have bad home situations and need places to live; some need therapeutic environments.

Court House. Operated by the 18th Judicial District Juvenile Division, Court House is mainly for neurotic boys and girls who require long-term treatment. Each resident is assigned to a probation officer. School, employment, and psychiatric treatment opportunities are available.

Boys World. Boys World is open to boys who have been committed by the courts or are pre-delinquent. Adjudicated youths tend to be 3 to 4 years behind academically, which causes pressure to build up and then they act out. This agency stresses vocational training and exposure to work situations.

Virgil Robbins Home for Boys. The Virgil Robbins Home has the capacity for 20 boys from El Paso County. It is considered a substitute home rather than a detention facility, although the boys are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Probation Department. The house parents have legal custody of the boys. Most go to local schools. They share yard and kitchen work, and earn privileges such as weekends at home.

Parole Department. The Juvenile Parole Department was granted funds for two group homes for six boys each. The theory is that the causes of acting out are not known to the child; therefore, if the Parole Department determines that the home situation is the cause and that the child will benefit from group living, he is assigned to a home. One condition of choosing house parents is personal warmth.

Eldorado Heights. The Eldorado Heights home receives girls on court referral. It has a capacity for 24 girls between 14 and 19 years old. It has a very strong rehabilitation program that stresses peer influence and a success-enrichment environment. The girls are free in the community and have normal social interactions. They go to school and work or receive job training. The residence has an extensive arts and crafts program. Most of the girls are from urban areas, and respond enthusiastically to outdoor and physical activities. Tutoring increases the probability of academic success. Each girl is involved in group and individual counseling.

Frontier Boys Village. To be eligible for the Village, the boy must be between 10 and 16 and be able to attend school. After he leaves, follow-up is done on the boy for a year or until he is firmly established in the community. If he will not respond well to the community, he may be sent to the Group Home, which has an open environment. While there, he has regular contact with his family. Psychological and psychiatric services are available as needed.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Two projects—one action grant and one discretionary grant—deserve more than routine attention.

CCTV. The major training effort during FY 1971 has been a closed-circuit TV effort, based in Denver Police Department. At the present time there are eight receiving units in Denver. Grants have been made also to metropolitan agencies that will bring the number of receiving units to 19 by fall. Plans call for a statewide system in 2 years.

Denver Police Department operates the network—which has received LEAA funding for 3 years—in conjunction with the Denver Fire Department; the departments share air time. The police department's schedule includes 20- to 25-minute training programs presented 2 days every 2 weeks, and a line up of the Denver jail's worst-offense prisoners 2 days each week.

The department hopes to increase staff size to the point where they can produce weekly training programs. A staff of six has produced 40 shows thus far. They write, produce, and tape original material. The policy has been to not rerun the tapes over the network; they may, however, possibly be rerun at the training academy.

Court management. The Colorado Institute for Court Management is running three separate but related programs; information secured in one program is applied to another. First, the Institute conducts 6-month development programs for court executive officers. In December, 1970, 31 persons completed the first session. Second, the findings from the court management studies and the newest ideas in court operation are passed along to the trainees. Third, the Institute offers seminars and workshops for court administrators, management consultants, and all types of para-judicial personnel.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Project Mutual Respect is designed to provide recreational opportunities for youths from metropolitan Adams County. It serves as both a preventive and rehabilitative program for junior high school students who are considered "pre-delinquent" or who are under jurisdiction of the 17th Judicial District Court.

The aim of the project—sponsored by the County District Attorney's Office—is to create mutual respect between law enforcement officials and youths by helping each recognize the other as an individual. The project calls for law enforcement officials to volunteer to work with the youths at established recreational facilities (provided the facilities exist in the community and will cooperate.) So far, 54 officers have participated in 15 activities.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Colorado Law Enforcement Information System has an ongoing action grant begun in FY 1970. During the latter part of FY 1970, the Council and members of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) decided that the computerized methods being pursued were not in the best interests of the CBI and the law enforcement community: costs were too high, software was not sophisticated enough to handle future requirements, and implementation would take too long. It was determined that it would be best to release a "Request for Proposal" for a law enforcement system that would include a full array of operational software, telecommunications support equipment, and vendor-supplied technical personnel to assist in implementation. This action was taken and has progressed to the point where the selection committee has made its recommendation to the Division of Automative Data Processing Management.

When fully implemented, the system will provide complete, up-to-date, readily accessible comprehensive files. Several basic files—and a network of cross indexing—will be included in the system.

All searches will be routed through the indices, reducing the time needed for reply. Indices will include a master name index, a Social Security number index, a vehicle identification number index among other indices of identifying numbers.

Local law enforcement agencies will be able to add to the files as well as obtain information from them. The system will also be coordinated with the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System.

G. Nicholas Pijoan, Executive Director

Connecticut

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Connecticut State Planning Committee on Criminal Administration (PCCA).

GREATEST NEEDS

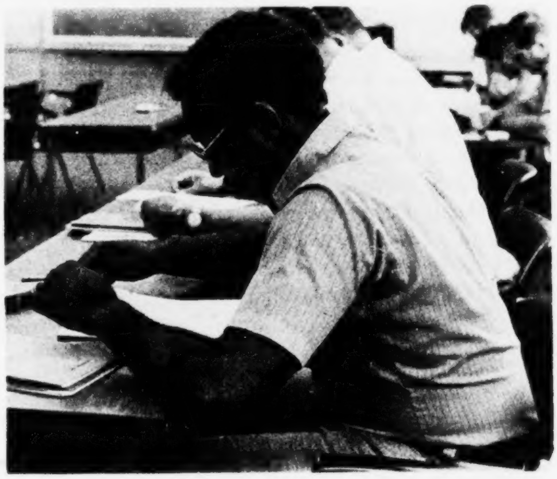
The Connecticut PCCA identified drugs, juvenile delinquency and corrections as target areas for improving the state's criminal justice system.

Drugs. Of all the criminal problems facing Connecticut, the one in the forefront of public concern is drug abuse. No longer is drug abuse confined to city ghettoes. It cuts across social, racial and economic boundaries to affect all citizens of Connecticut.

Connecticut has approximately 5,000 heroin addicts or chronic drug abusers. Most are residents of the five major metropolitan areas: Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford and Waterbury. Criminal arrests records indicate that a very large proportion of the crimes against property and persons committed in these areas are committed by addicts.

More than enforcement is needed to control drug abuse and its social costs. Community education about drugs has to be coupled with effective treatment programs if serious inroads are to be made. Everyone—parents, teachers, students, headstart enrollees—has to be involved in a drug education effort if the effort is to have a meaningful impact.

Treatment programs must be as broadly based as the drug abusing population. No one treatment program will work for every drug dependent person.



Connecticut police officers are used as a sample group to test effectiveness of penal code training material for police.

There must be alternative programs available so that each individual will have the opportunity to select an alternative suited to his needs.

CONNECTICUT STATISTICS

Population: 3,032,217

Planning grant: $401,000

Action grant: $5,001,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $633,046; prevention of crime, $580,000; juvenile delinquency, $1,019,337; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,382,130; prosecution, court and law reform, $420,691; correction and rehabilitation, $800,051; organized crime, $165,745.

Juvenile delinquency. Another area of major concern is the involvement of juveniles and young people in criminal acts. The PCCA has accepted the premise that once a juvenile enters the criminal justice system, the community has failed, and the child's chances for a productive life are more limited than if he had received help before he entered the system.

Corrections. A third major problem area that Connecticut faces is presented by the incarcerated offender. Individuals committed to correctional custody differ by age, background, personality, family situation and needs. Diagnosis and classification are needed immediately after an individual enters the criminal justice system so that he may be placed in programs best suited to his needs and most likely to result in his rehabilitation. At present, diagnostic and evaluation services are available only to newly admitted inmates and only at one of Connecticut's correctional institutions.

Also, alternatives to incarceration must be explored. Correctional institutions, however humanely operated, create an antisocial environment—shut away from the community, family and friends—and released prisoners find difficulty in adapting to community living.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action programs in Connecticut have been mounted to meet the state's greatest criminal justice needs.

Drug abuse. The PCCA made funds available to crime squads operating in the Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven and Fairfield County metropolitan regions. The squads, acting in concert with the State Police, are engaged in combating drug abuse by arresting drug pushers operating in the metropolitan regions. Each squad is composed of policemen from both the core city and surrounding environs; they work undercover. Cooperation among these crime squads in the exchange of intelligence information and undercover operatives is being encouraged by the close technical and financial support provided by PCCA.

Enforcement efforts alone, however, cannot control drug abuse without a comprehensive rehabilitation effort for those addicted. In conjunction with civic action groups, state mental health and correctional agencies and medical aid organizations, three methadone maintenance clinic programs are being funded to establish and operate programs. The clinics will be established in the core cities of Bridgeport, Waterbury and Hartford. The Hartford program will have neighborhood facilities in high addiction areas and a facility at the Hartford Correctional Institution. The programs in Waterbury and Bridgeport contemplate clinics in hospitals initially with eventual establishment of neighborhood clinics.

Early studies indicate that methadone maintenance offers the best alternative presently available to aid those addicted to heroin. The three program grants also include funds for psychiatric and other specialized services.

Juvenile delinquency. The Connecticut PCCA has undertaken a many faceted approach to alleviating problems presented by the juvenile offender.

Counseling and guidance to youths with problems will be provided by youth bureaus and counseling programs funded in 10 municipalities. Once a child has run afoul of the law, the juvenile court seeks methods of aiding the child other than referral to a juvenile institution. With financial and technical assistance provided by the PCCA, four residential—or halfway—houses have been established in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and New London. They aim to provide counseling, a home-like atmosphere and tutoring to troubled youths.

Additional funding has been awarded to the new State Department of Children and Youth Services for diagnostic services and for the continued operation of a multi-service center in Bridgeport to provide a full range of counseling, educational and referral services to youths.

Corrections. To aid the Connecticut Department of

Correction in rehabilitation efforts, funds have been made available to establish programs providing community service counseling to inmate families, counseling and redirection services to those awaiting trial, comprehensive medical service and a traveling diagnostic center to "test", counsel and guide short-term inmates.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The Connecticut General Assembly recently enacted Connecticut's first comprehensive Penal Code. The Code, which goes into effect October 1971, presents a challenge to the PCCA and law enforcement officials. Many laws have been modified, requiring law officers to relearn the law.

To meet this challenge, the PCCA, in conjunction with the New Haven Police Department, sought a new approach to teaching the Penal Code—programmed instruction and seminars.

The project will train every police officer in the state in the provisions of the revised code and, additionally, develop a system for future recruit training and in-service training in the Penal Code.

The Training Division of the New Haven Police Department developed a programmed, instructional text on the Connecticut Code under the terms of a $55,000 grant. Essential characteristics of the text include: it is self-instructional, it guarantees a pre-determined level of performance and it has been designed specifically for policemen with emphasis on those aspects of the code that are most critical for the policeman to perform his duty.

The major impact of this project is expected to be the development of a cadre of instructors in police departments throughout the state and in the organization of in-service training programs. Under the project, up to 200 persons will receive such training.

David R. Weinstein, Executive Director

Delaware

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime.

GREATEST NEEDS

An overriding need for Delaware's entire criminal justice system is that of gathering, assembling and analyzing valid data for use in planning and operations. The various files in the widely scattered offices of the police, courts and corrections contain data vital to each operation which, if combined, would provide information for improving the total system.

Another major need defined by the Agency to Reduce Crime is that of reducing crime and disorder among juveniles. Summer disorders by youngsters in the state's resort area showed that a concentrated effort by the entire criminal justice community is needed to cope with a growing problem aggravated by the drug phenomenon in our society.

The problem of increasing juvenile crime has not by-passed Delaware. Of 105 persons arrested for robbery in Wilmington in 1970, 35 were juveniles. In response to this situation, juvenile delinquency prevention and control programs have found, for the first time, a well-deserved place in Delaware's criminal justice planning.

Special needs occurred in the area of corrections in 1971, when a new $11 million adult prison was completed and an old and inadequate one was phased out. Planning was needed for rehabilitative programs in the new institution to supersede the traditional custodial function. The need for staff development to

Library aide (center) is one of many volunteers who staff the library at Ferris School, Delaware's training school for young males. Photo by J. Glenn Crawford.

accomplish this goal was obvious. Full utilization of the community's resources for halfway houses, employment opportunities, etc., was also a vital rehabilitative need.

Studies of the entire court system pointed out the need for better management and general improvement. Courts, especially the Justice of the Peace Courts, needed upgrading. Public defenders operating with an insufficient staff also required attention.

DELAWARE STATISTICS

Population: 548,104

Planning grant: $155,000

Action grant: $1,000,000

Programs: juvenile delinquency, $208,693; detection and apprehension of criminals, $400,727; prosecution, court and law reform, $90,132; correction and rehabilitation, $90,286; construction, $210,162.

To meet all these needs with monies allocated to a small state was impossible; therefore, certain priorities were stressed, and projects were developed and funded. Although it is too early for a full evaluation, there are certain positive indications which may point the way to further advancements.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

As a result of the need to coordinate criminal justice data, a Criminal Law Uniform Enforcement System (CLUES) was developed. CLUES will provide an on-line, computer-based data accessing mechanism for the entire Delaware criminal justice system.

The system will enable the police to determine within seconds whether or not a suspect is "wanted". The courts will be capable of determining more accurately the availability of courtrooms for trials a month in the future. Corrections will be able to predict prisons' status and logistic requirements many months in advance. The ability to plan system-wide far in advance will prevent backlogs and delays, and budgeting will be more accurate and valid.

Since local units of government will reap benefits from the system, their cooperation has been solicited on a buy-in basis for system development. A total of $71,301 has been allocated by local units, and, with $25,000 of the state's LEAA funds, a prototype was initiated in August, 1971. It is anticipated that two of the state's largest local police departments, in addition to the State Police, will have on-line accessing capabilities within three months. Full police, courts and corrections system implementation is scheduled for early 1973.

Volunteers In Corrections (VIC) is another particularly successful program currently underway in Delaware. The Delaware Council on Crime and Justice, through the Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime, received LEAA action money last July for VIC. Since then, approximately 100 men and women have been recruited, screened, trained and placed in volunteer jobs with the Division of Adult Corrections, the Division of Juvenile Corrections and the New Castle County Family Court.

The program indicates that so-called "do-gooders" may be out of the volunteer business at last. Today's volunteer is intelligent and aware and realizes there are important tasks to tackle—youths to tutor, recreation programs to supervise, casework counseling to be offered, art therapy classes to conduct. The list goes on and on.

Although programs at the Family Court and adult levels are going well, the best developed example of what volunteers can do in Delaware is the program at Ferris School, a training school for young males. There, the aim of the volunteers is to supplement the education, recreation, religious, social, economic and physical treatment services available to the youths in custody.

By receiving voluntary personal contact from the outside world, the youths often gain a sense of self-esteem as well as aid with studies, sports, the library, etc. The youths know that paid staff members are obliged to deal with them. The volunteers deal with the youths because they care. It is obvious as a volunteer enters one of the residential cottages at Ferris that he is much in demand, as the students vie for his aid—even though it is already established who is on each side of the one-to-one contact.

Of course, dealing with delinquent youths is not all a bed of roses. Members of the VIC program have been exposed to, personal setbacks and verbal abuse. But VIC personnel are trained to accept the youth as he is—not as malleable putty to be shaped and not as an object to be clothed and fed, but as a human being. The volunteer approaches situations and persons without fear, maintaining an honest and adult attitude, giving honest answers to honest questions, relaxing and being himself.

Perhaps the most important element is the persistance of the volunteers. Many of the youths have been trained by bitter experience to spend much of their time figuring their "angle" and the "angle" of those they deal with. To the youth, the volunteer has no apparent "angle" and is, therefore, a suspicious person to be approached with caution. It often takes months simply to establish a trusting relationship between youth and volunteer.

Many of the youths cannot or will not express their thanks even if they feel them. Accepting this is part of accepting the youth as a human being. The volunteers must be willing to give without expecting anything in return.

A great deal of preparation and testing went into the development of programming and scheduling, the coordination of staff supervision for the volunteers and the establishment of matching techniques between specific volunteers and specific youths. What the volunteers observe and discern must be plugged into the treatment program administered by the staff. These duties fall upon the project coordinator, the only full-time, paid staff member of VIC.

The VIC program has proven that private citizens with enough training and coordination can establish rapport with juvenile delinquents and adult offenders, that they can provide invaluable augmentation to treatment programs and that they can function effectively and without danger in a custodial setting.

The questions of long-range effect remain for time to answer. Will it be enough of a bolster to make a student seek aid from a capable, reliable source, if he should again become frustrated in the community? Will enough rapport have been established so a student will feel he can call upon a former case aide or tutor for help, once the contact is no longer within the framework of the school or court?

The interest and enthusiasm of the volunteers has been evidenced in many ways. Although 29 people registered for the training program at the University of Delaware recently, 60 appeared.

It is evident there are vast numbers of talented citizens who are willing and able to provide valuable services to our courts and correctional institutions in a very direct way. It only remains for governments to provide the coordination and means of access.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Delaware has ocean beaches stretching for miles but only one large town—Rehoboth—of the resort type. Rehoboth draws thousands of visitors from the mid-Atlantic area. In off-season months, the police department has a complement of 15 men to handle a population of 1,000. In mid-July, however the population on a given weekend may exceed 30,000. To cope with this influx, summer policemen are added, bringing the force to 25 men.

Mainly unsupervised, the youngsters who flock to Rehoboth concentrate on the boardwalks and the beaches. At night, lacking enough youth-oriented programs, they gather to seek excitement. This massing of youth, coupled with the nation's great social problem —drugs—sets the scene for confrontation. Disorder frequently results.

On Memorial Day, 1970, disorders erupted on the boardwalk at Rehoboth when hundreds of youths challenged an arrest of two disorderly juveniles and forced the call to the State Police for assistance. Thirty State Policemen responded and quelled the disturbance, but the tensions remained. So did the State Police. Every weekend, until Labor Day ended the season, troopers were required in the city. This situation had impacts on State Police manpower needs and on the city's budget problems. An alternative answer to this problem was needed by the season of 1971.

Meetings took place throughout the winter months; and in the development of the 1971 Comprehensive Plan, $31,940 was allocated for projects in Rehoboth. Project ABLE (Atlantic Beach Law Enforcement) was designed with this money and state matching funds provided additional police officers with training and equipment.

Also, a police community relations trailer was placed on the boardwalk and service was stressed by the police. At the trailer, visitors find needed information. More importantly, youth find that police are available and willing to talk to them and assist them with their problems.

A sub-project provides youth-to-youth counseling, whereby young college students greet youth and offer assistance where needed. Pamphlets are distributed by the workers, describing those city ordinances most often misunderstood by juveniles and requesting their assistance so that all may enjoy the area.

A drug counseling program was funded with $15,300 under the State Drug Abuse Coordinator to make information available to inquisitive youngsters on the pitfalls of drug usage. Those with drug problems are counseled and helped, not harrassed or driven away. Area medical services are provided by volunteers, and other non-law enforcement services are available.

Project ABLE has shown so far that it was aptly named. This small but significant program demonstrates that all components of the criminal justice system must work with the community to prevent crime. Without Federal funds, the project impact would have been minimal.

At the end of the season, all participants will meet with community leaders to evaluate the program, after which the 1972 season will be discussed and planning begun.

Joseph M. Dell'Olio, Executive Director

District of Columbia

Following is the FY 1971 report of the District of Columbia Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

The District of Columbia has long been plagued by some of the nation's most serious law enforcement problems and one of the highest crime rates in the country. Yet, in FY 1971 the crime rate for the District dropped by 18.7 percent, the first decrease in any fiscal year since 1956.

As this encouraging trend continues, it appears that the many law enforcement programs recently launched in the District of Columbia may be having a positive impact. Among those which have been cited by members of the criminal justice community as possibly influential are the increased size of the District of Columbia police force, the methadone maintenance program of the Narcotic Treatment Administration and a variety of improvements in the city's courts. Many other programs—often small, but innovative—are addressing problems in almost every area of the law enforcement field.

The District of Columbia's School Alarm System, supported by LEAA block action funds, is a new communications network which helps to prevent vandalism when schools are not in session.

Like all major cities in the nation, the District experienced sharp rises in crime in the late 1950's and throughout the 1960's. The President's District of Columbia Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement established in 1966 that the amount of crime measured by standard indicators probably was low, because of unreported crime. Nonetheless, those indicators showed that major crimes in the city doubled from 1956 to 1961, doubled again from 1961 to 1966 and again from 1966 to 1969.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATISTICS

Population: 756,510

Planning grant: $175,000

Action grant: $1,374,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $119,194; prevention of crime, $434,697; juvenile delinquency, $58,335; detection and apprehension of criminals, $15,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $381,960; correction and rehabilitation, $175,482; community relations, $105,999; civil disorders, $33,333; research and development, $50,000.

Against this background, the District government began in 1970 a comprehensive anti-crime battle, treating the entire criminal justice system as a whole and marshalling resources in those areas where they would be most effective. Congress enacted a number of laws which made major changes in the District of Columbia Criminal Code and provided for sweeping reform of the outdated court system.

Key needs. The OCJPA has identified the problems of street crime, juvenile and young adult offenders, narcotic addiction and drug abuse and offender rehabilitation as the most serious areas of need for law enforcement in the District.

Street crime. Enhancing the real risk of detection and apprehension of a would-be or actual criminal is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Department. For this reason, major needs to meet the problem of street crime focus almost exclusively on the operations, the personnel and training and the facilities and equipment of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Helicopter capability has been made available to District of Columbia police through LEAA funding.

The general needs which must be met to successfully thwart the incidence of street crime include: the need to make crimes more visible to potential observers; the need to improve the chance that crimes will be reported to police; the need to improve the probability that the police will detect crimes; the need to continually improve personnel capabilities and evaluate police personnel needs, resource allocation strategies and training programs; the need further to develop the cooperation between the Metropolitan Police and suburban jurisdictions; and the need for new or renovated facilities and equipment.

Juvenile and young adult offenders. A high proportion of crimes in the District are committed by the young, resulting in a growing disruption of schools, family life and community life. There is a rise in the number of detained and committed juveniles and young offenders whose criminal careers begin early and who become confirmed and hardened offenders at an earlier and earlier age. Recent statistics show that juveniles alone account for over one-third of all Uniform Crime Report serious crimes. Young adults also are identified as major offenders in street crimes, drug abuse and other major offenses.

Prevention and treatment programs have been either inadequate or non-existent. Coordination and planning of youth programs also has not been fully adequate. The system is currently addressing these needs through operational programs and is planning, through the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, a more comprehensive future attack to combat this problem area.

Narcotic addiction and drug abuse. Recent surveys show that the rise in The District of Columbia's crime rate and the rise in heroin usage occurred almost simultaneously, both beginning to increase very rapidly in the mid-1960's. By early 1970, there were an estimated 10,400 addicts in the city. Later in the year, members of the law enforcement community revised the estimate to approximately 17,000.

Only when preventive efforts are enhanced, when treatment of drug-dependent persons is made adequate and when drug traffic is stopped, will crime due to addiction lessen. Resources need to be further allocated in such a manner as to assure that the supply of hard drugs is cut off on the one hand, and that the law is enforced against pushers and users of hard drugs on the other hand.

Offender rehabilitation. An immediate and urgent need is for more adequate rehabilitative facilities. Better trained personnel are needed to handle the increased detention and commitment caseloads which have been caused in part by the Court Reorganization Act of 1970. Another high priority for the District is to establish more effective programs situated in the local community in which the inmate may work or attend school while still in custody. Another need which is essential to the successful rehabilitation of offenders is that of increased services for persons released from the Department of Corrections.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Police. Police manpower was substantially augmented with LEAA block grant awards for projects entitled "Police Training and Education" and "Automated Real Time Personnel System" and with a discretionary grant for "Augmentation of Resources." These projects provided the Metropolitan Police Department with funds for police overtime and increased manpower.

Early in 1970, when District police totaled 3,643 men, President Nixon requested Congress to authorize an increase to 5,100. LEAA funds of $1.2 million provided the implementation of overtime until that level could be reached. An evaluation of the overtime program appeared to show a direct correlation between the number of hours worked overtime and the drop in the D. C. crime rate.

During the next 13 months, a recruitment campaign yielded 1,945 new police officers. Special efforts were made to recruit blacks, women and college graduates, resulting in the recruitment of 830 blacks (43 percent of the total recruited), 60 women and 110 college graduates. The crime rate continued to drop steadily as the total police force reached 5,100 late in 1970. In the first quarter of 1971, the District experienced a 22-percent reduction in crime index offenses over the first quarter of 1970.

Narcotic addiction and drug abuse. A promising, if controversial, narcotics treatment program also has been started with LEAA assistance. Under the auspices of the Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA) of the D. C. Department of Human Resources, the program seeks to treat as many addicts as possible, largely in a methadone maintenance program.

In an effort to involve as many sectors of the community as possible, NTA has contract administration and coordination of five community agencies: Blackman's Development Center, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bonabond, Southeast Neighborhood Action Board and Jewish Services Agency. Since there is still no one simple solution to the drug problem, these agencies often vary in their tactics and method of approach.

Programs under the coordination of NTA have raised their volume of addict treatment from 150 persons in February 1970, the month that NTA was established, to 3,500 by the end of FY 1971. An estimated 5,500 addicts are expected to be receiving treatment at NTA clinics throughout the city by the end of calendar 1971. About 60 percent of those in treatment are in methadone maintenance programs; 20 percent are in detoxification programs and 20 percent are in abstinence programs. NTA programs also provide counselling, training, job placement and drug education services.

The success of the methadone treatment program is mixed. According to NTA research, patients who are retained in the program have a high rate of success. Of those patients continuing treatment after 11 months, 61 percent had ceased using opiates altogether; 62 percent were employed full-time, and the arrest rate of those in the program was only 12 percent. However, the dropout rate cannot be ignored. Of 450 patients randomly selected for a recent follow-up study, only 40 percent were still being treated. Thus, successful rehabilitation appears to be a direct corollary of treatment for at least 1 year.

Although it is difficult to assess the impact of the program on crime, one recent study may give some indication. A random sample of NTA patients were asked when they began their heroin usage. Over half responded that they had begun to use heroin in 1965 and 1966—about the same time crime in the District started to rise precipitously. For whatever reasons, as addicts began entering the NTA program in 1970, the crime rate started to drop. Increased police efforts have also been a factor. Narcotics arrests increased from 1,716 in 1969 to 4,730 in 1970.

NTA was recently awarded a discretionary grant of $2 million by LEAA for a project entitled "Selected Addiction Program Development and Expansion" to continue, improve and expand its drug abuse programs. Another recent LEAA grant will enable NTA to contract the D. C. Health and Welfare Council in a program to use ex-addicts who will work in drug abuse projects at settlement houses, schools and other community agencies.

The drug abuse problem in the District of Columbia is also being attacked on the educational front, in an effort to inform youngsters before they turn to drugs. A discretionary grant was awarded in FY 1971 to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) for an innovative program which takes a socio-psychological approach to drug abuse education. The prototype curriculum for the program was developed with discretionary funding in 1970.

The COG pilot project began in January 1971, with youngsters in grades nine through 11 in District and suburban Maryland schools. Eleven teachers instructed five classes each, with about 25 students in each class.

The curriculum, based on the principle that a change in behavioral patterns necessitates a change in perception, seeks to change the student's total concept of drugs and drug abuse. Thus, drug abuse is taught as one of many forms of escape behavior which also include alcoholism, over-sleeping, over-eating and suicide. Students are assisted in identifying escape mechanisms and in understanding the motivation behind drug abuse and other forms of psychological escape.

The curriculum is divided into four units: human need, perception, self concept and human escape. Together, these units attempt to provide students with the tools to identify their emotional problems and probe their motivations for becoming involved in drug addiction.

An assessment of the program's first semester has been carried out by a private consulting firm, and student and teacher evaluations have also been made. Because of its successful beginnings, more schools and teachers will be added as the program continues, and classroom activities will be expanded. The course curriculum will also be expanded, but the original unit structure will be maintained.

Corrections. A D. C. Department of Corrections project, entitled "The Prison College Project," has made substantial contributions in the area of juvenile and young adult offenders through LEAA funding. The project uses the only public, 4-year college in the city, Federal City College, to provide inmates with higher education while they are incarcerated.

To be eligible for the program, the men must first pass a high school equivalency examination. An academic program administered by the prison, Lorton Correctional Complex, helps many of the inmates prepare for this exam. A pre-college and freshman year program brings college instructors to Lorton to instruct those students who wish to pursue a higher education.

The next phase of the program involves busing upperclassmen from Lorton to Federal City College for classes. Eligibility depends on both academic and attitudinal readiness, as assessed by a screening committee made up of representatives from the inmates, from Federal City College and from the Department of Corrections. The inmates' sentence structure also comes into play, allowing men to enter the program only within 3 years of parole eligibility. This insures that the men will be coming out of prison when they finish college, rather than remaining incarcerated while holding a bachelor's degree.

The busing program, unique in the wide range of privileges it grants the prisoners, allows the students from Lorton to take 12 to 14 quarter hours of college courses at a time. The men are also free to use research and library facilities throughout the city during the day. The most popular areas of study among men in the program are business, computer science, sociology and psychology; and the inmates counsel and tutor one another as individual problems arise.

Community involvement receives high priority in the program, and the men attending Federal City College are required to spend some time in community service projects. While on parole, they live in a halfway house and divide their time between classes at the college and service projects with District courts, schools and other agencies.

One outgrowth of the college program is "Project Start" at the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This project allows parolees who have completed at least 1 year of college to work in para-professional Civil Service jobs while finishing their education at Federal City College. Upon successful completion of the program, the student-interns will be eligible for promotion to professional status within the Office of Education.

Since its beginning in 1969, about 400 men have participated in some phase of the Prison College Project. Evaluation of the program finds that inmate students, in general, have achieved higher grades than their non-inmate counterparts. Seventy-one, or 80 percent, of the 89 inmate students who have since been released from custody have re-enrolled in Federal City College or another college, and only seven of the 89 former inmate students have been discontinued for poor academic performance. Only seven have been picked up as parole violators, and three of these students were subsequently reinstated in school. Only three of the 89 former inmate students have been returned to custody for conviction of a new offense. These statistics reveal a recidivism rate of less than 5 percent for program participants.

Other block grant awards, for projects entitled "Efforts From Ex-Convicts" and "Inmate Personnel System and Career Structure," have furthered the department of Corrections' efforts in the area of rehabilitation. The latter project has adopted as its mission the difficult task of securing quality jobs for ex-offenders and has achieved significant success.

During January 1971, 255 persons were referred to this project for jobs; 162 received placement or training and 18 secured their own jobs with project assistance, for a job placement rate of 63.5 percent.

In February 1971, 259 persons were referred; 175 received placement and 20 secured their own jobs with project assistance, for a placement rate of 67.6 percent—a laudable record in a job market of 6 percent unemployment.

Perhaps the most widely publicized component of this program has been the Lincoln Heights project, involving complete restoration of a 50-unit public housing complex by an all ex-convict construction team. The ex-convicts were given the opportunity to apply and enhance their relevant construction job skills while earning prevailing wages. The public housing agency achieved economical renovation and restoration of the complex and contributed to employment and rehabilitation of offenders.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission held Job Element Training Sessions to provide instruction in job development, counseling and placement skills for the staff of this project.

Funding for a Psychiatric Treatment Unit for an adult correctional facility was also awarded to the Department of Corrections through a $222,751 discretionary grant. The Department will establish a residential treatment unit with in-patient and out-patient components so appropriate treatment can be provided for seriously disturbed individuals within the medium-maximum security prison community.

The program will develop systematic methods for identifying and evaluating emotionally and mentally disturbed offenders. An inpatient clinic will be established for about 15 psychiatric cases, and outpatient treatment programs will be provided for about 100 disturbed inmates who may be allowed to remain in the general prison population. The Unit will seek to improve the functional capability and treatment amenability of both categories of patients and will work with institutional staff to strengthen the programs and improve the operating climate of the institutions.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A grant to the Office of Crime Analysis has funded project TRACE (Tracking, Research and Analysis of Criminal Events), a computerized crime information and analysis system for tracking adult and juvenile offenders through the entire criminal justice system in the District. The system became operational on January 1, 1971, and will be used to provide vital information to the legal community, government, criminal justice researchers and general public.

TRACE has the capability of identifying the individual at the time of arrest or initial contact with the police and following him through the prosecutive and judicial stages of bail or conditional release, probation, institutionalization, parole, work release or any other diversionary program. Exits from the system and dispositions are recorded as they occur. Incorporated into the system is the ability to perform research and evaluation of the criminal justice system and any of its components.

TRACE is particularly helpful to the courts by storing information on every case that goes through the D.C. Superior Court system. About 20,000 cases a year, involving 12,000 to 15,000 persons are taken into account. Assistant U.S. Attorneys are charged with filing defendant and offense evaluation data, which are fed into the computer for retreival at a later date. In this way, prosecutors are able more easily and efficiently to review upcoming cases.

Cases in the computer can be ranked by seriousness, which has led to establishing a Major Violators Unit in the office of the U.S. Attorney to deal exclusively with the most serious cases.

The Metropolitan Police Department has been able to use the computerized system to update and augment its criminal history files. An "Offender Status Record" is now being kept which maintains a file on the status of all individuals who are on conditional release from the criminal justice system. In this way, when the police make arrests, they can quickly assess whether or not the individuals involved are out on probation or parole.

TRACE is also having a substantial impact on the District's corrections system. Through use of the computerized system, an "Inmate Accounting System" is able to keep a running account of all individuals who have been dealt with through the Department of Corrections.

MISCELLANEOUS

All criminal justice agencies in the District of Columbia recognize an acute need for more systematic information to be used in planning and management. The OCJAP, in conjunction with the Office of Budget and Executive Management of the District government, has undertaken the development of a Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) to help meet this requirement.

The System is aimed at a redefinition of programs and program elements, the development of detailed long-range goals for the criminal justice system and a quantitative evaluation of program effectiveness. It should be possible, in this way, to measure how fully criminal justice objectives are being achieved at periodic intervals.

Full implementation of PPBS is not expected until fall 1972. Enough progress is expected, however, to permit substantial improvements in the criminal justice program budget for FY 1973. The program will utilize data gathered through project TRACE as well as other sources. It is currently beginning implementation with one target agency—the Narcotics Treatment Administration.

PPBS is expected to provide District government and law enforcement officials with the decision making tools necessary to more quickly and efficiently shape the policies of the criminal justice system.

Another effort to increase the District's law enforcement information input is being carried out though a victimization study supported by a $19,400 discretionary grant. Questionnaires were sent at random to citizens in the metropolitan area, in an attempt to assess persons' involvement in and attitudes about criminal activities. Responses to the questionnaires will be analyzed, and the resultant study will aid various law enforcement officials in planning and carrying out a wide range of criminal justice activities.

Blair G. Ewing, Director

Florida

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Florida Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice (GCCJ).

GREATEST NEEDS

The greatest needs identified by the Florida GCCJ during FY 1971 were:

Law enforcement. Local, state and regional communications systems need to be upgraded, modernized and coordinated to reduce response time and increase the flow of information between agencies.

In addition, local criminal information autofile systems, the local field-reporting systems and uniform crime-reporting forms need improvement to provide uniform data to Florida's Crime Information Center.

FLORIDA STATISTICS

Population: 6,789,443

Planning grant: $773,000

Action grant: $11,166,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,351,907; prevention of crime, $108,019; juvenile delinquency, $1,366,113; detection and apprehension of criminals, $4,217,435; prosecution, court and law reform, $770,528; correction and rehabilitation, $1,560,987; organized crime, $387,590; community relations, $17,500; riots and civil disorders, $264,000; construction, $748,983; and research and development, $372,938.

Courts. Florida's judicial system needs revision to provide uniform jurisdiction for all criminal courts, prosecuting attorneys and public defenders; judicial system personnel need both pre-service and in-service training.

Corrections. Proper probation services need to be provided for youthful offenders; adequate probation staffs and services are needed to reduce the number of adult felons incarcerated in state correctional institutions; a network of halfway houses are needed to provide youths with preventative, diagnostic and treatment programs; and community centers are needed to reduce the adult population of state correctional institutions and place the inmates in an environment more conducive to rehabilitation and readjustment to society.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action programs to meet Florida's FY 1971 criminal justice needs have not been funded as yet. Projected programs, however, include:

Communications. Ten programs will be continued or implemented throughout the state. They will acquire new equipment or replace obsolete facilities and coordinate equipment and facilities among agencies to provide an inter-jurisdictional communication system.

The second phase of a statewide communications study by the Florida Division of Communications will begin. This phase will investigate the cost of a statewide system designed to carry voice and televised data.

Information. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement will implement a uniform statewide crime reporting system. The Florida Beverage Division will upgrade its information dissemination capabilities through an automated file system that will be coordinated with the Florida Crime Information Center. Two metropolitan areas will improve their record system capabilities by implementing computerized information systems that will be compatible with the Florida Crime Information Center. Two Florida counties will receive assistance to develop criminal data processing systems to provide computer storage and access capabilities.

Judicial system. Before major action programs can be undertaken in this area, necessary reforms in the state constitution, other legislative actions and court rulings are needed. An amendment to the Florida Constitution was defeated in the November 1970 general election. The amendment was designed to revise the courts structure and provide uniform jurisdictions and a more equitable formula for creating judgeships. The defeat is attributed to a badly drafted amendment; a new amendment, however, is now being drafted for consideration in the next general election. In the interim, the Florida Legislature and Supreme Court are endeavoring to initiate reform.

Court personnel. Programs to provide clinical training in the responsibilities and activities of public prosecution will be implemented in each of Florida's four law schools. The programs will be run in conjunction with the state prosecuting offices located in each law school's geographic area. Each program will offer academic credit to its participants. Each participant will participate in case litigation under appropriate supervision.

Juvenile probation. A major, state-administered juvenile probation program will be begun. The program will include intake, probation and aftercare or parole.

Youth services. Several programs to provide community-based youth facilities, including halfway houses, group treatment homes, and non-residential centers, will be implemented to assist young first offenders.

Adult community centers. Three adult centers are scheduled to be phased in. The centers will provide for inmates who would normally be confined in state correctional institutions.

Probation and parole. Within the Florida Probation and Parole Commission, an intensive adult parole program will be established to supervise an additional 2,000 offenders on parole. Projected caseload ratios are one supervisor for every 35 parolees. In addition, programs will be implemented to provide residential and non-residential community treatment services for misdemeanant offenders. These programs will supplement and improve local correctional institutions.

James R. Stewart, Director

Georgia

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Georgia State Planning Agency (SPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Crime prevention in Georgia is plagued with a lack of communication on the state and local level. Two of the more obvious inadequacies of law enforcement in Georgia are deficient radio communications and the lack of a criminal information system. Without adequate radio communications crime detection and apprehension systems are substandard and ineffective. A sophisticated information system is needed to study regional crime and evaluate programs.

Inadequate facilities, personnel, and programs—especially for police and corrections—are statewide problems. The police programs are understaffed and lack a desired level of quality. Additionally, highly qualified law enforcement personnel are needed to permit departments to pursue their responsibilities. Screening and training are needed to up-grade police personnel and comply with the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Act. Corrections suffers from indifference and lack of understanding at the local

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GEORGIA STATISTICS

Population: 4,589,575

Planning grant: $553,000

Action grant: $7,518,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $749,239; prevention of crime, $1,020,441; juvenile delinquency, $473,952; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,427,366; prosecution, court and law reform, $394,604; correction and rehabilitation, $773,219; organized crime, $270,042; community relations, $152,269; riots and civil disorders, $68,973; construction, $1,016,559; and research and development, $171,336.

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level. Programs for treatment and behavioral modification need to be implemented to reduce recidivism. Personnel skilled in rehabilitation need to be attracted to corrections work. New facilities and programs are needed for inmate safety and maintenance of decent physical and mental health standards.

Social problems in the larger cities of Georgia include increases in drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, organized crime and civil disorders. Programs are needed to rehabilitate maladjusted youths and encourage potential delinquents to seek healthy alternatives to crime and drug addiction. New approaches to curb these contemporary crimes need to be created, for it is apparent that existing programs are ineffective.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Criminal justice needs were given the following planning and action-grant priorities; utilizing a statewide, systematic approach to the implementation of crime prevention communications; improving existing facilities, programs, and personnel; curbing contemporary crime developments; and enhancing community relations.

Communications. A program was funded to improve the detection and apprehension potential of state and local law enforcement agencies through added radio communications capability. State and local law enforcement agencies will receive the needed communications equipment according to guidelines established in the State Communications Plan. The acquisition of this equipment required $1,398,593 in LEAA money.

Information. A criminal justice information system will facilitate the overall crime prevention program throughout the state. The information system will be implemented, on a regional basis, to gather and disseminate information essential to efficient operation of all law enforcement agencies in each region. The information system will expedite court activities, aid analyses of the causes of crime, and direct law enforcement officials to areas of greatest need. The LEAA contribution is $582,830.

Criminal records. A program—called Research on Police Planning and the Judicial Administration Process—will sponsor several related projects aimed at computerizing criminal records. Information will be exchanged between court officials and related agencies to improve court administration, establish patterns of short- and long-range planning, and attempt to correlate the stored data for further dissemination. The Federal contribution is $142,285 in LEAA funds.

Personnel. A program of training and screening and providing equipment is designed to upgrade the caliber of law enforcement personnel. Basic and specialized training, screening of prospective officers, and the purchase of training equipment are the planned approaches. The Federal contribution is $204,910. A second and related program aims at improving the effectiveness of those officers already engaged in law enforcement. The LEAA contribution to this program is $443,712.

A regional training center program furnishes training facilities to meet the requirements of the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Act. The Act specifies that every new peace officer must satisfactorily complete at least 114 hours of instruction within 12 months after appointment as a peace officer. The project will augment existing personnel and facilities at Abraham Baldwin Training Academy, Police Science Division of the University of Georgia, and Bibb County Department of Vocational Technical and Adult Education. The LEAA contribution is $56,177.

Also, two programs are designed to upgrade the personnel involved in corrections. One provides a central training facility for personnel at all levels in the State Department of Corrections. The training facility combines formal classroom instruction with on-the-job training at an adjacent Department institution. The other program is designed to upgrade probation and parole personnel through in-service training and academic studies leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Georgia. The corrections training programs are funded with $155,000 and $177,528, respectively.

Police improvement. One program—funded with $780,023 in LEAA dollars—is designed to improve the detection and apprehension potential of state and local enforcement agencies. Added mobility, flexibility, quick response, safety, efficiency, and cooperation are provided by the improvement of scientific, general police, and investigative equipment.

Another program aims to improve the detection and apprehension potential of state and local law enforcement agencies by improving police patrol capabilities. The Federal contribution is $248,750.

Work release. A key corrections program attempts to demonstrate the effectiveness of work release in therapeutic community settings. It is a specialized program, primarily directed toward misdemeanants, and designed to serve as an alternative to incarceration. The LEAA contribution is $358,060.

Jails. More than $570,000 in LEAA funds have been used to upgrade local jails. The money has been directed at the construction of three new jails; the installation of air conditioning in one large, overcrowded jail; and the renovation of several small jails.

Organized crime. A $185,035 LEAA grant will establish a state network of intelligence units to investigate organized crime. The money will provide personnel and equipment to one state agency and eight local law enforcement agencies.

Drug abuse. A program—titled Support of a Metro Narcotics Squad and a Bureau of Drug Abuse Control—furnishes equipment, supplies, and operating expenses to two functioning drug abuse agencies. The LEAA contribution to the program is $85,007.

Civil disorders. With a $28,423 grant, the SPA has increased the personal safety and efficiency of law enforcement officers during civil disorders. The grant was used to purchase specialized riot control equipment.

Juvenile delinquency. State and local services to adolescent offenders are provided with a $206,610 LEAA grant. The funds were used to start or expand projects that provide delinquents with innovative programs and services to aid their rehabilitation and adjustment to society.

Community relations. A community relations program is designed to: open and maintain channels of communication between community and law enforcement officials; guide grievances from the community to police decision makers and disseminate policy statements, explanations, and answers to the public; organize police-citizen advisory boards; work with community leaders to make plans for crises and civil unrest; offer employment referral services and inter-governmental referral services; organize formal and informal community recreation, self-help projects, and social activities; and continuously train and evaluate other members of the force in day-to-day community relations techniques and functions. The LEAA contribution is $161,658.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Other major criminal justice programs in Georgia attempt to deal with treatment of offenders, drug abuse, civil disorders, and juvenile delinquency.

TEMPO. TEMPO is an acronym for "The Enlightened Management of Public Offenders." Designed to reduce recidivism, the TEMPO project proposes to establish a residential treatment center in metropolitan Atlanta to serve as an alternative to traditional imprisonment. TEMPO will be operated jointly by the Georgia Departments of Education, Labor, and Probation and the Courts. It will combine rehabiliation services, such as guidance, counseling, educational and vocational training, and job development. TEMPO is funded with a $125,000 discretionary grant.

Drug abuse. Public education, impressive deterrence, and activities for idle time will be provided for present and potential abusers of dangerous drugs. Related agencies and available community resources will be jointly involved in all aspects of the program. The LEAA contribution is $148,119.

Civil disorders. Two discretionary grant programs attempt to deal with civil disorders. The first is an effort to more effectively curtail anticipated disorders through the augmentation of the existing program. Under a $46,027 discretionary grant, an additional civil-disorder specialist and clerk-typist will be employed to increase riot prevention, detection, and control assistance to state and local governments.

The second is an innovative project dealing with the problems of campus order. Funded with a $29,250 discretionary grant, the project will assist those who maintain order on the 27 campuses of the University of Georgia system. Under the project, a model, simulating problems of different levels of unrest, will be constructed. Then, a manual based on the procedures of the model will be written. Finally, a 2-day workshop will be held for university system security personnel.

Juvenile offenders. Insufficient counseling and rehabilitation programs have plagued treatment programs for youthful offenders. Court service workers, for example, have carried caseloads three times the maximum recommended by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Now, a $58,000 discretionary grant has been applied to the problem. A special caseload with a limited number of committed children will be established to facilitate effective counseling.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The city of Atlanta is undertaking the immediate establishment of a foot patrol in high crime areas of the city. The high crime areas are identified by: present high incidence of crime; anticipated trouble; and citizen requests based on speculation. The supplementary foot patrol—financed with $289,492 in LEAA funds—is planned to be a deterrent to crime and to restore the proximity and mutual understanding between the community and patrolman.

The extent of the drug abuse problem in Atlanta needs to be defined. A $150,000 discretionary grant program will attempt to define and control the problem. The program employs the following approach: administer questionnaires and conduct interviews; develop programs to decrease drug abuse and related crimes; establish workshops for law enforcers, students, parents, and others; encourage community cooperation; and open two crisis centers to provide emergency help to drug users.

Atlanta is a leader in the Community Service Officer field. A $51,962, LEAA-funded Community and Neighborhood Service Officer Program permits the previously existing program to double the current employment of 50 Community Service Officers. These officers are primarily from low-income areas, and perform limited police duties, including serving as liaison between the city and the disadvantaged people from their neighborhoods.

In Macon, a pilot project is designed to test the possibilities of offering an alternative to, or distraction from, civil disorders. The project will investigate the role that recreation facilities may play as an alternative to civil turmoil. When a Macon area is determined to be particularly susceptible to civil disturbance, the recreation facility will be placed in the area with the intent of precluding unrest. LEAA's contribution to this project is $13,800.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the latter half of FY 1971, the Georgia SPA completed 16 requests for technical assistance. Requests for state and Federal expertise came from Area Planning and Development Commissions who were interested in implementing new and effective programs. The SPA gave professional aid in all phases of project design, ranging from feasibility studies to hardware installations. New programs, to which technical assistance was provided, include: Law Enforcement Education Program review at 31 colleges; selection of intelligence agents to combat organized crime; prison design and renovation; and alcohol and drug abuse program development.

Jim Higdon, Director

Guam

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Guam Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning Agency (CLEPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

The greatest need of the Guam criminal justice system is upgrading personnel in both corrections and police. It has been difficult for the Guam police to provide adequate training or maintain salaries at a level that will attract and retain qualified personnel.

Corrections security staff, who were formerly police officers, are inexperienced in correctional work and are handicapped by limited education. The correctional staff needs upgrading in administrative and supervisory capacities and in specific areas of expertise such as parole and halfway house operation.

Other areas of need include reduction of the rising rate of juvenile delinquency, improvement and expansion of correctional facilities and community relations in law enforcement.

GUAM STATISTICS

Population: 86,926

Planning grant: $109,000

Action grant: $250,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $69,963; prevention of crime, $6,600; juvenile delinquency, $40,510; detection and apprehension of criminals, $35,599; correction and rehabilitation, $28,631; community relations, $21,697; and construction, $47,000.

Although courts, prosecution, and defense did not apply for LEAA funds in previous years, there is definitely a need in their respective areas. The recently constructed court building is already outdated. There is no space provided for jury boxes and deliberation rooms. The Guam Attorney General's office is inadequate in space, equipment and personnel; the Public Defender's office is in dire need of more space, at least one additional attorney and other personnel.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The main thrust of LEAA funds has been directed at upgrading law enforcement personnel in both corrections and police work. Expansion and improvement of correctional facilities, delinquency prevention, police communication equipment and a halfway house for adults also are receiving considerable funding. A law enforcement public relations program and a crime prevention program are projects that are being funded at a lower level.

FY 1971 LEAA grants have yet to be used for the programs indicated in the 1971 State Plan. Many of the projects being implemented are funded by the FY 1970 grant. This situation came about as a result of the special conditions placed on the FY 1970 plan. Only 50 percent of the total grant was approved. The remaining half was withheld by LEAA pending a successful and satisfactory submission of the FY 1971 State Plan.

Additionally, the subgrantees have encountered local matching difficulties. Once this situation is resolved, programs which have not been implemented and have been earmarked for FY 1970 and 1971 will immediately be implemented.

The Y-Center project under the Youth Involvement in Juvenile Crime Prevention Program is a continuing program. (See below.)

The FY 1971 approved allocation for Guam is $250,000 in federal funds. Following is a list of programs included in the FY 1971 grant request: upgrading police personnel, $49,263; upgrading corrections personnel, $20,700; crime prevention, $6,600; youth involvement in juvenile crime prevention, $40,510; improvement of police equipment and communications, $35,599; improvement and expansion of correctional facility, $47,000; halfway house for adults, $28,631; and law enforcement public relations, $21,697.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

An innovative program—now pending approval—is a community intervention program. The program is designed to offer an alternative to institutional confinement for offenders who are sentenced for 1 year or less and are not a serious threat to society.

MISCELLANEOUS

One interesting project on Guam is the Youth Center (Y-Center) under the direction of the Department of Public Safety. The pilot project has been implemented and the establishment of other centers hinges on its success.

The Y-Center is located in the village of Sinajana where the delinquency rate is the highest on the island and where the police image is low, especially among the youths.

Lack of implementing staff drew volunteers from various professional fields to coordinate the project. From among these volunteers, a "Board of Directors on Youth" was organized. Volunteers supervise activities of the center.

The enthusiasm and effort put forth by the adult volunteers speak well of the adult interest in the youths on Guam. Thus far, an interesting development is occurring in the Y-Center:

Youths indicate they want independence, to some extent, from a supposedly domineering older generation; yet, their respect for adult advice and supervision is apparent. Indications show that "gangism", which existed for a long time in the Village of Sinajana, is slowly but surely declining because of the widespread utilization of the Y-Center and participation in activities by former youth gang members.

The success of the project has led people directly involved in the Sinajana Y-Center to advocate the establishment of the Y-Center on an island-wide basis.

Edward C. Aguon, Consultant

Hawaii

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Hawaii Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency (LEJDPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Hawaii's greatest needs for FY 1971 action were in coordinating the criminal justice system, preventing and controlling crime and delinquency, upgrading personnel, improving apprehension and detection techniques, and research and development.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action programs in Hawaii were related closely to the state's criminal justice needs. Significant programs and funding were supported in each area of need.

HAWAII STATISTICS

Population: 769,913

Planning grant: $176,000

Action grant: $1,379,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $264,180; prevention of crime, $18,000; juvenile delinquency, $255,600; detection and apprehension of criminals, $245,400; prosecution, court and law reform, $66,000; correction and rehabilitation, $79,100; organized crime, $226,020; community relations, $38,100; riots and civil disorders, $33,000; and research and development, $153,600.

Coordinating a criminal justice system, with its many diversified agencies, is always difficult. Several programs, funded by the LEJDPA, however, aimed at the problem.

Follow-up programs. A study, addressed to the follow-up, follow-through and aftercare practices of the justice system, was funded with $18,000. The study focuses on the points at which offenders are released from the system and into the community and on services offered by the system or community—in terms of aftercare needs.

Interim diagnostic team. Nearly $25,000 in LEAA funds was allocated to purchase staff services for an Interim Diagnostic Team to write diagnostic summaries for referrals, provide follow-up services, and analyze data and techniques that will develop new tests and criteria for programming.

Drug abuse. Drug abuse programs received 50,000 LEAA dollars. The funds were earmarked to assist state and other agencies concerned with the drug problem to systematically coordinate their response to drug problems.

Crime information. Hawaii has established a statewide system that is compatible with the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C. Terminals were rented for each of the state's four counties with a $12,000 LEAA grant.

Juvenile delinquency. The LEJDPA funded six projects aimed at preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency. Total LEAA funds for the projects were $177,100 during FY 1971.

Temporary shelter homes. This program is designed to encourage communities to develop short-term shelter facilities for youths who cannot, or should not, live at home. These youths should not be treated as delinquents. They need an alternative to a detention home or jail.

Community treatment. The primary concern of the Temporary Shelter Homes is on short-term care. This program provides intermediate and long-term treatment in the youth's own community as an alternative to institutionalization.

County youth-services coordinator. This program will develop a community clearinghouse for the concerns and needs of youths. The program aims to become an effective advocate for youth through the key resource for evaluation, referral, and coordination of a community's response to youth problems and needs.

School preventive programs. The objective of this program is to promote an effective alliance between schools and communities for basic activities to identify and redirect troubled youths.

Community involvement coordinator. This program seeks to involve youths in planning for juvenile delinquency prevention and control.

Hilo multipurpose center. This program will coordinate all law enforcement, rehabilitation, and correctional services in Hilo County.

Upgrading personnel. Hawaii sponsored two programs aimed at upgrading state law enforcement personnel. The first, funded with $116,580, provides in-service training, recruitment and retention services, and educational stipends to correctional personnel at all levels. The second, funded with $90,000, provides specialized training courses to policemen throughout the state; it is geared, also, to establishing statewide recruiting and hiring standards.

Apprehension and detection. Three key programs are aimed at improving Hawaii's capabilities in detecting crime and apprehending criminals.

Crime laboratory. Funded with $60,000, this program aims at improving and upgrading the central crime laboratory of the Honolulu Police Department. Plans include hiring and training additional personnel, purchasing new equipment, and upgrading existing personnel.

Vice detection and control. This program—funded with $75,000—will coordinate the efforts of the four county police departments in an attempt to reduce vice activities of a local crime syndicate.

Intelligence. A grant of $151,020 will bring together the four county police departments to form a statewide Criminal Intelligence Unit.

Research and development. Two major research and development efforts were undertaken by the LEJDPA. The first was to establish a Corrections Research and Statistics Bureau, a statewide resource for statistical information on Hawaii's crime problems. The major effort of the Bureau will be to implement a uniform data system for all state law enforcement agencies.

The second effort was to establish a Crime Analysis Section in the Honolulu Police Department's Research and Development Division. The Section will analyze all reports of major crimes and study crime trends and patterns.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Two programs were established to attack organized crime. One will upgrade the statewide police criminal intelligence function; the other will develop an Investigatory and Prosecutorial Unit to act as the Hawaii Attorney General's "strike force." Both programs—funded with $297,500—will assess the extent and nature of organized crime in Hawaii, and work toward its reduction.

A major portion of first-year activities will be devoted to developing operating procedures, recruiting and training personnel, and enlisting the public and private sectors to assist in the fight against organized crime.

Four police Intelligence Units will contribute 20 full-time persons to the statewide intelligence unit. The Prosecutorial Unit will make available eight specialists to evaluate and prosecute organized criminal activity.

Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Administrator

Idaho

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission (LEPC).

GREATEST NEEDS

Idaho's LEPC determined that the state's law enforcement needs for FY 1971 fell into 10 broad categories. They were: upgrading police personnel, mandatory crime reporting, juvenile delinquency prevention and control, improved communications, training for prosecutors and magistrates, upgrading jails and providing special treatment programs, attacking organized crime, developing riot-control capabilities, improving public education efforts, and analyzing statewide priorities on a regional basis.

IDAHO STATISTICS

Population: 713,008

Planning grant: $170,000

Action grant: $1,286,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $144,270; prevention of crime, $20,340; juvenile delinquency, $194,173; detection and apprehension of criminals, $346,101; prosecution, court and law reform, $48,322; correction and rehabilitation, $104,608; organized crime, $7,500; community relations, $4,800; riots and civil disorders, $3,943; construction, $380,666; and research and development, $31,277.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action programs funded by the LEPC fell into four broad divisions; police, courts, juvenile delinquency and corrections.

Police. Three police programs merit special attention. They are aimed at upgrading law enforcement generally—through training and communications—and at attacking a specific problem, drug abuse.

Peace officer training. The Peace Officer Training program is conducted at local and state level and involves both personnel new in law enforcement and veterans with many years of experience. Training covers all levels of police service and provides opportunities for officers to gain more insight and knowledge into the complexities of their work.

At the state level, training is given to upper middle-management personnel concerned with administration of the criminal justice system. At the regional level, seminars and training sessions for prosecutors and juvenile and corrections officers are held. At the local level, the program concentrates on providing additional training for those working in the criminal justice field. The number of trainees in this program for FY 1971 is estimated to be between 100 and 150. The program is expected to continue over the next 5 years.

Radio communications. The purchase of new high-band radio equipment is contemplated in numerous communities to upgrade state-wide communications. Implementation of an integrated communications systems study is enabling the state to establish a multi-discipline system. Funding will be required over the next 3 years with possible assistance from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Highway Safety Commission, as well as the LEAA.

Drug law enforcement. Three drug enforcement projects, involving the cooperative and coordinated efforts of both local and state units, are planned. All three will establish narcotics investigation teams who will be assigned the tasks of investigating the extent of the narcotics problem in their area and taking legal action to correct the problem.

Courts. Idaho's numerous counties and municipal agencies are small in size—and usually understaffed and underpaid, making the problem more complex. The LEPC has brought help to even the smallest and remotest areas, as well as the larger, more densely populated areas. Numerous action grants have been provided, along with technical assistance, for recording devices and records systems in courts; training magistrates, judges and prosecutors; providing necessary, uniform, dignified courtroom facilities; implementing a district attorney and public defender feasibility study through the Office of the Attorney General; and providing more adequate services to the juvenile courts.

Juvenile delinquency. Many facilities taken for granted in other states are recent resources in Idaho. Shelter homes, halfway houses, group homes, juvenile centers and harbor houses are being developed. In addition, there will be an increase in probation and parole services by additional personnel and volunteer student aides.

Corrections. Two of Idaho's major corrections programs stand out. Both aim at improving rehabilitation of offenders. One is community based; the other is institution based.

Community-based adult rehabilitation. Volunteer and probation-aide projects have been developed to take a portion of the workload off the shoulders of probation and parole personnel. This will free the field officer from much of the routine work and permit closer contact and coverage of his caseload. It will also assist in the operation of alcohol-recovery houses at the community level and increase the staffing of probation and parole officers and support personnel.

Institution-based adult rehabilitation. This program will establish the use of a diagnostic center at the new Idaho State Penitentiary. The center will provide a complete evaluation of all incoming offenders to classify special problem cases and to develop a program of rehabilitation designed for the individual.

OTHER MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Other major programs in Idaho are designed to aid the courts and furnish special casework to Indian offenders and legal counseling to inmates of Idaho's penal institutions.

Regional court modernization. This project will maintain the continuity of the Five-State Conference of Trial Court Judges and create a multi-state conference on both the appellate judge and trial judge level. The conference, which was held in Coeur d'Alene, July 11 to 18, 1971, will be evaluated by the actions of the attending states in moving to a unified court system.

Court administration. This project aims to establish more concise and expeditious administrative procedures of Idaho's court system, thus lessening the backlog of cases. The project has a duration of 1 year, from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972. At the end of that time, the state will be able to assume the full funding of the project.

Services for Indian inmates. Approximately 10 percent of the yearly population of the Idaho State Penitentiary is of Indian ancestry. Under the direction of the Associate Superintendent of Programs and the Chief of Classification and Parole, an Indian casework unit will be established within the Social Service Department. The caseworker in this unit will spend all his time assisting Indian inmates with personal problems and developing programs that are worthwhile for them on their return to the community. The caseworker will make trips to the Reservations to discuss problems with representatives of Indian Affairs on the inmate's behalf. He will assist families of the inmates.

Student intern legal counseling. This project will furnish legal assistance to inmates of Idaho penal institutions from law student interns from the College of Law of the University of Idaho. It will provide compentent legal service for all inmates' legal problems, both civil and criminal, and a unique educational experience for senior law students. The project will also assist rehabilitative efforts at the penitentiary and interest more students in seriously pursuing criminal justice. The program should increase the appreciation of both inmate and student for the legal system, and, hopefully, cut down the number of spurious writs with which inmates now flood the courts.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The Boise Police Department school-resource officer project is a youth-centered pilot effort to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency in Boise. The goals of this project are: to provide junior high school youths with a youth-centered program of contact, discussion and interaction with police and school-resource officers; to provide help, information and communication to youths, parents and school personnel when conditions of crisis and stress arise; to provide junior high school and elementary school youths with information, including the roles of the Juvenile Court, law enforcement and the school-resource officer; to provide protection against molestation, involvement with older law violators and over-reaction by parents, community, school, police and courts when violations occur. The anticipated results of this program are: a decline in juvenile arrests, a decline in juvenile court referrals and a better informed community. The project will be evaluated by student groups, school-resource officers and school staff, together with statistical data compiled by the Boise Police Juvenile Section.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two key programs of the Idaho LEPC are aimed at stopping civil disorders before they start, and providing alternatives to delinquent behavior for juveniles.

Riots and civil disorders. FY 1971 funds will be used by the Riot and Civil Disorders Specialist to develop and establish effective relationships between officials of the state, county and local governments; university, college, community college and schools; National Guard and Civil Defense personnel; and the various law enforcement agency officials.

In FY 1972, riot training for law enforcement personnel will be conducted throughout the state in four to six sessions of 1-week duration. Training will include riot control, crowd dispersal and civil disturbance operations. The courses will include 40 hours of training in command, leadership, use of riot control agents, use of riot baton, use of firearms, dual formations, discipline and mob tension reduction. It is anticipated there will be from 300 to 350 officers trained per year. Also there will be 3-day schools to train riot control instructors for each population area in the state.

Wilderness education program. As a deterrent to juvenile delinquent acts during the summer vacation period, a wilderness education program is being implemented. Many youths between the ages of 13 and 18 years feel they have outgrown the existing recreation programs, but are too young to secure employment. The lack of meaningful activity geared to the interest of this age group has resulted in the disruption of existing recreation programs and the vandalism of facilities and equipment.

Activities are aimed at bringing these potential delinquents into a program where they receive an opportunity for self evaluation through learning how to cope with environmental problems while learning the basic skills, attitudes and behavior appropriate to wilderness activity.

Robert C. Arneson, Director

Illinois

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC).

GREATEST NEEDS

During the past 2 years, ILEC identified a number of basic needs in the criminal justice system throughout the state. Two areas of greatest need are the upgrading of criminal justice personnel and improved crime and delinquency prevention. Other important fields of need include organized crime, courts and corrections.

Although these needs can be met only over a longer period of time, decisive inroads have been made in many areas, and it is now possible for the Commission to more sharply define its continuing needs at various levels.

While new approaches to Illinois' existing problems are being defined and implemented, it is still necessary to work within the present institutions, agencies and departments. Thus, the upgrading of criminal justice personnel working in these areas is a pressing and continuing need which must be dealt with through the establishment of minimum personnel selection and promotion standards; basic training of police, probation and correctional personnel; and the development and strengthening of in-service training programs. At the supervisory level, there is a need to introduce management techniques successfully applied in other public and private industries.

Chicago's Police-Community Aides Program enables police to hire inner city residents to assist in identifying neighborhood problems. Photo courtesy of Chicago Police Department.

In the area of prevention, communities throughout Illinois must be motivated to cooperate in local and state efforts to prevent crime and, especially, juvenile delinquency. Alcohol and drug detoxification and treatment centers need to be established in high-risk areas. Youth service bureaus and other alternatives to the criminal justice system need to be coordinated, and local corrections facilities should be expanded.

ILLINOIS STATISTICS

Population: 11,113,976

Planning grant: $1,207,000

Action grant: $18,368,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,123,000; prevention of crime, $900,000; juvenile delinquency, $600,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,400,000; presecution, court and law reform, $1,445,000; correction and rehabilitation, $1,982,000; organized crime, $1,388,000; community relations, $60,000; riots and civil disorders, $400,000; construction, $5,700,000; and research and development, $3,370,000.

The Commission feels there is a need for more information about organized crime in order to develop effective control techniques. The Illinois judicial system must be strengthened at all levels, and dispositional alternatives should be increased to begin attacking the recidivism rate at this critical point in processing offenders. Police and correctional institutions and agencies need to be brought up to minimum standards and to develop new approaches to existing problems.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Illinois action programs funded by LEAA in FY 1971 dealt with a wide array of problems at almost every level of the criminal justice system. Major areas of funding were personnel, prevention, organized crime, courts, corrections, police equipment and juvenile delinquency. ILEC awarded 457 action grants, totaling $18,916,162, of which approximately $14,028,325 (75 percent) was in Federal funds.

Personnel. Three major training grants, totaling $430,291, were awarded for the upgrading of Illinois' criminal justice personnel. These enabled universities and the state police to develop and implement training curricula in drug abuse, criminalistics and riot-disorder control. "Action Now," a small grant program aimed at providing 100-percent funding (up to $10,000 per project) for local criminal justice training, resulted in 55 awards at the community level totaling $336,176.

Law enforcement facilities construction, community relations programs, equipment purchases, management studies, contracts for police services and a study of police selection comprised the programs funded in the area of police function improvement. Eight major grants totalling $2,426,745 were awarded.

Prevention. Four grants, totaling $297,312, were funded for adult and juvenile crime prevention programs. One of these programs, entitled "Project Straight Dope," was awarded $100,000 to develop a media campaign aimed at preventing drug abuse by juveniles. The result has been a series of spot television commercials shown throughout the state.

Organized crime. A total of $369,773 was awarded for three action grants aimed at controlling and reducing organized crime in Illinois. To meet the critical need to define the scope of organized crime throughout the state, one of these grants was awarded to the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Center for $74,250 to conduct a comprehensive statewide study of the problem.

Courts. In an effort to improve Illinois' court system at all levels, ILEC has sought to strengthen both sides of the adversary process through action grants. The statewide Illinois Defender Project, which provides defender services at the trial and appellate levels, was renewed for a second year in the amount of $823,850. A $67,000 supplemental grant was awarded to the Illinois State's Attorneys' Association for a model state's attorneys support unit. This unit provides full-time investigation and prosecution services in a five-county area in southern Illinois. The State's Attorneys' Association also is expected to request further funding of its major prosecutorial program funded in 1970.

A computerized court information system, a court counsel program and an intern-at-law project were funded in the area of court improvement and law reform. Combined, these grants totaled $1,031,375.

Corrections. In the area of correctional improvement, six grants totaling $2,975,377, were awarded. Funding emphasis for correctional services and facilities was on a local, rather than a statewide basis. For example, Cook County jail received $935,377 to remodel its women's dormitory. Grants were also made for facility construction, educational and vocational training and diagnostic and treatment centers.

Police equipment. Grants for technical apparatus played an important role in funding this year. A $500,000 grant, representing second year funding, was awarded to the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement for the installation of special radios in municipal and county police vehicles as part of the Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network. Other major grants in this area were for a photo identification system and a county alarm network circuited with local businesses. Total awards in this category amounted to $625,936.

Juvenile delinquency. The need for research in the field of delinquency prevention received particular emphasis in FY 1971. For example, a grant of $220,906 was awarded to the Illinois Department of Mental Health's Institute for Juvenile Research to conduct a statewide survey of attitudes and behavior patterns of youths and their parents.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

During FY 1971, Illinois received nine discretionary grants, totaling $1,130,853, which augment ILEC's efforts to meet criminal justice needs and to control and reduce crime and delinquency. The major areas emphasized by these grants include drug abuse, organized crime and technological improvements.

The Illinois Department of Corrections received a $200,000 grant to establish a drug abuse rehabilitation center in Chicago. The Young Lawyers' Section of the American Bar Association (Chicago) received a grant for $166,792 to mobilize a nation-wide effort by volunteer young lawyers and doctors to implement a drug abuse education program in junior high schools across the nation.

A project called "MEG (Metropolitan Enforcement Group) One/Pilot" has been funded to establish a metropolitan narcotics and dangerous drugs law enforcement group. Headquartered in the Village of

Niles, it will service 19 municipal police department departments.

A special statewide prosecution unit will be established in the Office of the Attorney General of Illinois to combat organized crime. A grant of $250,540 will fund the unit, composed of eight attorneys and six investigators who will operate in the following areas: antitrust, revenue, general and federal liaison, official misconduct, liquor and drug control, and state investigations conducted by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

Illinois also received a discretionary grant of $116,516—through a subgrant from the California Crime Technological Research Foundation—for Project SEARCH to convert criminal history data into National Criminal Information Center-SEARCH format for interstate exchange.

The Traveler's Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago received a grant to establish a facility for runaways which provides temporary housing, immediate medical care and legal services.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The city of Chicago, suburban Cook County and the five adjoining counties which comprise the balance of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area account for 75 percent of the major crime committed in the state—67 percent of which occurs in Cook County. Sixty-three percent of the state's population resides in this area, and it has received approximately 60 percent of all Federal funds going to units of local government in Illinois.

In addition to the grants mentioned elsewhere, the Circuit Court of Cook County received $415,491 for renovation and for construction of two model courtrooms. A grant of $115,121 was given to the Chicago Police Department for a microfilm information retrieval system. Second year funding for drug abuse treatment was given to Gateway House in the amount of $136,800 for its facility in Lake Villa.

In other urban areas, an alcoholic detoxification center was established in Rockford, with a $75,000 grant. Volunteers of America, a private organization, received a $72,842 grant to establish a halfway house in East St. Louis.

The Palatine Township Youth Committee received a $39,709 grant to establish a Youth Service Bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS

The most significant factor in the success of ILEC's total program is the support given by the state government. The full endorsement of the Governor and of the legislature have resulted in the commitment of over $13 million in the last 2 years. Through this funding, ILEC has been able to undertake a number of specialized projects wholly funded by the state and has been able to provide either all or part of the local match required to expedite plan implementation.

Another significant element in the ILEC program is its regional structure. Twenty-one Regions encompassing the 102 counties in Illinois were established to develop planning and program input to the state plan. This structure has proven most effective in the development and administration of programs to realize the objectives of ILEC in criminal justice system improvement.

Since its inception in January, 1969, ILEC has awarded over 900 grants totaling more than $34 million.

William G. Bohn, Acting Director

Indiana

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

During the 1971 planning process, the Indiana CJPA identified juvenile delinquency, inadequate professional training and standards, inadequate information and communications systems, drug abuse, and present methods of dealing with alcoholic offenders as areas in need of greatest improvement in Indiana.

The list is not exhaustive, but does include the most pressing state-wide problems.

The most intense criminal justice problem in the state, pinpointed by the CJAP, is the alarming rate of juvenile crime and delinquency. More than 50 percent of all major property crimes in the state's larger cities —particularly Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and East Chicago—are committed by juveniles.

INDIANA STATISTICS

Population: 5,193,669

Planning grant: $619,000

Action grant: $8,609,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $512,900; prevention of crime, $310,725; juvenile delinquency, $1,222,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,536,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $917,000; correction and rehabilitation, $1,326,870; organized crime, $329,000; community relations, $108,000; riots and civil disorders, $418,890; construction, $518,000; and research and development, $409,615.

The lack of quality and relevance of professional training and standards—and, in some cases, statutory requirements—for professionals permeates the entire criminal justice system in Indiana. Survey data indicate significant variations in philosophy, scope and quality exists among law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

The rehabilitative efforts of state and local institutions need to be upgraded. The prisoner populations of many institutions are too large; many institutions are overcrowded beyond their capacity and pose severe management problems. With improved rehabilitation techniques, a number of these prisoners can be returned to productive lives in society.

Indiana law enforcement agencies need improved access to historical, as well as up-to-the-minute, information on criminal suspects and activity for a number of reasons. They need, especially, to sharpen their ability to determine whether detained suspects are wanted in other jurisdictions. This is a crucial need, particularly to the officer on duty, if police detection and effectiveness are to keep pace with the mobility of today's criminal activity.

Also, a survey of law enforcement agencies throughout the state reveals that many police and sheriff departments have common communication problems, including congested radio frequencies; antiquated, unreliable and incompatible equipment; and lack of communication with officers who are away from their vehicles.

Drug abuse in Indiana—as in the nation as a whole—has risen to alarming proportions in recent time, and demands on law enforcement agencies to deal with the problem have similarly risen. Drug and narcotic samples tested by the state police alone, for example, have increased by more than 500 percent in the last 2 years.

Finally, the alcoholic offender presents a special problem. Local police and court officials are frequently burdened with large, generally routine alcoholic caseloads.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action programs in Indiana focus on the greatest needs of the law enforcement agencies.

Juvenile programs. A number of Indiana programs for juvenile delinquents are designed to keep the youngsters out of jail or prison by offering community-based alternatives where juveniles can receive varying degrees of supervision.

Regional centers. The establishment of regional rehabilitation centers for juvenile offenders is a major effort in this direction, although the program progresses at a slow pace. Six centers were projected. Two have been established; the remaining four are in various stages of planning and development. The first center, funded with $346,000, was begun in Vigo County during 1970. In Madison County, the second center was funded for $114,509 during 1971.

Community centers. At another level of supervision, nine community shelter-care center programs were funded for $175,000 each and intensive probation programs—funded at $27,000 each—were established in Elkhart, Clark, and Marion counties. The probation programs, which are just now beginning to show their effectiveness, combine sound social concepts with probation techniques to assist juvenile offenders with their problems.

Prevention. In the key area of prevention, juvenile programs have developed far beyond the expectations of the CJPA. Eight communities, funded with more than $250,000, have established youth-service bureaus, offering services to many individual youths with problems. A uniform system of reporting has been established, resulting in diversion of youths from the juvenile justice system, on-the-spot agency treatment, identification of gaps and over-lapping of services, and changes in agency attitudes.

A police-school liaison program in Evansville, funded for $13,400, provides a police officer to meet with youths in their schools. During the school year, the officer meets with groups of students on the average of once a month. Success of the effort has encouraged the CJPA to fund a similar program in Elkhart. In addition, a school social worker program, only recently funded, will provide a senior staff person from the State Department of Public Instruction to work with the CJPA in formulating delinquency prevention projects in schools. This program plans to establish four school-related projects during FY 1972.

Police-youth programs, such as PAL Clubs, have been funded for $64,000. The PAL Clubs in Marion and East Chicago have been particularly successful and have been highlighted by immense public support and involvement.

Model Cities. Youth programs in Model Cities areas were funded recently for $40,000.

Training programs. Basic and specialized police training programs have substantially upgraded Indiana law enforcement during FY 1971. CJPA and LEAA have trained some 1,700 officers. The training has not only given the officers a view of contemporary problems, but it will help them make more and better arrests. More than $350,000 was spent during 1971 for training programs.

Civil disorders and narcotics. The State Law Enforcement Training Board provided 240 hours of basic training to some 385 officers. The Board also trained more than 480 officers in such specialized areas as civil disorders and narcotics and dangerous drugs. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs trained some 800 Indiana State Policemen.

Organized crime. A special organized crime intelligence unit has been established throughout the state. The unit collects, analyzes and disseminates information to appropriate enforcement agencies.

Community relations. Community-relations training has been limited to one officer per action grant received; these officers, however, are scheduled to conduct in-service training when they return to their units.

Corrections. Training in the area of corrections, sponsored by $100,000 in LEAA funds, began in October 1970. Since then 371 persons have received systematic and developmental training in correctional personnel development; labor relations; conference and meeting techniques; cottage, professional, custodial and food service supervision; counseling, and probation and parole supervision and casework.

The 1971 plan, now being implemented, will provide—the Indiana CJPA believes—one of the most advanced approaches to corrections training in the nation. Specifically, the program will identify skills required to carry out the corrections process and then develop training programs to impart the identified skills.

Judicial. The emphasis on training, study, and education in the judicial area was evident by the attendance of 22 judges at the State Trial Judges National College. Various other training programs and seminars were attended by prosecutors and other court personnel. Over $80,000 has been spent to provide training.

Rehabilitation. Fifteen separate rehabilitation projects were funded with $227,150 during 1971. They fall, generally, into two categories: institutional establishment and social programs. None of the projects, however, has been underway a sufficient amount of time for evaluation.

Institutions. The multipurpose correctional centers, for example, have not been funded as yet. A comprehensive study and development program for the centers, however, is getting underway.

The CJPA has funded, with $95,000, a work release project for the Department of Corrections that will enable the Department to establish a center in Lake County, Indiana. Presently, the Department is acquiring property for the Center.

Two local work-release centers have been funded: one in Fort Wayne, (Allen County) and one in South Bend (St. Joseph County). Each can treat 15 to 20 men at any one time.

There have been four jail renovation projects, two to provide separate quarters for juvenile detainees, and two to provide improved health and safety conditions for jailed inmates and jail staff.

Social programs. There have been 10 funded programs aimed at rehabilitating inmates and probationers. The programs have been designed to modify antisocial behavior either by improved services through increased time with existing staff—such as providing counselors to jailed inmates—or by new systems designed specifically to modify behavior within the institutions.

Information system. The key to Indiana's information systems program is the development of a computer based state-wide system that includes the installation of 77 computer terminals in regional locations, a State Criminal Justice Information System, and the continued development of Regional Criminal Justice Information Systems.

Of the 77 terminals, 32 have been installed and applications for 45 are in process. When the system is completed, all departments will have rapid access to all State and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files. Funding for these programs, including the regional computer centers, has approximated $500,000.

During 1971, certain criminal justice files will be placed in the system and be available to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. These files include: a detailed record of more than 7,000 stolen and wanted vehicles in Indiana, a wanted persons' file that will list and describe all persons wanted in Indiana including individuals who are wanted but reside outside the state and are not extraditable, a file of stolen and lost property, and a criminal history file that follows the formats established by project SEARCH and the NCIC.

Communications. Indiana's plan to upgrade law enforcement communications has two aspects. One, to replace antiquated, obsolete, and unreliable communication equipment currently in use by most law enforcement agencies in the state, including consolidating dispatch centers where feasible for economy and efficiency of operation. And two, to provide police officers on duty with portable two-way radios to give them added communication capability and protection.

During the first 6 months of 1971, 167 grants were approved and $571,788.00 in LEAA funds disbursed to 148 police and sheriff departments for procurement of 217 mobile two-way radios, 255 portable two-way radios, 17 base station facilities, 129 items of associated communication equipment, and five communication control centers. It is highly doubtful if more than 10 departments could have made these improvements without the LEAA assistance.

Still under development is the teleprinter-computer system designed to answer inquiries from police officers in mobile units. The system—reported to be the first of its kind in the nation—is being installed now in Allen County. The Federal Communication Commission has licensed the system and indicated interest in its progress. After the CJPA has evaluated the system in operation, and if the system proves successful, the CJPA intends to sponsor the system in other law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Drug abuse. The main thrust of the drug abuse program has centered on educating police and sheriff personnel with specialized training in narcotics and dangerous drugs. The training, conducted by the Indiana's Law Enforcement Training Board, covers the history, growth and development of narcotics problems; surveillance techniques; Indiana and Federal drug laws; and informants and informational sources, among other subjects Most counties now have trained personnel who are making better arrests, obtaining more convictions and performing an all around better job in the drug-related cases.

The CJPA's long-range drug abuse plan envisions increased emphasis on education, prevention, and treatment. Additional data and information is being gathered so that program balance can be obtained. Funding for drug programs has exceeded $260,000.

Alcoholism. To date there have been five alcohol rehabilitation projects funded with a total $319,780. These programs are set up to detoxify and treat persons who come to the attention of the police and courts—usually skid-row alcoholics.

Three of the projects are located in large population centers: Indianapolis, East Chicago, and South Bend. The other two are in LaPorte and Richmond.

Four of the projects have not been in operation long enough to evaluate their impact on the problem. The Indianapolis project however, has had 1 year's experience. During that time, 270 men received detoxification and treatment services. More importantly, at least 399 fewer arrests can be attributed to this program.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

One of the most important projects funded by the Indiana CJPA is a research planning-and-information system that permits the Indiana Department of Corrections to systematize its record keeping. Before this $132,000 project, each department, institution and division used its own individual methods and procedures. The result was fragmentation and lack of uniformity that seriously hampered evaluation and planning. Under the new system, operational units are continuously evaluated and, as necessary, changed to increase their validity.

A $173,000 discretionary grant was awarded to provide additional probation services—performed by senior college students—to the courts during the 1971 summer months when youth have a great deal of leisure time and delinquency rates increase. Evaluation, to determine the program's effectiveness, has not been made as yet.

A most significant and far reaching police program was devised and approved in June. It will provide $20,000 to buy evidence from informants in drug-related cases. The money, together with technical assistance, will be made available to all police departments in the state through the Indiana State Police narcotics squad. Sharing the money and pooling the resources and investigative talents of the departments should both strengthen the relationships between departments and greatly curb the rising spread of drug activity in Indiana.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

An innovative recruiting and selection program for law enforcement personnel was recently funded for $140,000. The program is directed by the Indiana University Department of Safety; its objectives are to produce a model program for an academic police agency; educate future leaders of law enforcement through a cadet program; and provide a model program of law enforcement training for both those in the program and officers of local, city, and county agencies. Participants will be candidates for a college degree, receive 1½ years of practical police experience, and gain some 640 hours of practical law enforcement training.

The Counsel for Indigent Youth for Marion County (Indianapolis) Juvenile Court was funded with $30,000. The program has succeeded in reducing the number of days prior to official hearing and made legal services available for juveniles in trouble. The program, still in its early stages, has already improved the juvenile justice system. For example, individualized work on particular cases has increased and the cases are now processed more expediently.

A $60,000 implementation grant—now in the design stage—will provide an automated court information system in the multi-judge Marion County Municipal Court. This system will give the courts automated slates, accounts of continued cases, court management statistics, and dispositions made by the local police department.

MISCELLANEOUS

One of the more significant Indiana programs, the CJPA feels, is its Model County program. Three counties have been chosen—one large (Lake County), one medium (Monroe County), and one small (Montgomery County)—to develop an action program to test the impact of across-the-board criminal justice improvements and develop greater coordination among often fragmented criminal justice and quasi-criminal justice agencies.

The CJPA expects these three projects to greatly affect the future of criminal justice in Indiana.

In each case, planning staffs will survey local law enforcement agencies, survey local court system procedures and collect and analyze data on crime rates and trends.

William Greeman, Executive Director

Iowa

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Iowa Crime Commission.

GREATEST NEEDS

Iowa's greatest needs are more personnel for police services, improvement of equipment and expansion of informational and laboratory support systems.

The Commission has found that larger communities, which have increased populations and higher crime rates, need better personnel training, improved communication and apprehension capabilities and upgraded detention facilities.

The Commission also found that rural law enforcement agencies are confronted with demands for more

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IOWA STATISTICS

Population: 2,825,041

Planning grant: $382,000

Action grant: $4,670,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $419,598; prevention of crime, $640,708; juvenile delinquency, $278,920; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,953,552; prosecution, court and law reform, $177,854; correction and rehabilitation, $548,093; organized crime, $187,340; community relations, $198,908; riots and civil disorders, $65,979; construction, $199,048.

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services, but their resources to meet these demands have not changed in 15 years.

Many rural areas have sporadic policing because they cannot afford a full-time officer.

Several local police agencies lack 24-hour communications. Others do not have the advantage of a base station, but operate from a vehicle. And some departments have radios with which contact can be made only through a telephone.

On a statewide level, the Commission found, one of the most serious needs is for computerization of records.

For many years the state has been the storage area for criminal histories, fingerprints and other related information. The retrieval of this information is done manually. The results are fragmented location of records and long retrieval time.

Although a state crime laboratory is in operation, its facilities are not large enough to meet the demands of law enforcement agencies. Funds are needed to expand its operations and personnel.

Funds also are needed for programs to eliminate crowded correctional institutions. These programs, the Commission feels, must provide criminals with rehabilitation through counselors, jobs and other services to make them community assets.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The Commission has met the personnel shortage problem with FY 1971 funds for the addition of 204 law enforcement officers in several jurisdictions.

This increased manpower has provided additional police protection to small towns and some cities. For some rural areas the increase of officers has come through a program of service contracts.

The Commission funds a portion of the cost for a police service contract between a town and a sheriff department for a stated amount of protection.

During FY 1971, the Commission used $727,995 in funds for increased manpower.

The Commission also funded communications improvement for the increase in manpower and to upgrade old systems. This statewide system was implemented through the purchase by agencies of approved communication units.

In addition, many jurisdictions have planned for base stations to connect with neighbor units and the state system.

The state police radio, in the second phase of a 5-year program, received Commission funds for continued development and improvement of their communication system.

Total Commission funding to improve communications in FY 1971 was $670,937.

TRACIS. The basic system design has been completed on Iowa's computerized criminal information system (TRACIS). An intensive evaluation of the TRACIS design is being conducted in preparation for detailed design efforts. TRACIS involves the full spectrum of needed criminal information, including traffic records, case histories and statistics.

A project director has been selected and two program analysts are employed on the project. FY 1971 funds for the project totaled $200,000.

Laboratory. The new state crime laboratory, operated through the state Bureau of Criminal Investigation, has increased the technical support of law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The laboratory provides services in the examination of fibers, fluids, metals, paints, firearms, narcotics, fingerprints and handwriting.

The greatest benefit to law enforcement agencies has been the elimination of the time lapse that existed when evidence was sent to several laboratories for analysis.

FY 1971 funds for the laboratory were $134,228.

Corrections. The Des Moines Model Neighborhood Corrections Project served as a model for implementation throughout the state.

The project met its first year goal of pretrial release into the community of at least 100 of 400 defendants jailed because they lacked bail or could not meet recognizance criteria for release.

Of 141 defendants interviewed, 81 were released to the project's community treatment program during an 8-month period. All 61 defendants whose cases reached court disposition appeared for trial. Five (8.2 percent) criminal violations were charged to people in this group.

These results compared favorably with what is known about pretrial release outcomes in Des Moines and other communities. It also showed that defendants, who have been considered poor risks for pretrial release, can be released with no greater danger to the community than those persons released on bail.

In addition, the project proved that it could obtain employment for unemployed defendants, remove them from welfare rolls, reduce jail costs and alleviate the hardship of defendants not yet brought to trial.

Another finding was that defendants released to the project, compared to a pre-selected control group of similar defendants, were less likely to be incarcerated subsequent to conviction.

The Commission supported this project with $82,500 in FY 1970 funds and $100,000 in FY 1971 funds. An additional $155,000 has been requested for program expansion from FY 1971 discretionary funds.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

LENCIR (Law Enforcement Network—Central Iowa Region) is a computerized operational and management information system developed and operated since June 1, 1971, by the Des Moines Police Department as an area law enforcement tool. It serves all major departments in the surrounding nine counties.

Initially supported by the Commission in FY 1970 by $159,350, LENCIR has since received a discretionary grant award for $40,000 and FY 1971 state block grant support for $244,950.

The project was developed for the law enforcement officer, to provide him with information to improve his efficiency, as well as safety, in the shortest possible time.

In 1 month, 89 arrests were made through utilization of the wanted persons file, which surpassed the value expected for its first month.

(LENCIR also includes criminal histories, stolen vehicles information and a listing of stolen articles. The Des Moines Police Department uses a management information system to assist in tactical deployment, performance evaluation, resource allocation, program evaluation, personnel records, fleet inventory control, traffic statistics and crime pattern information.)

LENCIR was developed to be compatible with, but not a duplicate, TRACIS and the nationwide System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (SEARCH).

MISCELLANEOUS

The Commission has under its supervision a group of high school representatives from various areas of the state, known as the Youth Advisory Council. This group consists of 13 youths and serves in an advisory capacity on youth affairs for the Commission.

On May 3 and 4, 1971, the Youth Advisory Council, in conjunction with the Commission, sponsored a statewide youth conference, the first of its kind to be held in Iowa. The conference, which was supported with FY 1971 funds of $4,837, was attended by 150 youths from throughout the state who discussed the juvenile justice system.

The conference participants discussed such topics as: law and society, youth and crimes, and jobs and recreation as they applied to juvenile delinquency. Subsequently, recommendations were made by the youths for changes to improve the system.

Although the youth conference was relatively small in dollars, its impact has been more than worthy of the expenditure. It brought together the youth and "establishment" elements of the state and produced communications that were conducive to learning for both.

Those who attended the conference were asked to join their local crime commissions in an ad hoc capacity and to assist in the planning and implementation of youth-oriented programs. Local commission leaders followed the activities of the conference, and recognized the need for youth involvement in their planning efforts. Therefore, many commissions have asked their young representatives at the conference to give advice and recommendations whenever delinquency matters are concerned.

Perhaps the largest impact of the conference is evident in the increasing requests for action funds in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention. During FY 1971, juvenile delinquency prevention totaled only 5 percent of the total action allocation for the state, while preliminary figures for next year indicate an increase to nearly 20 percent.

George W. Orr, Executive Director

Kansas

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Kansas Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration (GCCA).

GREATEST NEEDS

The GCCA has found that the state's greatest needs are for improvements in the court system, correctional institutions and personnel training.

A major need in the Kansas court system is prosecution and defense. Kansas presently has 105 county attorneys, one for each county. While the state can maintain a prosecution staff, there is a shortage of public defenders. Also, to prevent a future problem, the GCCA sees a need to attract more young attorneys into prosecution as a profession.

KANSAS STATISTICS

Population: 2,249,071

Planning grant: $324,000

Action grant: $3,712,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,158,521; prevention of crime, $53,764; juvenile delinquency, $416,710; detection and apprehension of criminals, $730,500; prosecution, court and law reform, $396,065; correction and rehabilitation, $424,686; organized crime, $181,150; community relations, $151,059; riots and civil disorders, $17,000; construction, $50,000; and research and development, $132,545.

Another court-related need which requires improvement involves post-trial functions (juvenile and adult). The GCCA, through an evaluation of the correctional system, feels that the following are necessary: expansion and improvement of probation services, training and residential facilities (halfway houses).

The Communications Control Center supports law enforcement communications efforts in Kansas. Photo courtesy of Wichita Police Department.

Law enforcement personnel training is another major need of the state. Preservice training is needed to keep the state's 105 sheriff departments, 402 municipal police departments and 507 other law enforcement agencies furnished with well-trained new personnel. In-service training is needed to maintain the quality and ability of Kansas' law enforcement officers to detect and prevent crime.

The GCCA views these needs as not being particular to one area, but essential statewide requirements for the law enforcement system.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Kansas utilizes an assignment system to meet the constitutional mandate to provide defense counsel. To eliminate this system's deficiencies, Kansas is implementing a pilot defender project to determine the feasibility of a statewide public defender system.

The GCCA has awarded $67,580 for the implementation of a pilot public defender project. Offices will be established in Topeka for a model in a metropolitan area and in Junction City to serve a sparsely populated area which includes a major military reservation.

In response to prosecutorial needs in Kansas, two programs are of interest: the Summer Intern Program and a project to establish an executive secretary for the Kansas County Attorneys Association.

In 1970, the GCCA allocated $26,000 for a Summer Intern Project. This project placed 25 third-year law school students in 12 county attorney offices for a 2-month period. Several of the students participating in the 1970 project are presently serving as prosecutors at either the county or municipal level.

This program was so well received in 1970, by both the students and the participating county attorneys, that it was expanded and refunded in 1971. The GCCA budgeted $43,750 for the expanded 1971 program which has placed 35 students in 22 county offices for a 2½ month period. Washburn School of Law, one of Kansas' two law schools, is granting academic credit to students participating in the 1971 program. LEAA has established a special discretionary grant program area for summer intern projects.

The GCCA is reviewing an application requesting $47,225 of LEAA funds for establishing an executive secretary for the Kansas County Attorneys Association. It is anticipated that an executive secretary will canvas the 105 county attorney offices to determine deficiencies and needs and to determine the feasibility of a district attorney system. This change will require enabling legislation, and the secretary would necessarily make legislative contacts. He also will determine training needs and capabilities to develop a training program. He will be responsible for the development of a "brief bank" and dissemination of that information to all prosecutors. The creation of this office will be a giant stride toward building a modern and efficient statewide prosecutorial system.

Corrections. The GCCA is striving to improve the probation and parole units in the state to provide organized and effective services to the court system.

A minimum base of 52 hours of training has been established by the GCCA as the model training requirement to insure a continual upgrading of the system and its personnel.

The residential center is another area that the GCCA has set as a high priority. The role played by the residential center (halfway house) to the offender will provide: motivation for acquiring a conventional role in a non-criminal setting, realistic opportunities for testing that role, and rewarding experiences which will tie him to the new role.

In the area of probation and parole improvement, the GCCA has funded 14 projects totaling $348,032. These projects have resulted in caseloads in line with the national recommendation of 50 clients per probation counselor for more individual treatment. In addition, inherent in each project is the factor of training which assures that the correctional personnel will benefit from modern and appropriate correctional methodology.

The GCCA has funded $366,560 for six projects (three adult and three juvenile) to establish community residential treatment centers. These initial projects have proven to be assets in the resocialization process of the ex-offender. It has enabled correctional personnel to overcome the gap between the ex-offender and society.

Training. A funding level of $122,071 for nine projects has been achieved by the GCCA in the field of training for correctional personnel. One of the projects, unique for Kansas, is the development and implementation of a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Corrections from Washburn University. This project will enable the correctional system of Kansas to have a reservoir of fresh talent in the field. It will also provide valuable training opportunities for those in the correctional system.

The above represents selected areas funded in corrections by the GCCA. It does not represent total funding in the corrections system, but represents areas of highest priority to upgrade the correctional process for Kansas.

Police Training. A major accomplishment of the GCCA has been the funding of a project to develop a Baccalaureate program, with a major in criminal justice administration, at Wichita State University. A total of $446,377 in FY 1971 funds has been awarded to Wichita State University for the development of this program. The GCCA has approved applications for $58,883 for the development of a law enforcement curriculum program, leading to an Associate degree, in several community junior colleges. Action grants have been approved for Garden City Community Junior College, Cowley County Junior College, Colby Community Junior College and Johnson County Community Junior College.

The junior college programs are developed so that the credits earned will be accepted in the 4-year program. The junior colleges offering the Associate degree are geographically distributed throughout the state, so officers in all areas can take advantage of these academic opportunities.

Another major project funded by the GCCA is the Law Enforcement Academy at Hutchinson. A total of $230,000 in FY 1971 funds has been awarded for the establishment, maintenance and improvement of that Academy. By statute, all law enforcement officers are required to receive a minimum of 120 hours of basic police science training. The Academy provides this training and also provides an additional 40 hours of training at the officer's option.

A grant of $44,690 was awarded to Kansas State University for the purpose of developing a rural police training program. The use of audio-video remote-teaching facilities is incorporated in the Kansas State program. The officer successfully completing this course will be given college credits applicable toward a 4-year degree.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A significant step has been taken in Kansas to determine an acceptable method of eradicating marijuana. The Marijuana Control and Eradication Pilot Project, near the end of the first year of implementation, is designed to develop cultural, biological and other measures to effectively control the growth of marijuana. The development of an eradication method will stop criminal elements from the illegal harvesting and sale of marijuana.

Last year, more than 9,300 pounds of marijuana valued at $4,000,000 were confiscated from marijuana harvesters. This new program is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States.

The GCCA awarded $77,280 to this research project in 1970 and anticipates an award of over $81,000 in 1971 to continue the project.

The pilot project is being conducted in Riley County, and the findings in that county will be projected for statewide use.

Preliminary reports indicate eradication is feasible, but the project will be completed before massive action is taken.

Legal advisor. The Police Legal Advisor Program in Wichita has responded successfully to the needs for a metropolitan police department. This program, funded in 1970 with a $15,000 discretionary award, has filled a void long recognized by police departments.

The many duties of the advisor include supervision of the city prosecuting attorneys; supervision of all appeals from police court and traffic court; 24-hour availability to advise officers on the intricate technicalities of arrest, search and seizure; and the collection of evidence. A second discretionary award has been granted, for $11,250 to continue this program.

Drug abuse programs highlighted other major action programs during FY 1971. The programs are positive in nature, that is, they do not stress punishment but emphasize involvement with the community.

The Johnson County Community Drug Abuse Abatement Program is working on narcotic problems in a county that has a major metropolitan area—Kansas City.

The project involves the development of comprehensive community-based resources to be used as an alternative to incarceration of young drug offenders. This includes development of groups (both youth and adult) with full professional staff assisted by trained aides. All key social systems in the community are to be involved, and resources of each system will be made available to the program in a coordinated fashion to emphasize a positive rehabilitative approach. Factors in each social system that contribute to drug abuse will be identified and corrective measures implemented. FY 1971 funds for the project were $132,050.

Another major drug control program is development of effective communications (in a non-technical sense) in the community between units of government, between agencies and between youth and adults.

Community involvement and continuing support will be enhanced through the formation of a broad sanctioning body and through the formation of a non-profit Council on Drug Abuse as integral parts of the project.

On-going evaluation will constitute a significant factor to identify success and failure and to share these findings with the community.

The aim of the project is an attack on a widespread problem and to provide youth with challenging and rewarding alternatives to drug abuse. The program is as broad in scope as the problem being attacked. It is an effort to achieve total community involvement in combating a problem affecting the total community.

MISCELLANEOUS

Improvement of law enforcement communication systems continued to command a high priority in FY 1971. Many systems were antiquated, obsolete and, in some instances, non-existent.

In response to the communication system needs in Kansas, the GCCA approved 128 grants for the acquisition of base stations, mobile units in patrol vehicles, hand-carried walkie-talkie units, and so on. The grants were made to enforcement agencies geographically distributed throughout almost all of the 105 counties and to many cities located within those counties.

Fifteen grants were approved for the development of communication systems capabilities in Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka and Olathe. Five grant awards were made to improve the systems of law enforcement agencies on state college campuses at Pittsburgh State, Emporia State, Kansas State and the University of Kansas.

Additionally, the GCCA approved a $300,000 grant to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for the development of an on-line, state-wide criminal justice information center to provide law enforcement agencies with the capability of instantaneous retreival of criminal justice information.

The GCCA funding allocation included provisions to assure development and implementation of criminal justice information systems at the political subdivision level of government, to integrate smoothly into the state system and to assure maximum continuity in the development of a statewide criminal justice information system.

Total action grants to law enforcement agencies:

Cities and counties	$548,979.74
State	$300,000.00
State colleges	$ 23,724.00
Total	$872,703.74

Although these grants indicate a major degree of accomplishment in the correction of inadequate law enforcement communication systems, the degree of need remains apparent at the level of local government. The GCCA, anticipating this need, will continue to allocate appropriate funds for future development and corrective programs.

Thomas W. Regan, Director

Kentucky

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Kentucky Crime Commission.

GREATEST NEEDS

Innovation, realistic consolidation of state and local efforts and zeroing in on urban ills were Crime Commission priorities in FY 1971.

One major grant typifies how the priorities were applied. Louisville and Jefferson County form the state's major urban area. Both the city and county maintain separate police departments. Several police services are duplicated in this region, which has the state's highest crime rate.

Funds—$500,000 from block grant funds and $168,865 from the state—were granted to the two departments in a first step toward merging their police capabilities.

KENTUCKY STATISTICS

Population: 3,219,311

Planning grant: $419,000

Action grant: $5,290,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $289,000; prevention of crime, $280,000; juvenile delinquency, $970,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,245,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $526,000; correction and rehabilitation, $700,000; riots and civil disorders, $30,000; construction, $250,000.

The two departments will consolidate seven important services, ranging from support functions, such as jointly operated fingerprint files and photographic laboratories, to combined use of a computerized, round-the-clock information center. They will also sponsor a joint planning and research unit.

The commission is using funds as leverage to bring needed change. The impact is strengthened through bipartisan support. In 1971, the Commission had $1 million in state funds allotted to meet Federal matching requirements. The allotment shows wide-based support—the Governor represented one major political party; the legislative branch was controlled by the other party.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Three major urban areas—Campbell-Kenton, Fayette and Jefferson counties—account for more than 60 percent of Kentucky's reported major crimes. The Commission set up individual regional crime councils for each of these areas and has continued to stress programs to solve problems in the three locales.

Consolidations. Fragmentation of police and criminal justice systems hurts the major areas. In varying degrees, the problem is true through the rest of the state. With this in mind, the Commission has urged major consolidation and merger where possible.

In Daviess County, in western Kentucky, for example, county officials have contracted with Kentucky State Police to get state troopers to serve, in effect, as a county police force. In Henderson, also a western Kentucky county, police records for several small communities are being consolidated and computerized. The goal is eventual regional consolidation of records—and services—for several segments of the criminal justice system in the region.

Consolidation is not restricted to the cities. At the end of FY 1971, nine major police regional radio networks were in various stages of formation. Kentucky has more than 350 individual police departments; radio networks are one step toward regional law enforcement efforts.

Some consolidation is starting from the top. The Kentucky State Police are moving beyond highway patrol duties into a central service resource for the entire state.

The State Police operate Kentucky's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The computerized CJIS will tie together cities within the state and provide a link with a national computer system.

Block grant funds of $410,000 (bolstered with $136,667 in state matching funds) went to establish a computerized crime information center. Known as LINK—Law Information Network—the center provides police information to more than 20 localities. A second vital goal of the grant is a five-year plan to effectively tie all parts of the criminal justice system, including courts and corrections, into LINK.

Statewide service for all localities is also continuing through other State Police functions. A state crime laboratory was previously funded and programs are in action to help individual cities use the lab. Grants to Newport and Paducah established local crime lab coordinators and a transport system to assure that the state lab is efficiently used.

Other statewide services available to local governments are a State Police organized-crime unit and a specially trained narcotics bureau, both funded through the Commission. Drugs and narcotics action extends beyond enforcement. FY 1971 saw some $10,000 earmarked for statewide drug education and rehabilitation programs through the State Department of Mental Health.

Crime report. One success was the publication of Kentucky's first Uniform Crime Report. The report, which fully meets FBI requirements, was an early Commission project. Staff members wrote the legislation requiring reporting from local agencies, funded the program to compile the data and worked with the State Police in getting the report published.

Courts. With a new and clearer view of the state's reported crime, the Commission is moving to improve the state's judicial machinery. One such effort is a complete revision. For the past 2½ years, however, a statewide panel of judges, defense and prosecuting attorneys, and legal scholars has guided the KCC staff in streamlining Kentucky's substantive laws. The proposed revision is completed and will be considered by Kentucky legislators.

Several administrative reforms for courts are also underway. One is a judicial article to revamp Kentucky's court structure. There are also a number of smaller actions, all aimed at efficiency. These include such basic needs as court bench manuals, through studies of court procedures and case loads, and supporting services to keep judges from being submerged in paper work and clerical details.

Court-related programs are being stressed. For defendants, alternatives to bail are being encouraged—including release on recognizance. The basic adversary system is being strengthened. Funds are allotted to make the job of prosecutor a full-time position in Kentucky courts. Other moves include creation of Kentucky's first public defender office.

Two other areas of emphasis are not new to Kentucky. Even before Federal guidelines required giving a certain percentage of action funds to corrections and juvenile delinquency programs, Kentucky was making major contributions in these areas.

Juvenile delinquency. In juvenile delinquency, the emphasis is on community treatment and prevention. Some $620,000 is earmarked for local-level actions. For juveniles, emphasis on community treatment continues Kentucky's successful efforts to abolish grim, prison-like juvenile institutions in favor of local group homes, and day-treatment and service facilities.

Prevention is stressed. Working closely with public officials and others (again starting in major urban areas), the Commission has formed and funded several programs to identify potential juvenile delinquents and treat them early.

Other FY 1971 efforts include a specialist assigned to work with the state's juvenile courts, temporary juvenile detention facilities separate from those used for adult offenders and basic research to better assess what programs are working and why.

Corrections. Adult correctional emphasis is also shifting. Some $245,000 was funded for community level projects. One project involves the state's first organized pre-release program for inmates. Ninety days before release, inmates are moving from stark prison life into a transitional program to get them back into society—and to keep them there. Other efforts include a new Office of Treatment Programs, a model probation and parole program, use of volunteers and paraprofessionals and support of halfway houses for ex-inmates.

While felons are getting substantial attention, corrections at the misdemenant level are being improved. Kentucky's Office of Jail Consultant now boasts three experts who aid the state's 170 autonomous local jailers. Regional jail studies are moving to the point where a jail serving three, four or more counties may become reality.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Not all Kentucky's progress has come through block action grant funding. Selective LEAA discretionary grants are also having a positive impact. One grant of $120,000 established the nation's first Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville. The Institute has begun training police officers from throughout the country in methods of preventing crime in their communities. Action instead of after-the-fact reaction is stressed in Institute programs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Funding in all its forms is a major part of Commission efforts. But equal priority is attached to programs possible without major expenditures.

For example, standards for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel are essential. At the state level, a salary incentive plan for local police has been drawn up by the Commission. If enacted by the 1972 Kentucky Legislature, both education and training of local police will become prerequisites to participation in the salary supplement plan.

Limited funds are used in concentrated efforts aimed at continually involving the state's 16 regional crime councils. Council directors and members meet monthly for training sessions; frequently national experts meet with them and bring explanations of successful programs in law enforcement, courts and corrections.

Charles L. Owen, Executive Director

Louisiana

LOUISIANA STATISTICS

Population: 3,643,180

Planning grant: $460,000

Action grant: $5,966,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $494,287; prevention of crime, $284,234; juvenile delinquency, $366,608; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,200,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $573,325; correction and rehabilitation, $667,819; organized crime, $302,599; community relations, $50,000; riots and civil disorders, $318,750; construction, $1,708,378.

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.

GREATEST NEEDS

Louisiana's needs in the area of law enforcement cut across almost every segment of the criminal justice system. They include upgrading of personnel, prevention of crime (including improved apprehension and detection) and juvenile delinquency, court improvements, more effective rehabilitation, reduction of organized crime, prevention and control of riots and civil disorders and better community relations.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Due to forward and backward dollar carryover from year to year in Louisiana, it is often deceptive to interpret ongoing action programs from a single fiscal viewpoint. For example, Louisiana's law enforcement training and education program is considered an outstanding FY 1971 accomplishment; yet if viewed from a fiscal standpoint alone, expenditures from FY 1971 funds would be zero, since the funding was carried forward from FY 1970 and 1969. Thus, the action programs discussed in this report were accomplished with funding indicated through FY 1971.

Upgrading personnel. Although this program area is considered important for all groups, it has particular priority in the area of law enforcement. A total of $482,941 has been funded for upgrading personnel in police departments, courts, corrections and related areas. Projects cover preservice, in-service, specialized and technical training.

The first priority established within this program area was to expand the programming at Louisiana State University's Law Enforcement Institute and assist law enforcement personnel to attend.

In FY 1969, 32 officers received training through this program. In FY 1970, 328 officers received a total of 1,200 hours of basic training; 75 officers attended the advanced course and 373 attended a 12-week refresher course. During FY 1971, 300 officers attended the 6-week basic training course, 50 attended the 12-week advanced training course, and 80 attended the Institute's 15-week refresher course.

The Commission plans to continue this effort through 1976. The program has brought additional training right into the police stations and sheriff's offices throughout the state.

Prevention of crime. Recognizing the need to determine the causes of crime and delinquency and to identify and reduce the causes of crime, $375,340 has been expended in this area. This funding embraces all components of the criminal justice system.

The Louisiana State Narcotics Rehabilitation Commission received $45,000 to develop a narcotics information, education and referral service in a five-parish area contiguous to Orleans Parish. Franklin City Police Department was awarded $26,490 for a juvenile drug education program.

The Department of Corrections received $2,400 to develop slide talks which could be utilized in public information recruitment programs for the Department.

Action funds of $120,000 and discretionary funds of $181,450 supported a Jefferson Parish School Board project to adjust school curriculum to meet the needs of delinquent and pre-delinquent youths.

Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. A total of $1,146,176 has supported programs to reduce contributing conditions and increase control and rehabilitation in the area of juvenile delinquency. Projects are designed to coordinate the activities of the several agencies dealing with juvenile corrections, through updating juvenile statutes, developing community-based care for delinquent youths, training persons dealing with delinquent youths, researching the causes of delinquency and developing programs to prevent delinquency.

The Department of Corrections received $85,362 to hire six community coordinators to work with the community agencies who influence the child's adjustment after his return from the correctional institution.

A grant of $50,000 was awarded to the Department of Corrections for purchase of Our Lady of the Rivers near New Orleans to improve state correctional facilities. State level funding is projected through FY 1976 in the amount of $1,800,000 to complete this purchase.

The Department of Public Welfare received a $250,000 discretionary grant to provide 18 new probation and parole officers to more adquately contribute to the child's adjustment on probation after his return from the institution.

The Louisiana Youth Commission was awarded $35,000 to hire an assistant, purchase consultation services and provide increased travel to help coordinate the services of the state correctional agencies and the local agencies.

With a $14,674 grant, Northwestern State University is developing a corrections curriculum to provide training for correctional workers.

Individual cities have also received funding to support Louisiana's efforts to curb juvenile delinquency. New Orleans received $50,000 to continue support for comprehensive diagnostic services for delinquents initiated through a $172,000 discretionary grant. Through funding of $194,176, the City of Lafayette will provide community care for delinquent youths. East Baton Rouge Parish was awarded $400,000 for additional detention-care facilities, and the City of Shreveport received $67,500 for facilities.

Detection and apprehension of criminals. A total of $3,094,271 has been allotted in this area, consisting of eight different programs of which seven have been funded. (One program, "Equipment Specifications and Standards," is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of an LEAA grant to the International Association of Chiefs of Police for the same kind of study.) The funding for detection and apprehension of criminals represents 25 percent of Louisiana's entire FY 1971 state block grant.

Programs added an additional 30 personnel in police, narcotics, crime laboratory and identification programs. Three crime labs were established in Shreveport, New Iberia and Lake Charles to handle evidence and analysis with the remaining two New Orleans and State Police labs receiving expansion funding.

Two studies were funded to the New Orleans Police Department and East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Department in order to promote management efficiency. Twenty-eight radio base stations, 489 mobile radios and 370 patrol vehicles were purchased.

Court activities and law reform. Funding of $868,670 supported the following programs in this area: Continuing Legal Education and Training, $128,575; New Orelans and Baton Route Indigent Defender Offices, $291,221; Police Legal Advisors, $72,000; New Orleans and Baton Rouge Alternative to Incarceration Prior to Adjudication, $78,670; Standardization of Uniform Court Procedures, $53,450; and Baton Rouge Judicial Administration Support Services, $61,134.

Each of the seven Law Enforcement Planning Districts was funded for court-police-jail complexes for a total of $305,378.

Continued funding for court programs is anticipated through FY 1976 at an annual level of approximately $2.5 million.

Rehabilitation, probation and parole. Programs in this area have first priority statewide, an $3,912,112 has been expended. The programs include support for acquisition of probation, parole custodial treatment and clinical personnel: establishment of work release, alcoholic detoxification and community correctional and research centers; construction of a state correctional institution for women and two multi-parish correctional institutions; and expansion of Louisiana State University training facilities to include correctional probation and parole officers.

The following funding has supported 15 programs: the hiring of 102 adult correctional personnel, $852,829; initial state and local level construction, $1.2 million: feasibility studies, $90,000; work release, alcoholic detoxification and community correction and research centers in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Alexandria, $566,915; and Louisiana State University training for 250 correctional personnel, $100,000.

Organized crime. Six programs have received a total of $467,875 to effectively cope with the growing problem of organized crime in Louisiana. They include public education on organized crime; upgrading police intelligence units, organized crime investigation structures, a study of the feasibility of an organized crime control agency and legislative research on organized crime.

The Attorney General's Office received $27,600 for the purpose of determining the feasibility of an organized crime control agency and for conducting legislative research. The Lousiana State Police, New Orleans Police Department and the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Department were awarded a total of $430,275 for upgrading their intelligence units.

Riots and civil disorders. Seven programs, designed to develop means for controlling and preventing riots and civil disorders, received a total of $426,713.

Major funding in this area includes $60,000 awarded to the Louisiana State Police and the seven district law enforcement planning agencies for establishing a Statewide Riot Control Plan and $100,000 for logistics support to the New Orleans Police Department.

Other projects are in the area of development of riot and civil disorder intelligence capability, determination of mobilization capability and procedures to be employed in the event of riots and civil disorders, development of command and control coordination functions, improved police responses to such situations, specialized training and utilization of reserve and auxiliary police departments.

Community relations. To obtain public understanding and cooperation in the law enforcement field, $62,399 has been awarded for programs targeted toward community relations training for police, community support for law enforcement, law enforcement-youth relationship development and police-community communications.

Projects funded represent a wide geographical balance, with awards of $5,000 to the New Orleans Police Department, $8,691 to the Ouachita Parish Sheriff's Office and $48,708 to the Baton Rouge Police Department.

MISCELLANEOUS

The growing volume of projects and completion of basic planning in FY 1971 required the Commission to shift to grant administration, strengthening of internal and district organization and the building of a strong audit capability. These changes were reflected in the formal structuring by the Governor of the agency as an agency, the development of an automated record system for grant control and the building of an internal auditing staff.

The state's comprehensive plan, oriented toward public goals over 10 years, should remain relatively intact. Thus, planning has been de-emphasized, and an effort is underway to move the law enforcement effort down to the local level to a much greater degree. Each local office has been strengthened, and there are training sessions underway to develop planning capability as much as possible at the local level.

Neil Lamont, Executive Director

Maine

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency (LEPAA).

GREATEST NEEDS

In 1970, the Maine LEPAA Board voted to regionalize. Seven regions were established and the agency was able to capitalize on the expertise of professional planners on other planning commissions. Each of the seven regions were given LEPAA guidelines. County and regional crime prevention committees were established. At the same time, guidelines were provided to state law enforcement agencies and meetings were held so that the agencies could participate in the planning.

Special statewide technical groups were organized to deal with communications information, judicial council, central laboratory, public information and education, drug abuse, criminal statistics, juvenile delinquency, police standards, corrections, and so on. The role of the groups was to provide leadership and to initiate action in these areas of law enforcement. The counsel provided by these groups gave the LEPAA considerable direction and assistance in developing the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan for 1971.

In developing the Maine Plan, categories of greatest need were identified as upgrading law enforcement personnel, crime prevention, juvenile delinquency prevention and control, improving apprehension and detection of criminals, improving prosecution and court activities, improving corrections and rehabilitation, reducing organized crime, preventing and controling riots and civil disorders, improving community relations, and constructing new correctional facilities.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Maine identified training and educating law enforcement officers as its number one need and set "upgrading of law enforcement personnel" as its number one 1971 priority. Altogether the LEPAA has allocated $831,000 to this effort. Two major programs funded under this cateogry are the Basic Recruit School and In-service Training Programs at the Maine Police Academy and the Command Training Institute at Babson.

MAINE STATISTICS

Population: 993,663

Planning grant: $199,000

Action grant: $1,800,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $832,000; prevention of crime, $24,600; juvenile delinquency, $174,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $435,600; prosecution, court and law reform, $126,000; correction and rehabilitation, $78,600; organized crime, $7,500; community relations, $2,400; riots and civil disorders, $19,500; and research and development, $99,800.

Maine Police Academy. With both block grant and discretionary-grant monies, the Maine Police Academy has supplied training to approximately 215 law enforcement personnel in a 15-month period beginning April 1, 1970. Established by the State Legislature in 1969 as the Maine Police Academy, and revised by the State Legislature in 1971 as the Maine Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Academy, the training facility is in active operation. In 1971 the State Legislature also passed a mandatory training act.

Command Training Institute. The LEPAA funded the matching portion of a discretionary grant to send 330 police command officers and 60 top law-enforcement management officials to the Babson Command Training Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts.

Other. In addition, the LEPAA has funded—with $279,700—start-up programs and course development projects at four Maine institutions of higher learning for Associate or Baccalaureate degree programs. The institutions receiving awards were: University of Maine at Bangor, $126,000; Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, $15,700; University of Maine at Augusta, $78,000; and University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, $60,000. The LEPAA is committed to continue to fund and support criminal justice education course and curriculum development at Maine colleges and universities, and to support already established LEEP programs at eight Maine schools.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Project Exit. Of the special, innovative projects funded or supported by LEPAA, perhaps the most significant is "Project Exit", awarded a $298,141 discretionary grant. "Project Exit" is designed to provide jobs, supportive social services, and educational and vocational training for adults and older juveniles during the time they are preparing to leave the institutions. The project will equip the ex-offender with the attitudes and basic skills needed to succeed in the world of work, and provide job placement and intensive follow-up counseling service. The program has set a goal of 400 quality job placements during its first year.

Research. It goes without saying that the Maine LEPAA recognizes the need for accurate, efficient planning to meet problems and needs. It is essential to planning that the Agency know what the problems are before it plans for their elimination. With this in mind, LEPAA has funded—or is in the process of funding—studies in the critical areas. Already completed are studies in communications and informations systems, juvenile delinquency prevention, and the Maine court system. Contractual and bid arrangements are presently being worked out for studies of state and county correctional programs and police services.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among the other projects and programs LEPAA has funded or supported, it is difficult to assemble a list that accurately reflects priorities or needs in proper sequence. These programs, however, stand out: Waldo County received $34,000 to expand rural patrol activities; Portland Police Department was awarded $43,000 to expand foot and motor patrol; Waterville Police Department was given two grants totaling $77,000 for a youth service bureau and improved communications system; Lincoln County received $33,000 to expanded rural patrol and improve communications; Maine Supreme Judicial Court was awarded $57,000 to hire a full-time law clerk for each justice; Maine State Police received $132,000 for various projects involving advanced communications equipment; and received another $3,000 for planning a statewide crime laboratoty.

John B. Leet, Program Director

Maryland

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

GREATEST NEEDS

Since its inception, the Governor's Commission has emphasized improvement in adult-offender rehabilitation as a major criminal justice need in Maryland. In its 1971 Comprehensive Plan, the Commission recognized that no matter how effective a state's detection, investigation, apprehension and adjudication agencies, society cannot reduce crime until offenders begin leaving correctional institutions as mature, responsible and productive citizens.

The Commissioners isolated eight priorities for action grant funding during FY 1971: correctional personnel recruitment; separate housing and accommodations by age, sex, legal status and seriousness of offense in existing local institutions; correctional staff training and development; community treatment and rehabilitative programs; rehabilitation and treatment programs for adult offenders serving long-term sen-

MARYLAND STATISTICS

Population: 3,922,399

Planning grant: $491,000

Action grant: $6,485,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $419,300; prevention of crime, $301,800; juvenile delinquency, $649,400; detection and apprehension of criminals $1,241,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $1,156,400; correction and rehabilitation, $2,010,100; organized crime, $306,000; community relations, $160,000; riots and civil disorders, $50,000; and research and development, $191,000.

tences; screening, diagnostic and classification capabilities; improved research and program planning; and expanded community-based alternatives to incarceration.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

On-going action grant programs that combine a number of these priorities are the Maryland Division of Correction programmed learning, community reintegration, employment and community service coordinators project and the Community Corrections Committee study.

Programmed Learning Project. In operation since September 1970, the Programmed Learning Project aims to improve the education of the 38 percent of the Division of Correction's inmates who have less than a fifth grade education. The program uses a step-by-step self-study manual that allows a student to progress at his own rate and test his own progress. Primary emphasis is on preparing the inmates for the high school equivalency examination. By the end of FY 1971, 155 students were participating in the program: 58 had achieved high school equivalency. At least three now are enrolled in colleges.

As a long-range goal, the project hopes to reduce recidivism by equipping ex-offenders with the academic skills they will need to support themselves and their families.

Community Reintegration Program. The goal of the Community Reintegration Program is to prepare a man for his release from the correctional institution and return to the community and his family. The project—sponsored jointly by the Division of Correction and the University of Maryland School of Social Work and Community Planning—develops a "return plan" for inmates. In counseling sessions with student interns and professional social workers, the inmate analyzes social, psychological, economic and domestic problems that contributed to his incarceration. The project staff involves both the offender and his family in pre- and post-release planning. The project team works with the Division of Corrections, the Department of Parole and Probation and the AFL-CIO job-placement project to tailor a plan to fit the inmate's individual needs. Thus far 78 individuals have passed through the pre-release program.

Labor program. A program, sponsored jointly by the Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO and the Division of Correction, develops jobs for newly released ex-offenders. In Maryland prospective parolees—200 a year—face a 30 percent unemployment rate as compared with a 6 percent rate for the general population. In light of these statistics, the AFL-CIO subcontracted with the Divison of Correction to supply a director and three employment specialists to develop procedures for placing inmates in well-paying, satisfying jobs. The employment specialists interview clients, seek positions for ex-offenders in private industry and state and local government and evaluate existing Division of Correction training programs to insure that the skills taught are needed in the community.

Representatives of private firms and top union officials have visited the Maryland Correctional Training Center as part of the project and have agreed to employ the project's clients as vacancies occur. The City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and U.S. Civil Service Commission also have agreed to place ex-offenders in jobs or training.

During FY 1971, 251 inmates were placed in jobs with 89 different employers.

Community service. Another Division of Correction project is designed to break down the barriers between the community and offenders. The community service coordinators project recruits and trains individuals and volunteer groups, performs community liaison and coordinates community volunteer efforts in correctional institutions. In October 1970, five community service coordinators and a director began working out of the six institutions in central, western, southern and eastern Maryland and Baltimore City. To date, at least 670 active volunteers from such groups as Seven Step Foundation, the Jaycess, Knights of Columbus, and Alcoholics Anonymous have aided approximately 32 self-help inmate groups. The program will be evaluated two ways: long-term, to see if community attitudes toward offenders and ex-offenders change; and short-term, to see if savings are incurred through use of volunteers and the involvement in inmates. As an offshoot of the project, the program director has compiled a directory of volunteer services for the State of Maryland.

Community correction. The phased development plan for community corrections has six major parts, including the assumption of financial responsibility for adjudicated offenders by the Division of Correction; the assumption of financial responsibility for persons awaiting trial by the counties; the evaluation of local detention facilities by the Division of Correction; the institution of a 90-day arrest-to-trial time standard; increased use of alternatives to incarceration; development of community-based classification and diagnostic capabilities; and the establishment of several community-based rehabilitation centers, each housing no more than 100 non-violent male offenders.

Defender's office. In October 1970, the doors of the Baltimore City Public Defender's Office opened officially with a staff of nine lawyers, nine investigators (eight of whom are ex-offenders) and two law-student assistants. The major aim of the office is to represent approximately 8,000 indigent defendants in preliminary hearings annually. The office operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In the first 340 cases handled by the office, 45 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes had charges dismissed or reduced. This decrease in the number of people held for trial saved Maryland taxpayers the cost of imprisoning indigent defendants awaiting trial for 90 to 100 days and allowed innocent defendants to return to homes and jobs. The public defenders also represented poor clients at in-custody proceedings, such as interrogations and line-ups which are considered critical stages of the criminal proceedings. By the end of FY 1971, almost 5,000 cases had been handled by the office.

Court study. In March 1971, the Governor's Commission and the Maryland Bar Foundation approved the final report of a study of Baltimore City's criminal courts. The study outlines the major management problems facing the courts and recommends a program to reorganize and improve judicial services. It focuses on five major problems: court backlog and delay; defense services; special services related to adjudication; court management reporting systems; and data processing and communication. Recommendations include: taking all non-adjudicatory matters out of judges' hands; improving the public's faith in the efficiency and justice of the lower courts; phasing in an automated system for assigning cases to courts; imposing time limits on the disposition of cases; employing efficient scheduling of cases; and expanding and improving the State's Attorney's pre-indictment screening program.

Many of the recommendations were incorporated into the proposed State Development Plan for the new Maryland District Court. Major emphasis in the plan is placed on management operations including personnel, finances, space, equipment, data processing and statistics collection for the 27 general court systems that make up the District Court. Preliminary planning for implementing the District Court system includes a broad inventory of existing lower courts, examination of questions related to District Court legislation, development of a tentative budget and an outline of coordination with state agencies.

Pretrial division. A grant to the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office established a special pre-trial division to hold pre-trial conferences on each case referred to the program. The project director and his staff confer with defense attorneys, negotiate pleas if possible, estimate trial times and set trial dates, hopefully, reducing the rate of trial postponements. Since the project began in January 1971, 1270 cases (of a total 2,530 indictments) have been handled by the program.

Police projects. In addition to emphasizing offender rehabilitation and courts improvement, the Governor's Commission awarded $922,730 in FY 1971 funds to support police projects of scientific investigation and professional education.

Investigation. The Baltimore City Police Department's forensic laboratory received two grants for staffing and equipment. They employed civilian personnel who relieved police officers from laboratory-technician duties and allowed them to return to the duties for which they were selected and specially trained—the defense of persons and the property of Baltimore citizens. The grant also increased the investigative capabilities of the laboratory through the employment of highly skilled, experienced scientists and technicians.

Education. A major police education grant went to the Maryland Police Training Commission to produce a narcotics and drug abuse manual for all law enforcement officers in Maryland. The manual will serve both as a training guide and a resource text for patrolmen in narcotics abuse squads. The manual includes legislation related to narcotics abuse, hints on detecting narcotics, background information on narcotics users and data on the social consequences of drug addiction.

Maryland's Police Training Commission received a grant to develop short training seminars at the University of Maryland. The seminars have two main goals: providing specialized education for police instructors and supervisors in all police departments and helping establish the University of Maryland as an institute for law enforcement and criminal justice. The first seminar, in April 1970, hosted police instructors from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Richard C. Wertz, Executive Director

Massachusetts

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.

GREATEST NEEDS

To a significant extent, serious crimes are concentrated in limited geographical areas within the Commonwealth's major cities. The cities of Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester account for 22.5 percent of the state's population and 44.9 percent of the state's total criminal offenses, that is, less than a quarter of the populace are victims of nearly half the crimes in the Commonwealth. Consequently, there is a need to create coordinated anti-crime programs in these cities.

There has been a lack of planning, coordination, and development of integrated action efforts in nearly all major cities. The Committee's plan points to a need to establish major criminal justice development programs to implement such efforts.

Past criminal justice improvements have been piecemeal and, as a result, a number of important areas have been neglected.

Codes and legal devices to insure minimum security precautions to be taken by the public are virtually non-existent. Crime reporting, data collection and analysis of crimes and victims are not available to city officials to undertake responses which deal with geographic considerations, neighborhoods or special districts.

The use of community resources to assist in the prevention and reduction of crime in high crime districts has not been considered in traditional law-enforcement approaches.

Many concentrated crime areas have physical and environmental deficiencies like poor street lighting, lack of good communications, alarm systems and fencing.

The Commonwealth also has found that specific criminal acts account for a major part of the crime problem. This state ranks first in the nation in the auto-theft crime rate. Burglary is ranked as the leading index crime in the state.

Lacking are comprehensive major-city programs for prevention and control of specific crimes; detailed information on crime patterns in major cities; and special tools, techniques, and resources which have an effect on the prepetrator, crime target or the agencies dealing with either of them.

MASSACHUSETTS STATISTICS

Population: 5,689,170

Planning grant: $668,000

Action grant: $9,424,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $945,000; prevention of crime, $940,000; juvenile delinquency, $1,045,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,506,000; presecution, court and law reform, $565,000; correction and rehabilitation, $2,570,000; organized crime, $128,000; community relations, $300,000; riots and civil disorders, $275,000; and research and development, $150,000.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

During FY 1971, the Committee focused on programs dealing with significant criminal events within specified geographical areas. The focus was on people —the potential targets, victims and those who lived in areas where the fear of crime is intense and justified.

The FY 1971 programs were intended to provide these people with greater security of person and property. Greater security, the Committee feels, can be achieved through programs that actually reduce the incidence of crime, either through more effective law enforcement or prevention efforts.

The focus of action was on the major cities. The cities of Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester utilized Federal funds to establish both major-city criminal justice development programs and specific crime programs.

The area security projects will enable these cities to examine and strengthen their law enforcement organization and tactics; develop new laws and ordinances; provide better equipment and physical environment security; organize the community for citizen involvement; improve police-community relations; and set up community-based prevention and rehabilitation programs.

The projects will enable the major cities to develop these programs from their own identification of problems. For example, Worcester hired community service officers from Model City neighborhood areas to assist the police in patrol responsibilities and to increase the number of police personnel in high crime areas.

The community service officers took victim and security perception surveys to increase police knowledge of crime in these areas and to improve the quality of their services to neighborhood residents.

Boston initiated high-crime area programs in three parts of the city. The first area program is the training and equipping of a citizen's auxiliary force; the second is drawing neighborhood residents into the process of identifying high crime hazards and developing a community-based strategy to deal with the hazards; and, the third area program is the analysis of crime in a public housing project and design of a model code for new housing projects being built.

The 1971 major-city strategy also focused on the administrative capabilities of criminal justice agencies through management studies of police and court system; law enforcement communication and information systems; and police planning and research units. The police planning and research units in New Bedford, Cambridge and Worcester allocated resources to determine where and when men and cruisers should be sent; prepared graphs which showed crime patterns by neighborhoods, times of day or night and seasons; and chose tactical responses to armed robbery and civil disorders.

The strategy calls for recruitment and training of criminal justice personnel, such as police and probation officers with emphasis on specialized skills. Boston implemented a model probation officers' project to develope specialized skills for the law enforcement officers on the Deer Island Correctional Institution.

The strategy requires setting up delinquency prevention and rehabilitation projects which offer youngsters recreational-educational enrichment, job preparation, drug treatment, intensive probation and community referral services. Cambridge was one of a number of cities to develop a Youth Resources Bureau —a voluntary agency which utilized community services to help delinquents and potential delinquents.

A referral to the bureau is initiated by the police, parents, teachers and, in many cases, by the youngster himself as an alternative to the juvenile court. The courts refer the adjudicated delinquent to the bureau instead of to an institution.

A juvenile probation pilot project in Worcester worked with youngsters and their families after school. The juveniles were involved in a full range of educational and recreational activities. Group meetings were designed to realize their full potential and to direct them into community life and programs. The youngsters will take part in evaluationg the pilot project and structuring further juvenile probation projects in Worcester.

The strategy calls for development of prevention and control capabilities in cities like Lynn, Springfield and Worcester which worked with the state's community assistance group to coordinate and train law enforcement officers to handle civil disorders.

Finally, the major-city strategy requires strengthened prosecutive capabilities in several district courts in the cities of Boston, Cambridge, and Worcester by the employment of experienced lawyers to help prosecute cases ordinarily handled entirely by police officers. The special assistant district attorneys handle, to some degree all criminal cases within the district court, such as prosecution of cases, answering defense motions in oral or written form, writing memoranda of law at the judge's request or advising the police prosecutors in preparing search warrants, line-ups and other necessary criminal procedures.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A significant program area that was not limited to the large cities focused on strengthening the response of state agenices to the problems of crime and delinquency throughout Massachusetts. However, it is intended to provide these state agencies with the capabilities to assist the large cities with additional services and facilities. This was accomplished in several ways

In the case of agency reorganization, the Committee will support and supplement that agency's program for implementing its newly enacted reorganization. Such a program has been developed by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) which deals with delinquency by a shifting emphasis of an institution-based to a community-based treatment setting.

Correctional residential houses will be set up within seven regions throughout the state to house approximately 10 to 15 delinquents each.

The regional center will act as a catalyst to develop a whole spectrum of community services to help these youngsters.

In the first residential home developed by DYS, 10 youngsters worked out their problems with 10 staff members in a close family situation through a schedule of work responsibilities, educational sessions and group meetings.

DYS also is trying other treatment models oriented toward such areas as educational preparation, working with the delinquents' families, the self-help concept and the training of youngsters to take on staff roles.

The Committee also supported major changes in the State Police, which included the development of a research and planning capability, support for new laboratory facilities and implementation of a bureau reorganization and one-man-per-car system for increased mobility.

The Committee assisted other state agencies to develop and implement new concepts and directions. The Joint Correctional Planning Commission worked to unify the entire correctional system through development of continuous joint-action projects to meet the needs of the offender.

The Department of Corrections implemented rehabilitation programs with emphasis on the integration of the offender into the community through work release projects, vocational training and educational services.

In addition, 1971 funds supported the development of some specialized capabilities in certain state agencies. Examples of this include support for major organized crime and drug intelligence capabilities in the Department of the Attorney General and improved management capabilities at the three levels of the court system.

MISCELLANEOUS

One of the most original and innovative programs in the state, supported by the Committee, is Holyoke's Police Team. The team, which consists of one captain, two sergeants and 12 patrolmen, has been training since October 1970, and operational since December 1970. It has already changed a few traditional and sensitive relationships between police officer and citizen and between patrolman and his superior officers.

The team has placed the patrolman outside of the usual law enforcement hierarchy in a more central and responsible position. The captain coordinates the program's goals but does not order or assign cases, and the sergeants and patrolman work on the same level.

Consequently, those patrolmen and sergeants on duty respond directly to an incoming call, decide strategy among themselves and then proceed to follow the case through from beginning to end—playing the roles of both general officer and specialist in juvenile delinquency, investigator, family crisis or traffic cases.

The program also has given a new role to the citizen and altered the relationship between the community and police officer. In Holyoke's Ward I, police officers have sought the advice and assistance of citizens through: the establishment of a citizen task force to meet regularly with the police officers, the employment of a neighborhood liaison specialist to develop programs for uniting the needs of citizens with the goals of the police team, and the recruitment of community service officers to work side by side with the team.

The team also has created an extremely casual and sociable environment through organization of community activities such as coffee hours, dances, school lectures, working out of a storefront office connected to a restaurant and wearing blazers instead of uniforms.

These techniques have encouraged citizens to report crimes and problems to the police much more frequently and to respond enthusiastically to the new concept of team policing.

Arnold Rosenfeld, Acting Executive Director

Michigan

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs. (OCJP)

GREATEST NEEDS

Michigan's greatest needs in crime and delinquency prevention reflect its growing incidence of urban crime. Major problems which must be addressed in this area include drug abuse, organized crime and juvenile delinquency. To deal with these problems, there is also a pressing need for improved police services, court procedures and correctional efforts.

Drugs. Narcotics and dangerous drug abuse, a statewide problem of alarming magnitude, is considered to have reached epidemic proportions in Michigan's urban areas. The Detroit Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs have presented concurring data which establishes Detroit, the state's largest metropolis, as one of the nation's top three cities in the number of opiate drug arrests. Conservative estimates place the number of heroin addicts in the Detroit metropolitan area at between 10,000 and 20,000. Heroin arrests in the 17- to 27-year-old group increased 442 percent during the past 4 years, while drug arrests of individuals with no previous records for possession or use of heroin increased by 304 percent.

Flint, Michigan's second largest city, reports the presence of 1,200 addicts in its urban area and estimated 60 percent of all area crimes are drug related. Another major metropolitan area, Grand Rapids, has determined that each heroin addict costs the city an estimated $10,500 per year.

MICHIGAN STATISTICS

Population: 8,875,083

Planning grant: $986,000

Action grant: $14,692,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $2,875,000; prevention of crime, $1,607,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,498,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,289,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $1,420,000; correction and rehabilitation, $1,080,000; organized crime, $1,000,000; community relations, $675,000; riots and civil disorders, $275,000; construction, $150,000; and research and development, $823,000.

Organized crimes. The existence of organized crime has been identified in all of Michigan's urban areas. Activities are principally concentrated within a broad corridor encompassing the Detroit metropolitan area and extending south to Toledo, Ohio, and north through Pontiac to Flint. Syndicated crime activities, if left unchecked, could affect the personal freedom of every citizen in Michigan. Though much of its activities escape public notice, organized crime in Michigan takes in an estimated $1 billion dollars a year, mostly from already poverty-plagued residents in the urban core areas.

Police. In view of these growing urban law enforcement problems, the state's police agencies—both urban and rural—stress the need for accelerated police training, improved radio communications, expanded forensic services and departmental improvements which will free more policemen from administrative duties.

Courts. The need for reorganization and unification of Michigan's courts is viewed as critical, especially in the urban areas of Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids. The adoption of computer and other electronic data processing equipment to reduce the delay period now experienced from summons or arrest to trial is equally needed. Additional trained manpower for placement in the state court system also ranks as a top priority need.

Corrections. Efforts to enlarge criminal rehabilitation services have been hampered by the lack of trained manpower and adequate facilities. The rising population of the state's prisons in recent years has placed a burden on corrections, probation and parole officers as they strive to maintain care, control and services for the offender. Jails serving the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Flint metropolitan areas have inmate counts far in excess of their maximum designed capacity.

Juvenile delinquency. There is an immediate need for more youth programs and facilities in the three urban areas. According to Michigan Department of Education statistics, more than 28,000 of the nearly 700,000 Detroit area children of 10 to 16 years old have been arrested. Related figures also report that in grades nine through 12, over 21,000 students from a school population of nearly 150,000 have become dropouts. Per capita, comparable figures have been recorded in Flint and Grand Rapids, suggesting similar situations in other cities throughout the state.

Obviously, Michigan's most urgent needs include additional diagnostic and detention facilities for youth along with more specialized and intensified treatment programs.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

In direct response to the identified needs and problems of the state, the Michigan OCJP has awarded $9,107,110 of its FY 1971 funds to 113 projects which primarily have addressed themselves to the problems of urban areas.

Drug abuse. Drug treatment programs in the state's three major urban areas were granted funds totalling $1,505,377 during FY 1971. Funds were used both to aid those already addicted to drugs and to initiate public education programs to discourage drug use.

This funding reflects Michigan's policy to earmark significant resources for the reduction of drug abuse.

A unique program initiated in Wayne County with $210,000 in Federal funds provides motivation and resources for treating the criminally convicted addict. Through this program, judges may now deal with the drug problem by assigning heroin-addict offenders to a treatment program for a court-controlled time period. Early results have been encouraging.

Another innovative attack on the problem of drug abuse has been launched by the Wayne County Intermediate School District, which includes the Detroit area. Utilizing seminars and special university courses, the project provides training for teams of educators from 20 local school districts on drug abuse education. As a result, teachers are better able to provide students with drug abuse education and counseling.

An intensified program to halt the spread of drug use, particularly among young people, and to make treatment available for narcotics and dangerous drug users was implemented through an LEAA grant of $190,424 to create an Office of Drug Abuse in the Executive Office of the Governor. This office has been charged with the responsibility for leading and coordinating efforts to reduce drug use. It is also a statewide center for information, with special emphasis on public education and information programs.

A state-operated drug treatment facility in the metropolitan Detroit area is using $495,900 in LEAA funds to treat narcotic and dangerous drug users who voluntarily seek help. Persons encouraged by area courts to seek treatment have received considerable help, with heroin users receiving top priority.

These programs, funded by block and discretionary grant funds, coordinated with the Office of Drug Abuse and augmented by other Federal, state and local programs, constitute the most comprehensive and coordinated attack on drug abuse ever launched in Michigan. While documented results are unavailable as yet, addicts, for the first time in the state's history, have treatment programs readily available for them. If the generally accepted relationship between drug abuse and crime is valid, this effort should go far in reducing crime in Michigan.

Organized crime. Five major projects are spearheading Michigan's attack upon the forces of organized crime. Although funded through various units of government, the projects are interrelated in resource allocation.

Funds of $217,354 were granted for a project utilizing personnel from seven of the Detroit area's largest police agencies to conduct intensive investigations into syndicated crime activities. This cooperative crime effort, Michigan Intelligence Network Team (MINT), assigns trained personnel to conduct coordinated surveillance and investigation of activities of ranking organized-crime leaders. Their summary reports have proved invaluable in the effort against organized crime. MINT has the cooperative support of nearly 300 police agencies throughout the state.

An automated microfilm filing system in the East Lansing headquarters of the Michigan State Police, supported by $91,600 in Federal funds, has replaced, via consolidation, several separate filing operations. The new automated system now allows instant retrieval of vital information for use by the Michigan Intelligence Network as well as organized crime, gambling, narcotics, and specialized criminal units.

An action grant of $208,500 was awarded to law enforcement representatives from the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, the Sheriff's Department and the Detroit Police Department to create a special task force for organized crime control. It will work closely with other state task forces active in the investigation, apprehension and successful prosecution of top-ranking persons responsible for organized crime in Michigan.

The Attorney General's office received $213,701 in FY 1971 to implement the second year phase of a project to provide a staff of highly skilled attorneys, investigators, accountants and analysts conducting organized crime investigations and prosecutions. This expanded activity provides analytical and accounting functions for collecting reports on the business activities of top-ranking persons in syndicated crime. Based in the Office of the State Attorney General, this staff is also available to train and assist local prosecutors and to advise and assist local law enforcement agencies during periods of special investigations.

Another important program, funded by a $65,000 block grant, is the preparation of public education material for use by the news media throughout the state. This effort will attack public apathy which contributes to the operation of organized crime. Films, posters, TV spots, radio scripts and pamphlets will be presented to mass audiences.

Police. Michigan's focus on urban crime was again underscored in June, when $2,418,700 in Federal funds was awarded to Detroit for 11 projects affecting all areas of police services. Through management studies financed by the grant, a reorganization has been planned which will save many man hours and release more policemen for street duty. Modest estimates indicate officers will be required to fill out 3 million fewer reports in the first year following reorganization.

A fingerprint facsimile transmission system within the Detroit Police Department received continuation funding in FY 1971. The system connects all 12 Detroit precincts with the headquarters identification bureau and extends to the FBI files in Washington. An expansion of the instant fingerprint record check system will now include prints on file at the Michigan State Police headquarters in East Lansing.

Major funding also has been made in the area of police communications. The City of Detroit, with an award of $263,000, has embarked on a program to provide an easily remembered "911" telephone number for citizen use in summoning aid. This telephone number will eliminate many dispatch deficiencies. The system is expected to be enlarged and cover the entire Detroit metropolitan area in the future.

Perhaps the most dramatic program currently in operation is Detroit's STRESS (Stop The Robberies; Enjoy Safe Streets), funded with a $35,000 grant award. Volunteer police officers, carrying concealed communications equipment and disguised as possible crime victims, are assigned to streets in high crime areas to apprehend criminals involved in mugging, purse snatching, robbery, assault and other felonious crimes. In the first 4 months of the STRESS project, a 10-percent drop in street crimes has been realized in Detroit.

A funding of $37,737 represents the final phase of a two-step plan to determine what needs and problems exist in statewide radio communications and to design and develop a police radio frequency assignment plan for use in the metropolitan Detroit area and the other 80 counties in Michigan.

A number of special programs have been developed and funded in the area of police training. An $88,664 police cadet program in Flint is now providing 40 college students with police employment in non-hazardous duty during their enrollment in law enforcement courses. Another program, with an award of $37,000 to Wayne State University in Detroit, will provide 12-week administrative management courses to 336 upper echelon police officers.

A breakthrough in overcoming inadequate facilities and untimely delays in Michigan's crime laboratory services was made possible by an award of $567,500 to the Michigan State Police. This funding will enable the State Police to launch a program establishing forensic laboratories in several strategic areas of the state, and will augment the services of four laboratories currently in operation.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Courts. Michigan has made many substantial awards to reduce case backlogs in courts through additional manpower and reorganization. To eliminate long delays from summons or arrest to trial in Wayne County, the Supreme Court Administrator was awarded $183,750 to help reduce the caseload to a manageable level. Concurrently, the court will design and establish new control techniques to further insure prompt trials.

Funds totalling $125,230 were approved for court intern projects in six urban areas. These projects now provide new manpower to ease increasing workloads and will ultimately offer a source of trained manpower as a recruiting base for the courts.

Probation caseloads in Wayne County have been significantly reduced with the addition of 27 trained probation officers assigned to the courts through a $384,600 block grant. This effort allows closer supervision in an area which accounts for more than 50 percent of the probation assignments.

Corrections. An outstanding rehabilitation program was initiated in the Genesee County Jail (Flint metropolitan area) with a $70,500 grant. This project provides additional personnel to administer an inmate program emphasizing reduced bonds, early releases, weekend passes and extended visitations.

Further rehabilitation accomplishments will be the result of a $45,000 project for improvements to the reception-diagnostic center located at the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson. Five thousand offenders are processed annually for classification and assignment to the various prisons within the state. The increase in professional staff and consultants resulting from the grant should increase rehabilitation rates through improved ability to prescribe proper inmate treatment after better diagnosis, testing and classification.

Youth. Improved rehabilitative treatment was again emphasized when a $995,400 grant was awarded to the Michigan Department of Social Services, Office of Youth Services. The grant will launch an energetic project providing community-based residential services in lieu of committing Michigan youth to institutions. Currently being tested on 700 Wayne County delinquent youth, the project will become statewide after successful completion of the testing phase.

Another award in the juvenile area was a grant of $127,800 to the Michigan Office of Youth Services for a project to uniformly collect vital information concerning the state's youth. This will aid youth-service agencies in understanding the unmet needs of young people. With the information developed, guidance programs, medical attention and assignment to training schools or special education classes can be more effectively determined on an individual basis. Although initially being conducted in a six-county test area, the project ultimately will be developed into a statewide information system.

A new approach to preventing serious school disorders was funded with a $26,900 grant to the Saginaw School District. The goals of this project were simply to keep the lines of communication open between various student groups, teachers and school administrators. By using representation from all student groups, efforts will be concentrated on solving problems as they occur. This model school project will be carefully evaluated for potential adoption in other areas of the state.

Bernard G. Winckoski, Administrator

Minnesota

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control (CCPC).

GREATEST NEEDS

Improvement in the areas of communication and information have been identified as the greatest needs of the Minnesota criminal justice system. The development of a statewide, comprehensive and up-to-date communications network and an integrated, comprehensive management system have been considered Minnesota's highest priorities. A third priority is the need for personnel who are adequately trained to perform their duties efficiently and effectively.

MINNESOTA STATISTICS

Population: 3,805,069

Planning grant: $480,000

Action grant: $6,307,000

Funding for Minnesota is categorized by function rather than program. Categories: communications and information, $1,834,000; human resources, $1,341,000; human relations, $1,480,000; physical resources, $954,000; program development, $531,000; administration, $167,000.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Minnesota's major action programs during FY 1971 were tailored to meet the greatest needs of the state's criminal justice system. Funding for specific, targeted improvements include: data management, $484,000; communications network, $1,000,000; telecommunications, $350,000; personnel training, $578,000; personnel education, $40,000; manpower increase and specialization, $441,000; incentives, wages and related benefits, $250,000; career mobility opportunities, $50,000; human factors—clients, $790,000; human factors—community sector, $572,000; human factors—agency and personnel, $100,000; resource development, $461,000; resource upgrading, $439,000; resource coordination, $54,000; research and planning, $141,000; applied and feasibility studies, $200,000; evaluation, $75,000; organized crime, $115,000; current program modification, $112,000; centralization vs. decentralization, $25,000; and inter-agency relations, $30,000.

Communications system. Improvement in police radio communications is perhaps the most pressing need. Currently there is a critical shortage—with resulting congestion—of radio frequencies available to the police community. Also, each existing system is operated on a separate frequency, with perhaps fewer than 15 percent of Minnesota's law enforcement agencies able to communicate with each other within a reasonable length of time. It is not uncommon for five or six departments to have vehicles in the same area, on the same assignment, with none of them able to talk directly to one another.

As a first step toward rationally allocating radio frequencies to avoid overlapping, conflict, and duplication, the CCPC contracted with the Kelly Scientific Corporation for $40,000 to study the existing communications system, confer with law enforcement personnel, and develop recommendations for a comprehensive plan to upgrade the police radio system for the entire state. The study report suggests radio frequency assignments and the types of equipment required to develop optimum capabilities in a statewide communications system.

A number of meetings have been held between local law enforcement agencies and CCPC staff to discuss the plan, modify it where necessary to meet requirements of local agencies and situations, and gain agreement necessary for implementation. Recently, a grant of approximately $50,000 was awarded to allot frequency assignments to local government agencies. Grant requests to systematically implement the plan are anticipated from local governments. The total cost of installation is estimated at $8,000,000; $6,000,000, or 75 percent, will be requested from LEAA funds. One million dollars has been appropriated for FY 1971.

About 3 years will be required to implement the plan and convert the entire state to a complete system. When completed, the system will allow every police car and dispatcher to have immediate and direct contact with every other car and dispatcher in the state.

Data management system. Minnesota needs a comprehensive criminal justice information system to correct information collection, coordination, and storage deficiencies that have hampered current operations and long-range planning efforts. Needed is a new, statewide system that will provide information to agencies that need it and, ultimately, aid them in simplifying and standardizing forms and procedures.

When completed, the system will greatly assist the Minnesota CCPC in planning; it will also aid local, regional and state agencies operationally and in individual planning efforts. At present, the CCPC is developing a time-phased implementation plan, including developing the necessary software, designating various agencies or governmental units as potential developers of various portions of the system, and working for the necessary agreement among the system's users.

The Minnesota Crime Information System (MINCIS) is under way and expanding to include all components of the criminal justice system throughout the state. Currently, however, this is basically a law enforcement information system and a substantial amount of planning, systems programming, and implementation must occur before Minnesota will have a comprehensive criminal justice information system. Grants are anticipated for design and conversion efforts leading to storing courts and corrections data in MINCIS.

Telecommunications. The effectiveness of the MINCIS depends on a teletype system to provide access to the computer. The present teletype system is inadeuate and impedes rapid communication inquiries. To overcome present difficulties and absorb projected increases in inquiries, existing equipment must be upgraded. The Crime Commission intends to tackle the situation with a $235,000 grant to convert the system from manual machines to automatic terminals, increasing transmission speeds from 60 to 100 words per minute. The new system will have at least four times the capacity of the present system. It will allow local terminals to prepare tapes off line, at any speed, and transmit automatic messages from their terminal without delay.

Approximately $11,000 in LEAA funds were awarded to the Minnesota Department of Corrections to expand MINCIS to include probation and parole data on adults, youthful offenders, and juveniles. This project also intends to improve the retrievability of this data from the system.

In addition, Hennepin County (Minneapolis) was awarded a grant of $158,000 to develop a comprehensive criminal justice information system within the county; the system will coordinate the information with the MINCIS, thereby eliminating the need for separate police, courts, and local information systems.

The City of St. Paul also received a grant of $171,000 to establish a criminal justice information system. The St. Paul system, relying on computer and microfilm techniques, will improve the administration and management of the police, city attorney, municipal court, and detention and corrections authorities. In total, $484,000 has been allocated for activities of this nature.

Also, the Commission has appointed a five-member task force on Criminal Justice Information Systems. The task force meets weekly and reviews grant applications that have data processing implications to determine where, and if, duplication exists. If duplication is found, the task force negotiates with the parties concerned to reach agreement on which sections of the project should become operational and which sections deferred. To date, the task force has been successful in resolving jurisdictional disputes and preventing unnecessary and costly duplication of state, regional and local development of computerized information systems.

Training. It is impossible to separate the performance of the criminal justice system from the capabilities of its personnel. Personnel need to be trained to effectively perform their duties and tasks. The problem becomes critical as increasing demands for services are placed on the police and the role of the law enforcement officer changes. In addition, the need for training is complicated by the large number of very small law agencies in Minnesota which do not have the resources to effectively meet the challenge individually.

At present, Minnesota law requires 6 weeks of mandatory basic training for new police recruits. CCPC funds have been made available to all police departments to help them meet the costs of training their men. Many local agencies have neither the manpower nor financial resources to send their law enforcement officers for extended periods of training; the CCPC awarded $225,000 to the Peace Officer Training Board to reimburse local units of government which send peace officers to basic training schools. Through a $77,000 grant, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension held five 6-week basic training courses throughout the state and five 6-week courses in the Twin Cities area. A total of 374 police officers received basic training.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The Department of Corrections developed a comprehensive plan for regional jailing and juvenile detention. The plan is being implemented presently. A grant application of $231,000 was approved by the CCPC for regional correctional centers. The funds will be used to plan jails in two regions, construct the Arrowhead Regional Detention Center, and plan an additional juvenile detention and treatment center in another region. The two jails will provide 70,500 days of care annually, for a combined average daily population of 192 adults. The juvenile detention and treatment center will provide 2,920 days of care for an average daily population of eight juveniles. The jails and centers will serve as pilot projects; they will be evaluated to determine the degree to which the Crime Commission should support regional jails and juvenile detention centers in the future.

Significant factors in the regional approach include tapping existing community services and resources as the core of the correctional programs. For example, regional facilities will be built in areas where vocational training schools and regional mental health facilities are available. They will solicit local business and industry to cooperate in work-release and job placement programs.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The Housing Patrol Force and Joint Computer Time-Share projects are specific examples of Minnesota programs designed to combat urban crime.

Housing patrol force. LEAA funds in the amount of $100,437 were awarded to the City of Minneapolis to hire and train a citizen patrol force. The project was designed to provide more adequate police protection to the 3,600 residents of five public-housing projects located on the Minneapolis near North Side. The residents of this area expressed the belief that a citizen-oriented force would be more beneficial to them than additional regular policemen.

The Minneapolis Police Department and the Minneapolis Housing Authority cooperated in developing a Housing Patrol Force of eight men selected by the residents, trained by the police department, and employed by the Housing Authority. The men are unarmed and patrol the area on foot. It is anticipated that this patrol unit will be able to handle less serious disturbances and offenses in the projects and also deter crime by serving as the eyes and ears of the regular policemen.

Joint computer time-share. Six metropolitan communities were awarded $42,000 in LEAA funds to establish a joint computer project. The communities' police departments will share time on a computer to accomplish several tasks: generate crime reports, perform statistical analyses of complaint data, and develop a known and dangerous offender file. The project is administered by an advisory council of the participating agencies and resource persons.

Robert E. Crew, Jr., Executive Director

Mississippi

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Mississippi State Planning Agency (SPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Mississippians, in assessing priorities for improving their criminal justice system, have had to cope with several obvious and grave deficiencies. The deficiencies are of such magnitude that the selection of priorities has had to be predicated on practical and meaningful program development. For a state that ranks on the lowest rung of the national per-capita income ladder, identifying needs necessarily began with a search for solutions that could provide results swiftly.

Several approaches, begun in 1969, have been interrelated and expanded during FY 1971. Preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency and curbing a swiftly mounting narcotics and drug abuse problem were considered of paramount importance, beginning from a floor of better basic and advanced training of police, court, and correctional personnel. While 35 percent of FY 1971 funding was allocated for basic equipment improvement for local units of government—a priority necessitated by a statutory restructuring of the office of Sheriff in Mississippi—the major thrust of the state's program remained geared essentially to improvement of human resources within the criminal justice system. This is reflected by an emphasis on training of existing personnel and, where needed, manpower development in juvenile delinquency, narcotics control, police-community relations and planning.

MISSISSIPPI STATISTICS

Population: 2,216,912

Planning grant: $318,000

Action grant: $3,614,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $266,174; prevention of crime, $1,308,000; juvenile delinquency, $300,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $348,700; prosecution, court and law reform, $343,449; correction and rehabilitation, $330,000; organized crime, $129,064; community relations, $150,000; riots and civil disorders, $68,533; construction, $290,000; and research and development, $80,000.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Before Safe Streets Act funds were available no in-depth analysis of Mississippi's juvenile delinquency problem had been attempted. What services existed were fragmented: the persons involved were frequently unaware, or had no understanding, of the responsibility and role of other agencies. Today, persons directly involved in juvenile delinquency work and adult corrections have been welded into a more meaningful, coordinated program.

Each of the programs singles out specific areas of immediately needed improvement across the spectrum of criminal justice functions, seeking corrective solutions in a system deficient in all components.

Juvenile delinquency. A system of probation and after-care services, coordinated at the state level and partly funded through a $202,000 FY 1971 bloc grant, will provide full-time youth court counselors in each of the state's youth court jurisdictions. Also during 1971, state legislative studies, financed in part with LEAA funds, focused new attention on all facets of adult and juvenile corrections; in turn, they stimulated public awareness of system deficiencies. A legislative committee recommended establishment of a State Department of Children and Youth to centralize administration of all services to dependent and delinquent children and a system of family courts. Both recommendations were supported by the SPA staff.

Other FY 1971 juvenile delinquency programs included $16,100 for implementing pilot projects utilizing volunteer youth service workers—including juvenile ex-offenders—in heavily populated Hinds and Harrison counties; $25,500 for advanced academic and practical training for juvenile correctional personnel; $200,000 to establish regional juvenile detention centers to separate juvenile from adult offenders; and $56,400 to establish regional and local halfway houses and group homes.

Each is an integral part of a total juvenile package. The halfway house and group home program, for instance, interrelates with Mississippi's narcotics and

Residents of Mississippi's "Miracle House" meet with a youth court counselor. Photo courtesy of Mississippi SPA.

drug abuse control effort and with the youth court counselor program. Both will provide input to halfway house services.

The Jackson "Miracle House," one of the first halfway house projects funded during FY 1971, was initially started by two former drug addicts. Its primary emphasis has been drug-related therapy. It has a 22-member board of directors which includes legislators, physicians, psychologists, and civic and professional leaders. Board members donated funding during the program's initial development.

The Miracle House program has been expanded—with a $21,058 grant from the Mississippi SPA—and is presently considered a model for other halfway houses and group homes being established at Columbus, Pascagoula, Gulfport, Tupelo, Greenville, Meridian and Laurel. These are being funded with a $250,000 LEAA discretionary grant, one of the first requested by Mississippi during 1971.

Before LEAA funds became available, there were no resources—other than the state's two overcrowded training schools—to treat the juvenile offender who needed help. Today's halfway house program is being closely monitored by juvenile delinquency specialists in the SPA and systematically integrated with all medical, psychiatric and social services in each community.

Training. Included in the SPA's FY 1971 budget was $102,150 for basic police training including tuition for 5- and 10-week basic police courses at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy. Approximately $238,000 had been earmarked for this program during FY 1969 and FY 1970, training approximately 500 officers. More than $150,000 was awarded for advanced police training in such subjects as homicide, narcotics investigation, riot prevention and control, and other crime-control areas. These training sessions were held both in Mississippi and out-of-state ($135,437 was budgeted for FY 1969 and FY 1970, in this program area). A sum of $71,000 was expended for an internship program, placing approximately 65 senior students from the University of Mississippi School of Law in state and federal level prosecutor offices. The sum of $29,000 financed basic and advanced correctional and custodial training for personnel of the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Mississippi (Youth) Training Schools, and the State Probation and Parole Board. In addition, $25,000 was granted toward establishment of an undergraduate degree program in criminology and corrections at Mississippi State University; $13,650 was granted for an internship program for law enforcement degree candidates at the University of Mississippi; and $121,939 was awarded to conduct a Mississippi College of Trial Judges, with eight seminars projected for officials from all levels, state courts to justices-of-the-peace. Before the training programs began, only a negligible percentage of approximately 3,250 commissioned Mississippi peace officers, and none of Mississippi's correctional or jail personnel, had received formal criminal justice training.

Emphasis on human resource development was evident in still other 1971 program areas. Mississippi expanded LEAA support of police-community relations to $150,000; allocated $53,200 to encourage public participation in crime prevention; budgeted $30,000 to establish resource capabilities for research and program development in an urban police department; and awarded $50,000 for continuation of professional consultative services for in-depth management and operational surveys for large city police departments.

Organized crime. To combat organized crime, an additional $119,064 was allocated to support an organized crime investigative capability within the office of State Attorney General. The program was initially funded in late 1970 with a $214,391 FY 1970 block-grant appropriation. A $10,000 allocation was also made for specialized training of local police in organized crime control.

Other. Mississippi budgeted $90,000 to improve security in state correctional institutions; $90,000 to regionalize jails; $82,000 to assist municipal police agencies in standardizing record systems; $50,000 to improve courtroom communication systems; $130,000 to establish a more comprehensive rehabilitation program for state, regional and local correctional institutions; $68,533 for civil disorder prevention and control programs; and $50,000 to a single urban city (Meridian) to establish a flexible patrol capability for high-crime area deployment.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

No single problem demanded more immediate attention than the state's mounting drug problem. Major cities reported startling increases in drug abuse: Jackson, the state capital, reported a 1,987 per cent increase in narcotic violation arrests between 1965 and 1970. This does not count suspected violations. Hattiesburg, Meridian, Greenville and other major population centers reported similar, although not as spectacular, drug abuse arrests statistics for the same period.

Another Mississippi concern regarding the drug problem is the increased evidence that a correlation exists between street crime and drug usage. An upsurge in drug store burglaries occurred in recent years in widely scattered areas of the state and, while Mississippi had no significant experience with drug-related crime before the late 1960's, police officials discovered marijuana and amphetamine traffic in more than a dozen cities—two with less than 10,000 population. Heroin arrests were made on the Mississippi Gulf Coast—the first such recorded violations in state history.

In FY 1970, $181,100 was budgeted for establishment of special narcotics investigative units in 10 of the state's larger municipal police departments (none existed before LEAA funding); $22,500 was allocated for expansion of the State Department of Public Safety's drug investigative capability; and $15,000 was provided to the Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy to extend that regulatory agency's inspection function. Simultaneously, the Mississippi SPA made funds available, through advanced police training programs, for specialized training in drug-case preparation and the preventive aspects of narcotics control. Training included participation in the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs-sponsored seminars and schools conducted in Mississippi, and visits to the New Orleans Police Department narcotics units.

In less than 4 months, the narcotics investigative units have reported more than 400 narcotics users to the Jackson office of BNDD and made 345 drug-related arrests.

During FY 1971, the drug abuse program has been continued by funding $175,000 to local unit maintenance and expansion; $15,000 to the State Board of Pharmacy; $116,500 to a new State Bureau of Drug Enforcement established during the 1971 session of the Mississippi Legislature; and a "priority-need basis" blank check on FY 1971 advanced training funds.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Mississippi received, during FY 1971, LEAA discretionary grants totaling $492,100 and, as of June 30, 1971, had additional grant applications totaling $1,258,607 pending before LEAA. The latter includes a request for $240,000 to transform a cyclone fence-barricaded street through Jackson State College—scene of a May 1970 student-police confrontation which left two students dead—into a campus plaza, erasing the focal point of a decade of periodic violence. Students had sought closing of the street for several years.

Grants approved during FY 1971 included a $197,100 allocation to the Mississippi SPA to coordinate training of approximately 300 civilian law enforcement personnel as specialists in the disposal and demolition of explosive devices. The training was conducted at the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. (The Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance coordinates nationwide participation in the program.)

Other approved LEAA discretionary grants to Mississippi include $45,000 for a civil-disorder planning unit and $250,000 for expansion of an FY 1971 state block-grant halfway house and group home program. Pending requests include $750,000 for initial stage development of a major capital improvement program at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman. State matching for the program, in the amount of $250,000, has already been appropriated by the Mississippi Legislature. Additional discretionary requests have been submitted for $132,750, to provide instructional staff housing, and for $49,159, to support the penitentiary's basic education department. A $60,000 grant application has been submitted by the City of Jackson for expansion of police-community relations, keyed to riot prevention, and a $26,698 grant has been requested by the Leflore County School District for a pre-delinquency program.

Kenneth W. Fairly, Executive Director

Missouri

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council (LEAC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The Missouri LEAC plans, develops, administers, and evaluates programs designed to improve the state's justice system—police, courts, correctional institutions and juvenile services. The LEAC has become conscious of the system's strengths and weaknesses. Areas of need have been identified and available resources committed to their eradication. Solutions to problems, however, do not necessarily or immediately follow their identification, and areas of need frequently resist the resources committed to them. Nor are resources always ready and waiting to be deployed. Consequently, not all needs and problems are matched with effective programs that will eliminate them.

MISSOURI STATISTICS

Population: 4,677,399

Planning Grant: $568,000

Action grant: $7,760,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $990,860; prevention of crime, $450,154; juvenile delinquency, $1,900,052; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,978,213; prosecution, court and law reform, $341,620; correction and rehabilitation, $1,106,455; organized crime, 109,500; community relations, $220,672; riots and civil disorders, $110,056; construction, $481,654; and research and development, $70,764.

Crime prevention. A major need in Missouri is crime prevention. Citizens must actively support local law enforcement through public involvement. Citizens and businessmen must be informed and instructed in methods to avoid victimization by criminals; they should be informed of its rights, responsibilities, and duties for effective crime prevention, and they must be informed of, and encouraged to install defense systems and devices that would increase the difficulty of committing crimes.

Apprehension and detection. A second area of need is improvement in apprehending and detecting criminals. A computerized statewide police information system is needed, as are crime laboratories, strategically located to expedite criminal investigations, improved police response time and quality, better methods to recruit and retain competent police officers, and adequate basic police equipment.

Community relations. Improvement of community relations is also a need of Missouri law enforcement agencies. Specifically needed are continued training of justice system personnel in community relations, improved recruiting methods and greater incentives to attract ethnic minorities to law enforcement careers, and youth programs in law enforcement.

Research and development. Research and development needs include establishment of research units in criminal justice agencies, basic research to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of justice system agencies, and the development of a uniform reporting and classifications system for agencies processing offenders.

Prosecution and courts. Needs of prosecutors and courts include establishment of a statewide public defender system; training for prosecutors and their professional staffs; court administrators for urban circuit, appellate, and supreme courts; staff for judicial offices, and an integrated system-wide record keeping apparatus.

Corrections. Corrections needs in Missouri are many. They include establishment of halfway houses, pre-release guidance centers, specialized treatment centers for alcoholics, and narcotic addicts, and out-patient psychiatric services. In addition, the inmate caseloads of case workers should be reduced to meet the standards of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, minimum standards for training and recruiting correctional personnel should be establshed, vocational and educational programs should be upgraded and regional correctional institutions should be established in or near the major urban areas.

Also, inadequate, antiquated city and county jails and lock-ups should be renovated, replaced as needed, and raised to the minimum standards of the American Correctional Association; qualified personnel should be recruited for all local jails and lock-ups. And finally, probation services to all misdemeanant courts, nominal bond programs, release or recognizance and other social services to aid in rehabilitation should be instituted.

Juvenile delinquency. Preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency is also a major area of need in Missouri. Specific programs needed include approved basic training for new police juvenile officers, juvenile court officers, and institutional parole officers; system-wide community based, residential treatment facilities; full-time juvenile officers for every 30,000 residents within a judicial circuit; and a uniform reporting and record keeping system.

Riot prevention and control. Need in riot and civil disorder prevention and control include upgrading campus security forces to reflect the social composition and complexion of the campus (they should meet minimum police training standards and be under 40), establishing consumer-protection agencies in inner-city ghettos, standardizing riot-control training, extending the resources of social and legal service agencies to residents of riot-prone areas.

Organized crime. Needs to cope with organized crime in Missouri include establishment of an adequately staffed unit to investigate organized crime specifically; and training programs for justice system personnel involved in the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of organized criminals.

Upgrading personnel. Personnel upgrading needs consist of establishment of statewide minimum standards of 280 hours of basic police training, statewide recruitment standards and promotion policy, a minimum standard of 40 hours per year inservice training for all police officers, a minimum standard of 80 hours training for command and supervisory personnel, police legal advisors, and a financial incentive program to encourage higher education among law enforcement personnel.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Not all identified needs were met, nor all problems solved during FY 1971. Nevertheless, progress was made and more is expected as the needs and problems are worked on. The major action programs funded to meet the needs include:

Crime prevention. Two key crime prevention programs were funded during FY 1971.

Improving community understanding. This program aims at informing the public of its rights, responsibilities, and duties regarding crime prevention; and involving local citizenry in crime prevention efforts. Activities of the program include conferences between the LEAC Regional Directors and law enforcement agencies, community leaders, civic groups, and special interest groups to disseminate information about law enforcement operations; financial assistance to LEAC Regional offices; a 2-week workshop to train 30 school teachers to use and disseminate new methods and materials for teaching responsible, law-abiding citizenship; and three ethnic black awareness center seminars designed to reduce racial tensions on the University of Missouri Kansas City campus. The program was supported by $908,243 in LEAA funds.

Drug education, treatment and rehabilitation. This program has three objectives: to educate the public on the nature and extent of drugs and narcotics abuse; inform the public of the availability of treatment resources for drug users; and create treatment and rehabilitation resources for drug users. The activities of the program—supported by $272,382 in LEAA funds—include the establishing of a community-based residential house with a capacity for the treatment and rehabilitation of 30 narcotic-dependent persons in Kansas City; a drug information center in St. Louis; a drug-crisis intervention unit in St. Louis; a community outreach center to conduct public education seminars in schools, civic groups, and churches and offer rehabilitation and individual consultation services to drug users in St. Louis; a treatment center for juvenile drug users offering rehabilitative treatment, preventive education for teachers and community leaders in drug abuse (five regional workshops will be conducted involving approximately 125 participants from 20 school districts); and two 4-day workshops on the effects of drug use and abuse in relation to the schools. The program also continues funding for two programs —Region 5's "Operation Enabler," and Region 3's "Drug Education".

Apprehension and detection of criminals. Two major programs were funded to improve the apprehension and detection of criminals.

Information System. This program—funded with an LEAA grant of $778,202—will establish a statewide integrated criminal justice information system. Components include the Missouri Department of Revenue, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Regions 1 and 5 (Kansas City and St. Louis) and the National Crime Information Center. Terminals will be available to all law enforcement agencies in the state. The LEAC police Committee is continuing the action necessary to develop a complete traffic and criminal justice information system, including the design and implementation of statewide reporting of uniform vehicular accident and enforcement data and Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting. The Missouri State Highway Patrol will contribute $281,184.50 to the implementation of this program.

Upgrading equipment. More than $1 million in LEAA funds has been earmarked to purchase technically advanced equipment to improve the detection and apprehension capabilities of police agencies in the state. The funds will be provided for equipment to increase the ability of agencies to transmit and receive information. Six agencies, not located in established law enforcement regions, will be provided funds to purchase base stations and mobile equipment. Two state agencies will be provided funds for high-power transmitters, base stations, and mobile equipment of multi-channel capability. The nine established Missouri LEAC Regions will also receive funds to increase radio communications capability.

Crime laboratories in the state will be expanded through the acquisition of scientifically advanced equipment to increase their capabilities to identify unknown substances, and decrease the time required for crime laboratory processes generally. Laboratory equipment to be acquired include spectrograph, x-ray defractometer, spectroflorimeter, and spotmatic 35mm camera.

Funds will be provided to the LEAC regions for operations, administrative and investigative equipment. Only agencies showing the greatest need and capability of improving apprehension and detection, however, will be granted equipment funds.

Community relations. Improving law enforcement community relations commanded $220,672 in LEAA funds. The program aims to upgrade public relations and communications between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve and to improve the public image of law enforcement officers. Law enforcement personnel and community members will receive 74 hours of training in community relations, citizen responsibility, and law enforcement activities in a pilot project. A police youth corps (involving approximately 200 youths, age 12 to 18) will be established in St. Louis. Ten community relations seminars, each involving 15 police officers, law enforcement officials and related community representatives will be conducted alternately in Kansas City and St. Louis. Public information and educational activities will be conducted also.

Research and development. Four research and development projects were sponsored by the LEAC in FY 1971.

Research and planning units. This project aims at developing research and planning capabilities of agencies of the Missouri criminal justice system. Agencies and regional units participating in the program must first obtain an evaluation of the present structure, personnel, and operating procedures of their research and planning unit. When the study is completed, the agency may apply to the program for funding to implement recommendations of the study. If the agency does not have a research and planning unit, the study should determine optimum structure, size, objectives, and so on.

Criminal justice research fellowships. This program provides a varying number of graduate level fellowships ranging up to $2,500 each for preservice individuals and $10,000 for inservice individuals. Students awarded the fellowhip will conduct studies of the Missouri criminal justice system under the supervision of a qualified researcher and on topics mutually acceptable to the LEAC and cooperating agencies of the Missouri criminal justice system. The program is expected to require Federal funds totalling $445,000 over the next 4 years.

Applied research. Emphasis in this program is on research activities of direct benefit or applicability to the agencies of the Missouri criminal justice system. The agencies of the Missouri criminal justice system are in great need of study and analysis to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Uniform classification and recording system. This program is concerned with developing and implementing on a statewide basis, by all agencies of the criminal justice system, a uniform reporting system. This system will be designed to facilitate flow of information between agencies of the criminal justice system by use of common definitions and categories. Three phases are planned: The first will determine the classification needs of the system. The second will design a system applicable to Missouri agencies. The third will implement the system.

Prosecution and courts. Three prosecution and courts programs were funded by the LEAC in FY 1971.

Personnel. This program supports well-planned efforts to assist the criminal courts system in reducing processing time and generally improving operating efficiency through planned expansion of prosecution, public defender, and court staff. During 1971, projects will be funded to provide two public defenders for Region 1, four consumer-protection investigators in Kansas City, three assistant prosecutors for out-state Missouri, and 13 public defenders and eight supportive staff for St. Louis City. The program is supported by $311,620 in LEAA money.

Courts management. Like the personnel programs, this program supports well-planned management projects designed to assist criminal courts in the reduction of processing time, maximum utilization of judicial and other staff resources and general improvement of efficiency. During 1971, activities will include the research, development, and planning for a model computerized court-docket control system. It is assisted with an LEAA grant of $30,000.

Facilities and equipment. This program aids in modernizing court facilities and equipment to expedite and improve the criminal justice system by maximizing personnel capabilities. During 1971, projects—totalling $22,850 in LEAA money—will be funded to renovate courtrooms in Regions 2, 4, 7, and 9. In addition, a court alarm system will be installed in Region 5.

Corrections. Four key corrections programs—expending a total of more than $1 million in LEAA grants—were funded in FY 1971.

Community-based treatment. This program, funded with $526,038, will establish community-based treatment services to aid and support offenders on re-entry into society. Twelve new centers will open in 1971 and three existing projects will continue operations. Activities include planning, developing, staffing and maintaining the treatment services, and other ancillary social services. Projects will be funded that establish additional support for probationers and parolees; continue support for nominal bond and recognizance program as alternatives to incarceration; create jail treatment programs; establish educational and vocational training in correctional institutions of the major population centers.

Probation services. The program will provide the probation services of the Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole to the magistrate and misdemeanant courts of Missouri as an alternative to incarceration. During 1971 probation services will be provided to 12 additional courts. Activities in the program include recruitment, hiring, training, travel, maintenance, and other support necessary to administer the projects. Priority will be given to courts in areas of the largest population, such as Kansas City, Missouri, St. Louis, Springfield, and Columbia. The program is supported with LEAA grant of funds of $196,701.

Construction and renovation. Activities for this program—which was allocated $9,452—include planning, development, renovating, constructing, and administering state, local and multi-jurisdictional correctional facilities. Projects will be funded on the basis of local or regional feasibility studies, and need for general cleanup, heating, and air-conditioning; and need to provide segregation for juveniles, women, and problem prisoners.

Inmate education and training. This program will expand college education and vocational training to the inmates of the Missouri Department of Corrections. During 1971, higher education courses will be increased to 15 at the Missouri Penitentiary in Jefferson City, to nine at the Moberly Medium Security Institution and to six at the Algoa Institution for youthful offenders. The program will continue the two vocational training programs in the St. Louis City Jail and the St. Louis County Correctional Institution and add a new one to the St. Louis County Institution. LEAA funds earmarked for this program total $326,210.

Juvenile delinquency. Preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency received major emphasis from the LEAC in FY 1971.

Residential care. To create a variety of residential facilities on a statewide basis to accommodate the individual needs of children, $559,699 in LEAA funds will be used to continue supporting 12 group homes with an estimated capacity of 88 beds, and to establish 16 new group homes with an additional capacity of 127 beds.

Mobilizing community resources. Eight demonstration projects will be conducted to utilize existing community resources, previously unavailable, to the juvenile courts. Examples of the services are tutorial education, parent and family education sessions, and attempts to involve youth in new decision making roles. LEAA support for the program is $251,675.

Juvenile manpower. Funds—in amount of $754,053—will be utilized to continue seven deputy juvenile officer positions funded in FY 1970 and to employ 70 new juvenile court related positions during calendar year 1971. Selection, training, and supervision for these positions are the responsibility of the recipient juvenile court. The objective is to provide one full-time deputy juvenile court officer for every 30,000 residents in each judicial circuit.

Training school. To reduce institutional and parole workloads, 39-1/2 treatment and administration positions will be funded for distribution by a predetermined plan, to the central office and to the three State training schools institutions; 13-1/2 positions are continuation of positions funded FY 1970. LEAA support is $276,058.

Riots and civil disorders. The LEAC's efforts at preventing and controlling riots and civil disorders center on improving community relations and campus security.

Community relations. Two conferences, between administration, faculty and students to discuss grievances and identify and develop communication lines will be held in the University of Missouri-Kansas City academic community. Minority group members will be recruited for academic programs oriented toward criminal justice and law enforcement. Methods of coping with riot situations and rioters will be coordinated with police.

Campus security. Continued funding of $14,000 has been awarded to the Lincoln University Campus Security Project. Similar activities, where needed, will be encouraged.

Organized crime. More than $100,000 in LEAA funds have been committed to collect data, investigate and prosecute persons engaged in organized crime and establish a coordinated strike force of metropolitan prosecutors and state-level advisors.

The elected full-time prosecuting attorneys of Jackson and St. Louis Counties, plus the circuit attorney of St. Louis City, will each employ an additional full-time special prosecutor to specialize in investigating suspected organized crime activity and prosecute violators. Help in investigation will be supplied by the three metropolitan and state police forces. State support—clerical and legal research—will be supplied by prosecutors' offices. A legal advisor to the special prosecutors will be assigned to the strike force by the Attorney General of Missouri.

The entire project will be coordinated and directed by a Strike Force Director, who will convene the force at least monthly and be responsible to the Organized Crime Strike Force Committee. Committee members include representatives from the judicial, police, and private citizens.

Upgrading personnel. Two programs, designed to upgrade Missouri law enforcement personnel, have been funded. One, which provides general benefits—training, salary supplements, and improved facilities—was awarded $908,243 in LEAA funds; the other, which provides higher-education faculty, received $52,623.

General. This program provides funds for training, salary supplements, and renovation and construction of physical facilities. It affords the opportunity for justice system personnel to increase their effectiveness and efficiency. Training for justice system personnel in Missouri will be provided through institutes of higher education and established LEAC regions, which will select instructors from regional staff and units of government. In some areas, regional instructors will combine training efforts with institutes of higher education to provide broader instruction in the areas of police, courts, and correction. In addition, the institutions will provide training in 13 locations, where, because of geographic location or manpower, it is not feasible for officers to attend training classes at one of the established police academies in St. Louis, Kansas City, Rolla, Springfield, or Joplin. Training conducted in the 13 locations will be done in five phases consisting of 48 classroom-hours per phase.

The police academies will continue to conduct training at all levels of operation in the justice system. Basic training for police consists of 3 to 4 months, depending on departmental standards. The combination of efforts of the established academies, institutes of higher education and regional staff will provide basic training to approximately 1,662 persons. Approximately 3,900 persons will receive inservice training. Minor additions are planned for justice system facilities. Approximately 95 people involved in the justice system will receive salary supplements.

Higher education. The University of Missouri will continue the statewide Baccalaureate degree program in the administration of justice on the St. Louis campus. The funding of this program will allow for additional course offerings to students and also support the present level of staffing and allow for one additional faculty position.

OTHER MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

All of the 1971 action programs funded through LEAC were needed and will contribute to the system's improvements. Most were created to address certain basic deficiencies in the system. They were not novel or unique but simple, effective solutions to fundamental problems. Other programs, however, reflect ingenuity and creativity.

Regional center for criminal justice. The Center serves as the law enforcement training academy for metropolitan Kansas City and adjacent counties. It provides complete training and instruction for all criminal justice personnel. To date, for example, 168 police officers have graduated from the Center. The Center received $250,000 in LEAA funds.

Community group homes. Through a series of similar projects, a system of group homes offering differential treatment for juvenile offenders from problem homes is being established in Missouri. A total of $549,353 is reserved for at least 36 such homes, 14 of which are now operational. Children are placed in these group homes by the juvenile courts in the state. LEAA FY 1971 funding is $486,826.

Research fellowships. Fellowships—totalling $25,000 in LEAA funds—are offered to graduate students in the behavioral sciences to conduct research in criminal justice agency operations and practices. The object being to provide opportunities for the students to acquire training and experience in the criminal justice system, and to encourage them to enter the system professionally. It also will generate valuable data in the studies produced. The emphasis is on research activities of direct benefit or applicability to cooperating system agencies.

Rights and responsibilities of citizens. The Missouri Bar—with $42,950 in LEAA funding—is seeking to develop and establish an educational program in Missouri primary and secondary schools that will assist students to achieve a more complete understanding and appreciation of basic constitutional rights and responsibilities of citizens. During the first phase, new instructional methods and materials for citizenship education were developed and evaluated. In the second phase, teachers were selected and trained in the use of the new methods and materials. They will implement their knowledge during the forthcoming school year.

Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System. MULES is a computer-based information system that will include computer-teleprocessing terminals in city, county, state and Federal agencies. This year it received $227,250 in LEAA money. Authorized law enforcement personnel will have rapid access to information on persons, property, and vehicles involved in or related to criminal activity. The net result will be to improve the solution rate of crime and to increase the risk of detection for criminals.

Inmate higher education. The University of Missouri and the Department of Correction are instituting a multi-dimensional rehabilitation program around a well-organized curriculum of college courses. Closely supporting these college classes will be inmate counseling, placement, and parole opportunities for talented inmates. LEAA funding for the project is $101,131.

Neutron activation analysis. The University of Missouri is continuing a sophisticated program in the characterization of physical evidence, on a statewide basis, through neutron activation analysis. The project combines training experienced investigative officers in proper sample collection and handling procedures, as well as in the capabilities and limitation of the analytical technique. The project was begun with a discretionary grant; LEAA funding for FY 1971 is $54,506.

Court management study. With $43,200 in LEAA funds, the 22nd Judicial Circuit, in St. Louis, has contracted with a private consultant firm for a court management survey of the entire criminal court procedure and processes. Problems of congestion, case delay, modernization of court procedures, and more efficient processing of matters before the court will be studied.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Missouri has two large metropolitan areas. In law enforcement, as in other fields, they present special problems. LEAC has attempted to develop special projects to address urban crime problems. Often this represented a cooperative effort with the Model Cities Program. Various aspects of the projects have applicability in non-urban settings, however.

Archway House. Archway House is a juvenile outreach center. Its purpose is to educate the community about drug abuse and addiction, while confronting the drug addict and abuser in the community. The staff will present the individual with a realistic picture of what they are headed for if they do not cease their involvement with drugs. The House will offer individual consultation, reality group therapy, seminars, academic educational assistance, and job placement. Individuals in need of more intense treatment will be made aware of other resources.

NASCO West Project. This project will combat the widespread abuse of depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs by youths in the Region 5 area. There are several phases to the project: rehabilitative treatment, preventive education, and family therapy. Respectively, the objectives of the phases are: to break the individual's dependency on drugs; to provide accurate, realistic information to potential drug users and abusers; and to involve the user's family in the treatment and educational programs. The project received $72,856 in FY 1971 LEAA funds.

Renaissance West, Inc. This program—funded with an LEAA grant of $80,841—will establish a community-based residential house to treat and rehabilitate narcotic-dependent persons. The objectives of the program include: significant reduction of drug dependent persons; reducing the number of persons becoming addicted, and providing a vehicle for developing new treatment modalities. Renaissance West also serves as a transitional program between jails, hospitals, courts, and the community to which addicts are returning.

Acid Rescue. The aim of this crisis intervention program is to provide emergency services to persons requesting relief from adverse reaction to drugs, and providing accurate up-to-date drug information to the public—more specifically, to the teenage drug user, potential user, and their families. It received $5,900 in LEAA funds.

Drug Information Center. The Center was created in response to the community's need for a coordinated and systematic approach to the drug abuse problem. It will produce a comprehensive community master-strategy of drug abuse prevention, control and remediation. The Center will provide two primary services: general public information via telephone and information which will be useful in coordinating and maximizing services. It received $17,500 in LEAA funds.

William L. Culver, Executive Director

Montana

Following is the FY 1971 report on the Montana Governor's Crime Control Commission.

GREATEST NEEDS

An understanding of the demography of Montana is essential to understanding the problems and needs of the state's criminal justice system.

Petroleum County covers 1,672 square miles of central Montana. Winnett, the county seat, has a population of 271 persons. The total population of the county is 675. There is no police department, no county sheriff; there is just one man in the government of Petroleum County—the county manager.

Billings, one of two Montana cities with a population greater than 50,000, has a police department with 80 employees to serve the 74,848 residents. They work with hardened criminals and juvenile offenders; they have poor equipment and little training.

The state sprawls over 1,417,188 square miles of the northwestern United States. In 1970, the average population per square mile was 4.7 persons. Eight cities in the state have populations over 10,000.

The combined 237,021 residents of these cities account for 34.1 percent of the total population. The remaining 65.9 percent of Montana's people live in rural communities or on isolated ranches.

The Rocky Mountains run through Montana, splitting it east from west and increasing the problems of transportation and communication.

Several of Montana's counties have only a sheriff to keep law and order over an area greater than 1,000 square miles. Powder River County in southeastern Montana has a sheriff and a deputy. The sheriff's wife handles communication and radio dispatches—without salary.

To properly exercise the police function over such a large area, the lawman should have the best equipment available. Instead, because of a limited budget, his equipment is antiquated and in need of repair.

In sparsely populated areas of rural Montana, the peace officer is the only symbol of the law. He needs to know the law and be able to administer it efficiently. Often, he has not had the most basic training in law and police functions.

In areas of Montana experiencing a large population influx due to missile construction, he is without assistance, equipment, or knowledge to function effectively.

MONTANA STATISTICS

Population: 694,409
Planning grant: $170,000
Action grant: $1,279,000
Programs: upgrading personnel, $255,000; prevention of crime, $85,000; juvenile delinquency, $170,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $463,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $47,000; correction and rehabilitation, $96,000; organized crime, $3,000; community relations, $30,000; riots and civil disorders, $10,000; construction, $70,000; and research and development, $50,000.

The need to equip and educate the lawman is the State Planning Agency's top priority problem.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Montana's demography—a small population scattered over a large area—makes rapid, reliable communication essential to proper law enforcement.

The Commission has made significant improvements in the area of law enforcement communications.

Prior to 1970, a party line teletypewriter switching system (TWX), operated by the Billings Police Department, was the central communication channel available to Montana law enforcement agencies. The TWX, operated during normal business hours by two full-time state employees and during part-time hours by officers of the Billings Police Department, provided 24 law enforcement agencies within the state with access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C.

This party line system, aside from serving few agencies, was plagued by congestion and eliminated the possibility of private teletype communication between law enforcement agencies.

In October 1970, the Montana Law Enforcement Communication Center was opened in Helena. The new Center, which houses the Montana Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETS), is equipped with a "400 Data Package"—a compact mechanical switcher capable of handling 60 stations. The Center, by manual, touch-tone control, switches one teletypewriter to another teletypewriter for communication among any of the 36 Montana law enforcement agencies currently on-line or for communication with any agency in the national LETS system. It also provides transmission from teletypewriter to computer for retrieval of information from NCIC.

The central terminal of the Montana Law Enforcement Teletype System for transmission and retrieval of information.

The Helena terminal is open 24 hours a day and is staffed by a director, operations supervisor, and five teletype operators.

The Helena terminal, as well as each station in the system, has a capacity for 100 words per minute, 30 second connect time, multiple addressing, a "retry" feature and computer access provided by automatic send and receive teletypewriter complete with a tape reader, punch, keyboard and typing unit.

Messages can be received in page form or accompanied by an eight level tape. The terminal in Helena has an exchange to convert the eight level tape to five level for broadcast over the National LETS System.

The new LETS system allows the subscribing agencies to carry on rapid, reliable communication with any or all stations on the state or national LETS hook-up, to retrieve information from the NCIC in Washington and to contact the state drivers license and motor vehicle registration offices.

The LETS System, which is a major improvement in the effectiveness of Montana law enforcement communications, was made possible by financial assistance from the Commission which provided approximately 60 percent of the operating costs for the first year and tentatively plans to provide continuing assistance for improvement and expansion.

Additional support comes from subscribers who are charged a flat rate based upon the population of their jurisdiction.

Improvements of the LETS system will include extending the subscriber base to include all 56 county sheriffs' offices, more of the municipal police, and the federal agencies dealing with law enforcement such as the FBI, the Bureau of Immigration, the Border Patrol and the National Park Services.

As the subscriber base is increased, it will be necessary to switch from the present mechanical switching system to a computer switched system capable of filing and retrieving information for rebroadcast to stations which are busy at the time of the initial broadcast.

Radio communications. In addition to supporting the Montana LETS system, the Montana State Planning Agency hired a consulting firm to study the law enforcement radio communication system within the state and to make recommendations for improvement.

The report on that study determined telephone communication is not feasible due to low population and long telephone line mileage. It judged radio communication among state officers and law enforcement agencies to be a "vast 'party line' system with attendant mutual interference and clamor." As with the teletype system, a lack of centralized coordination had produced a cacophony of low band VHF stations which interfere with each other.

Additional problems cited were: a lack of professional engineering assistance; inadequate staff to maintain 24-hour communication surveillance; and a lack of modern, functioning equipment and a total unreliability of radio communications due to the lack of provisions for auxiliary power in the event of failure of the regular power system.

Through the Commission, a Task Force was established to implement the plan designed by the consulting firm with emphasis on development and operation of a fully integrated statewide radio communication system.

Basic to establishing an adequate local, regional and statewide communication system, is the need to standardize and upgrade communication equipment of law enforcement agencies.

While total implementation of this program will take several years, the 1971 funding has been designed to upgrade mobile communication facilities so that all will have two-channel capabilities. It also is designed to institute engineering studies through the facilities of the Electronic Research Laboratory of the Montana State University at Bozeman to determine the most feasible location of regional base and dispatch stations. These studies have progressed to a point where funding is now available for base as well as mobile equipment which fit within the comprehensive plan.

OTHER MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Four sparsely populated counties in northeastern Montana are experiencing a sudden, large population influx in connection with the construction of ABM sites. The law enforcement agencies in these counties are geared to handling the police function for a relatively small, stable population. Adequate manpower and basic equipment for dealing with the larger population are not immediately available.

A recent Community Impact Report by the Army Corps of Engineers estimates that an additional 20 police officers will be needed temporarily and an additional seven men will be needed permanently. The cost was estimated to be approximately $180,000 annually through 1976.

The State Planning Agency has developed the concept of a multi-county investigative team to provide immediate assistance for investigating major crimes.

It is not economically feasible for each sheriff to maintain the staff necessary for thorough investigation of major crimes, but by combining resources such a staff will be available to all.

The investigative team will be chosen from law enforcement agencies in the four counties affected by the missile sites. The men will be selected for their expertise in the various facets of criminal investigation by a committee of regional law enforcement administrators.

Additional training will be provided by the Montana Law Enforcement Academy through funding of the Commission.

Approximately $20,000 has been allocated from the 1971 grant to provide basic equipment, necessary training and travel expenses for this unit.

Lawmen in this area have been unable to attend regular training sessions at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman as they do not have adequate staff to take over their duties during a prolonged absence. In these counties, the sheriff is the only policeman and has no replacement.

An in-service training program to provide special education to lawmen in these areas and basic training to new recruits is being formulated by MLEA. Instructors from the Academy will teach needed techniques and skills to these lawmen in their own area. Funds to make these in-service training sessions possible was provided by subgrants to MLEA.

MISCELLANEOUS

There is a need for greater public awareness of the police function and community involvement in halting crime.

Through discretionary funding by the Commission, the Great Falls Police Department instituted a "Search for Community Involvement and Participation" (SCIP) program aimed at improving the police image and at informing the community of police activities.

A consulting firm from Great Falls designed a questionnaire for distribution to police and to a cross-section of the community. The survey was aimed at determining the difference between the policeman's image of his department and the image held by the community. Also, it sought to determine those segments of the community which should be the focal point of the program.

The image of the police department held by policemen was similar to that held by the community. Of those in the community responding to the survey, 59 percent rated the agency as good to excellent. The majority of policemen and citizens felt the two major problems were inadequate manpower and a lack of communication between the police and the public.

The youth of the community responding to the questionnaire have the lowest opinion of the local police force.

Following this survey, in April, a two-part program aimed at generating a higher volume of information going to the community and improving the police image among youth was designed.

The first goal will be reached through the publication of an annual report to the community which contains pertinent information concerning the functioning of the department.

In the coming school year, officers will establish a regular speaking program to educate youth on the citizen's responsibility in the prevention and detection of crime.

This program, also designed by the consulting firm, will reach every school-age child in the community.

The SCIP program was funded by a $31,176 discretionary grant from the Governor's Crime Control Commission.

Brinton B. Markle, Executive Director

Nebraska

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Commission has found Nebraska's greatest needs are for upgrading personnel, recruitment of qualified manpower and improving communications equipment.

The Commission feels 2- and 4-year educational programs at state colleges are needed to upgrade personnel. Recruitment is necessary to provide adequate police services to small communities and to improve law enforcement in metropolitan areas.

A serious statewide problem is the lack of basic communication equipment. Many towns do not have the equipment necessary for their police to be notified of a crime within their jurisdiction, or within their areas of the state. Metropolitan areas lack equipment that can handle increased heavy communications traffic.

NEBRASKA STATISTICS

Population: 1,483,791

Planning grant: $248,000

Action grant: $2,457,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $433,315; prevention of crime, $93,435; juvenile delinquency, $191,900; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,045,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $238,350; correction and rehabilitation, $230,000; organized crime, $5,000; community relations, $10,000; construction, $150,000; and research and development, $60,000.

New communication facilities in the Omaha Police Department have cut dispatcher response time to less than two seconds.

The equipment needed, the Commission feels, must provide statewide communications plus access to national sources of information such as the FBI's National Criminal Information Center in Washington, D.C.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Educational programs. The Commission has funded grants to four state colleges to upgrade personnel and to recruit manpower to provide Nebraska with qualified people in all phases of law enforcement.

Chadron State College at Chadron was given a grant for the 1970–1971 school year to establish degree programs in law enforcement. Second year funding in the near future will bring the total support to over $50,000.

A recent grant of $43,765 to the University of Nebraska will expand course offerings of the Department of Law Enforcement and Corrections of the University of Omaha to the Lincoln campus. This expansion will make available 2- and 4-year programs at Lincoln. (The courses will be of special value to officers of the Lincoln Police Department, which has a college credit pay incentive plan.)

Northeastern Nebraska College has received 2 years of funding totaling over $54,000. This college, at Norfolk, is the first junior college in the state to establish a complete program in law enforcement and corrections. The college will soon have one full-time instructor, one part-time instructor, a full-time counselor, a secretary and a consultant for a recruiting conference. Six law enforcement majors received Associate degrees in the spring of 1971.

North Platte Junior College, located in west-central Nebraska, received a grant of $12,250. A program similar to that at Northeastern has been established.

Programs at both junior colleges are designed to facilitate transfer to the University of Nebraska program after 2 years.

Training center. The Commission has used funds to create a Law Enforcement Training Center at Grand Island for statewide local police training. An initial grant in FY 1970 of $130,352 aided in setting up and equipping the center. Funding of $180,000 in FY 1971 is being used for tuition.

Communications. The Commission's largest single funding for communications improvement is $290,863 for a system believed to be unique in the United States. The system is called the Centrex-911 Communications System. It is being installed in Omaha. It will provide service to surrounding towns, suburbs and unincorporated areas within an 18-mile range.

The new system is part of Commission funding of $484,772 to Omaha to upgrade its communications equipment. Completion of the 911 system will be accomplished within the next few years.

Some of the problems already eliminated by the new system include: inadequate radio frequencies, congested telephone switchboards, long complaint response time (this was cut from 60 to 70 seconds to less than 2 seconds by 911) and long information retrieval time.

The system involves use of the 911 emergency number; different frequencies for cruisers, command, information, traffic and detectives; and transceivors for patrolmen.

Other communications. Two major communications improvements were made through Commission funding. A 24-hour, centrally located communications center for small communities has been established and a new "message" system for the State Police was implemented.

Small communities now have the equipment for better dispatching, increased area coverage, faster response to emergencies, direct contact with outside law enforcement agencies and the ability to coordinate forces for joint efforts.

The State Police "Computer Controlled Message Switcher" provides rapid transmission of information to points around the state.

The advantage of the "message switcher" is that it can expand from its present system, as needed, and it can connect, in the future, to national and neighboring states' communications.

The total funded to local agencies for all types of communications upgrading in FY 1971 was $202,004.79.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

An important project to law enforcement in the state is Criminal Code Revision for Nebraska. The 80th Session of the Nebraska Legislature authorized the Commission to undertake the project of the revision of these codes.

In an effort to achieve as complete and accurate a job as possible, the Commission contracted with an eminent retired judge of the Nebraska Supreme Court to:

(1) Analyze current substantive criminal code for Nebraska.

(2) Analyze constitutional questions raised by the adoption in Nebraska of a revised criminal code.

(3) Propose legislation required for the adoption of the proposed legislation.

(4) Appear before the appropriate committees of the Legislature to explain the provisions of the proposed legislation.

The proposed legislation is to be presented to the Commission at its meeting in October 1972. This will enable the Nebraska Legislature to act on the proposed legislation during the 1973 Session. The contract amount is $46,667.

Officer profile. The Commission has funded a program to develop a psychological profile (characteristics) of a service-oriented officer. This profile will be used in comparison with the characteristics of a potential law enforcement officer. After the comparison is made, the prospective recruit is rated as: highly recommended, recommended, conditional or not recommended.

The characteristics which compose the profile are based on a study of officers recommended by their superiors as outstanding law enforcement personnel.

The Commission is accepting local governmental applications for this program, for which $10,000 is allocated.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The addition of sheriff deputies, a rumor control center, a summer camp and prosecution improvement mark other programs funded in FY 1971 by the Commission.

Fourteen sheriff's deputies were added to the Douglas County (Omaha and suburbs) Sheriff's Office to improve law enforcement. The deputies were added through two grants which totaled $81,826.

A grant of $41,837 was made to the Omaha Human Relations Department for a rumor control center. The purpose of the center is to keep a riot situation from developing through misinformation.

A police-community relations summer camp to increase communication between police and youths received a total of $53,630 in FY 1970 and FY 1971. The camp stresses citizenship development and a better police-citizen understanding in the community during its 6-week program.

Four grants (in the amount of $140,509) were made to Douglas County for prosecution improvement. These grants are for additional personnel, including four assistant public defenders, four deputy county attorneys, three legal secretaries and two law clerks. The staff increases will speed up the judicial process, to alleviate a backlog of cases at the district court level.

MISCELLANEOUS

One innovative and promising program is the Volunteer Service Bureau (VSB). VSB utilized counselors from the community to build a one-to-one relationship with juveniles. The idea is similar to that underlying Big Brothers.

Counselors are chosen on the basis of an interest in youth. They have no judicial authority. (The program is in effect in Lancaster, Saunders and Seward counties.)

A full-time director has been hired. There is usually one formal meeting a week between the counselor and the youth and two informal contacts, making the youth feel that the counselor is genuinely concerned and aware of him and his activities.

The foremost goal of the VSB project is to change the youth's behavior in a positive direction. One indication of this change is the number of court referrals. As of April 5, 1971, only three boys in the 48 one-to-one relationships in the three counties had subsequent referrals.

The average length of these relationships is 4.2 months, and two of them were terminated.

Eventually, an evaluation will be made of the youth's school behavior.

Duane L. Nelson, Executive Director

Nevada

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections (CCDC).

GREATEST NEEDS

Various actions by the Nevada Legislature, which ended its biennial meeting in April, underscore the state's greatest need in improving its criminal justice systems. The legislators considered many bills; virtually all envisioned assistance from LEAA.

In summary, the Legislature created the Office of State Court Administrator within the Supreme Court, and made training mandatory for justices of the peace and municipal or police-court justices, few of whom have any formal legal training. The State Office of the Public Defender was created to provide public defenders in 14 suburban and rural counties. A probation-subsidy program was initiated to provide community-based services, group and foster homes and other services as an alternative to incarceration in state training schools.

The Legislature created a Law Enforcement Assistance Bureau within the State Commission on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. The Bureau has three charges: planning and training, investigations and narcotics, and identification and communications.

The Bureau will correlate plans in the state that have an impact on the criminal justice system.

Reporting of criminal justice data is now mandatory, but the tools necessary to forge an effective collection are not available.

NEVADA STATISTICS

Population: 488,738

Planning grant: $149,000

Action grant: $888,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $81,000; prevention of crime, $35,000; juvenile delinquency, $22,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $320,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $45,000; correction and rehabilitation, $100,000; organized crime, $35,000; community relations, $30,000; riots and civil disorders, $60,000; construction, $110,000; and research and development, $50,000.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Nevada's major action programs concentrated on improving a variety of criminal justice programs.

Public defenders. During FY 1971, $43,000 was allocated to a pilot public defenders office for training personnel for Clark, Washoe and Douglas counties. When the legislature session opened, however, the CCDC brought together Supreme Court Justices, district judges, sheriffs, chiefs of police, and district attorneys to discuss methods to attempt to secure enabling legislation creating a state public defenders office. Legislation was passed following appearances by Commission members, consultants secured with LEAA funds, and other concerned persons.

The Legislature appropriated $40,000 for FY 1972 and $30,000 for FY 1973. The CCDC is committing $35,000 for FY 1972; the FY 1973 commitment depends on a review of the offices' activities in the first year.

Training. Surveys indicated training is a great need in all facets of the system. Programs funded ranged from a small grant to send two officers to a regional narcotic seminar to a grant of $11,720 for 40 officers from the Las Vegas metropolitan area to attend a school in supervision, command, and instructor training. The latter program aimed at upgrading supervisory and command techniques of the department, and creating a corps of instructors for the Police Academy. The Academy is operated jointly by the two metropolitan departments. During the year, $5,000 was transferred into this category with LEAA approval, reflecting the importance attached to training. In all, $43,000 was allocated for training.

While many training grants were expended for specialized units, policy was directed to securing regional instructors so that more personnel could benefit from the schools and seminars.

Crime laboratories. For years, Nevada has needed laboratories to serve law enforcement agencies in the state. This has become more true with the increasing number of narcotic arrests. Law agencies need quick and accurate analyses and reports on suspected material.

The largest percentage of action funds were allocated to laboratory development during FY 1971. The capability of the Clark County Sheriff's Department Laboratory in Las Vegas was increased and a chemist was hired for the laboratory at Reno.

The laboratories, which are 450 miles apart, provide regional services and the CCDC is attempting to direct all laboratory development into a regional concept. The vastness of the state and the isolation of small communities presents definite problems, but they cannot be met by small laboratories staffed by inexperienced and incompetent personnel.

FY 1971 funds allocated to this category amount to $58,857. A major part went to Las Vegas-Clark County area, where 55 percent of the state's population resides. The Clark County Laboratory also provides services to agencies in Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln counties.

Corrections and rehabilitation. The CCDC allocated $80,000 for increasing the effectiveness of corrections and rehabilitation. Of this amount, $31,600 was assigned to Nevada State Prison programs. Surveys show that the county jails in Nevada —with the exception of Clark and Washoe counties and Carson City—are in need of assistance. Following attention to high crime rate area needs, the problem of the small county jails will be given direct attention.

Juvenile delinquency. The control and prevention of juvenile delinquency was allocated $55,500 during FY 1971. In addition to funds available from LEAA, the CCDC has allotted $50,000 received from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the two large state juvenile departments to prepare a Comprehensive Statewide Plan for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency.

A study conducted in Reno indicated that one of the most pressing juvenile problems is persistent runaways; $9,000 was allocated to the police department to hire a counselor for runaways and their families.

Crime detection. Almost $148,000 was allocated to improve techniques for detecting and apprehending criminals. Principal projects centered around the metropolitan areas of Las Vegas and Reno where the crime rates are unusually high. The largest amounts were allotted to upgrade the regional laboratories in northern and southern Nevada.

Communications. Nevada is faced with very difficult communication problems. The state's area of 110,000 square miles is cut up by five separate mountain ranges running north and south. Basic equipment was needed in large and small departments. The state has embarked on an integrated radio, teletype, and phone system to greatly improve the capabilities of all agencies in the criminal justice system.

Civil disorders. Minor riots in the Las Vegas area have demonstrated a need for riot and civil-disorder planning. Funds expended in this area emphasize regional coordination in the event of a major problem. The Nevada Highway Patrol has been funded to transport emergency equipment to any area of the state by plane, if necessary.

Funded equipment programs have been augmented, also, to train officers in race relations and recruitment policies have been altered to bring more minority persons into the criminal justice system.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Data communications. A program vital to the improvement of data communications is the installation of the 400 DATA–PAK teletype system. By early 1972, Nevada law enforcement agencies will have access to criminal data banks in California, to national teletype systems, and to the National Crime Information Center. Access will be automatic to all systems except the national teletype, which will eventually be automatic. Agencies will also have automatic access to data files in the Department of Motor Vehicles including registration and drivers license information. Eventually, the system will tie into the computer in the Clark County Sheriff's Department.

Indian affairs. Nevada has a relatively small, widespread, often isolated Indian population. On Indian reservations and in colonies, where the majority of the Indians live, law enforcement is almost non-existent, often due to jurisdictional gray areas where no agency assumes responsibility, particularly for minor crimes or family disputes.

Recently, a discretionary grant was awarded the Nevada Inter-Tribal Council to upgrade the capabilities of the reservations and colonies to police their own areas. Also, the CCDC funded a study of the needs of the Indians and assists them in solving their problems. The study will be conducted by Indians.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

PACE. The City of Las Vegas was awarded an LEAA discretionary grant to activate the Police Anti-Crime Effort (PACE) program.

The PACE program was designed specifically to assist in controlling and to reduce the high crime rate in West Las Vegas—an area in which a large number of the 28,000 blacks in Clark County reside. The area cannot be considered a ghetto or tenement area, but is almost totally black, creating problems in schools and law enforcement. As might be expected the blacks were victims of black criminals.

The Las Vegas Police Department, under the PACE Program, is developing a squad of highly trained officers who are sensitive to racial problems. The officers will concentrate on personal contact with

West Las Vegas citizens and establish a store-front police facility. The program will incorporate educational, welfare, health, and other social agencies to improve all aspects of life in West Las Vegas.

The plan calls for a squad of 26 officers—13 of whom will be experienced officers with demonstrated ability to function in sensitive situations, and 13 will be recruits operating under the guidance and counsel of an experienced partner.

Legal advisors. Two other programs—which will hopefully have direct impact on urban crime—are LEAA discretionary grants to supply police legal advisors to the Clark County Sheriff's Office and the North Las Vegas Police Department.

The legal advisor, now employed by the Clark County Sheriff's Department, has proven to be effective in improving the quality of legal actions taken by officers and the Department. The position will continue into the next year when the North Las Vegas Police Department will begin their program.

Common records. The Clark County Sheriff's Department and the Las Vegas Police Department jointly applied for discretionary funds to initiate an automated joint-records command and control system for the two departments. The system—to be completed in 3 years—will provide common records with automated inquiry and retrieval and computer assisted command and control to provide more efficient deployment of the area's enforcement resources.

MISCELLANEOUS

The geography of Nevada has resulted in diverse social interests of the citizens. The isolated agricultural, mining and ranching counties—the so called "Cow Counties"—are for most part politically and socially conservative. Clark and Washoe counties—encompassing Las Vegas and Reno—rely heavily on gaming and tourism. The CCDC feels that the bringing together of these diverse groups through the planning process has been a positive accomplishment. It has had a strong and positive influence on the Legislature, resulting in the passage of bills of great importance to the criminal justice system in Nevada.

Carrol T. Nevin, Director

New Hampshire

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency (GCCD).

GREATEST NEEDS

The areas of greatest need in New Hampshire's Criminal Justice System as identified during FY 1971 were in three broad categories: improving equipment and training for policemen; improving the corrections system, including the State Prison, the State Industrial School, the County Houses of Corrections, the Probation Department, and the Parole Board; and dealing with juvenile problems.

There has been in the past no statewide compatible law enforcement communication system in New Hampshire. In fact, many of the smaller communities have had no law enforcement communication capability, or at best only Citizen's band. Also, training has been random; facilities and programs that were regularly available to all did not exist. Additionally, no minimum standards existed for selecting and training police officers on a statewide basis. Some departments, of course, have established excellent standards, but, by-and-large, job qualifications and training have been local options.

New Hampshire's entire corrections system is under-

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATISTICS

Population: 737,681

Planning grant: $173,000

Action grant: $1,331,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $159,000; prevention of crime, $9,000; juvenile delinquency, $200,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $425,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $110,000; correction and rehabilitation, $287,000; organized crime, $15,000; community relations, $50,000; riots and civil disorders, $21,000; and research and development, $55,000.

staffed and underfunded. The State Prison has had no Director of Treatment, the State Industrial School has had no Director of Training, the County Institutions have had virtually no testing or rehabilitative services for inmates, the Probation Department's avarage caseload per officer is much too high, and the state has had only three full-time parole officers.

Among New Hampshire's most easily identified juvenile problems have been the lack of police personnel trained and available to work exclusively with youths and the lack of treatment facilities and services in the more heavily populated and problem-ridden areas.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Communications. During FY 1971, New Hampshire accelerated implementation of a statewide communications system. The funds allocated to support the program—$175,000—were expended from January, 1971, and all 10 of the state's counties are now committed to the system and have initial funding approved.

Training. A police training program was begun that will upgrade police performance statewide with standard basic training courses for law enforcement personnel. The training provides specialized courses of instruction in fingerprinting, advanced investigative techniques, drug abuse control, and juvenile delinquency. In-service training is provided for middle management personnel, as well as for new officers.

The training classes are held in the New Hampshire Technical Institute and Vocational-Technical Colleges throughout the state to make the training available to students in widely spaced communities. More than 100 students received training during the first year.

The New Hampshire State Legislature, in its last session, created a police standards and training council to standardize educational and training requirements for all police officers. The GCCD is committed to providing substantial funding to the council and its programs.

Corrections. New Hampshire allocated $305,000—or 22 percent—of its FY 1971 block grant to support improvements in corrections and $132,000—or nine percent—to support programs closely related to corrections improvement. Discretionary funds totaling $298,000 have also been earmarked to improving corrections. The New Hampshire State Prison received $40,000 to increase its staff and add a Director of Treatment and Training. Another $30,000 (in Part E funds), is earmarked to provide the institution with increased therapeutic and diagnostic psychiatric services for inmates. (A block grant of $10,000 has already been awarded for the services.)

The New Hampshire State Industrial School received $10,000 for a Manchester-based social worker to provide services exclusively to former State Industrial School students. Also, the Industrial School was awarded a $298,000 discretionary grant to expand its Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention demonstration project. The project provides medical and psychiatric evaluation and short- and long-term treatment to Manchester area youths who have passed through the Industrial School's detention program. The goal is to develop alternatives to incarceration. The expanded project will cover all delinquent youths—statewide—who pass through the school's detention program and will provide the service program to inmates of the school. Part of the funds will be set aside to pay the tuition of youths who need specialized residential treatment in another institution.

Two county institutions received $65,000 to provide comprehensive diagnostic and treatment services to all House of Corrections inmates in the two counties. Under the program, the director arranges for each new inmate to undergo a comprehensive physical examination, performed by a local physician, within a reasonably short time after his admission. Through contractual arrangements with the Division of Mental Health, the community mental health clinics also evaluate each new inmate. Each clinic has designated a professional staff member to coordinate the program. The coordinator determines the type of evaluation needed in each instance and arranges for the interviews and examinations. The evaluation may include a social work interview, psychological testing, vocational and aptitude testing, psychiatric examination, or any combination of these services.

Results from the medical and mental-health examinations are used by the program director as a basis for recommending treatment and rehabilitation programs. If psychiatric treatment is needed, it is arranged through the community mental health clinic. If other therapeutic or rehabilitation services are needed, they are secured from community resources.

The program is still in its embryo stage, but one positive result has been the success of inter-county cooperation on the program; it is one of the first such programs funded by the GCCD.

The Department of Probation and Division of Parole received more than $45,000 to hire additional officers. Of these funds, $20,000 supports a program providing specialized probation services to several district courts. The probation officers employed in this program will concentrate their services on juvenile and youthful offenders.

Juvenile programs. This year, the GCCD provided $40,000 to police departments to establish juvenile officer positions. An additional $10,000 was awarded to train the officers. As an offshoot of the program—but not funded by it—a State Association of Juvenile Officers has been established. The Association meets regularly for members to exchange ideas and experiences.

Also funded this year, for $47,000, were three Multi-Service Centers for youths. The centers are designed to fill the unique needs of the area they are located in, but basic services offered are similar. They all will provide, for example, professional counseling, either through referral to other agencies or at the center through existing programs.

One of the centers established a pre-court investigation team. The team acts as an intermediary between the law enforcement agency and the judicial system. Through this method, the center believes that many potential delinquents will receive the necessary guidance and direction leading them to a productive and useful life.

Another $39,000 was awarded to establish two group-living homes for youths with problems, and $30,000 was awarded to assist in funding a drug rehabilitation program for juveniles.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The courts in New Hampshire have for some time been in need of more pre-court information—particularly, some type of diagnostic work-up—on individuals brought before them.

This year the GCCD allocated $50,000 to fund programs that will provide these services to three of the State's largest District Courts. As in the case of the Multi-Service Center program, these programs were written for specific areas, but offer substantially the same services. Generally, the projects are designed to demonstrate that providing mental-health evaluations to district courts may result in a more effective disposition of cases. Services that will be provided include education, direct examination, and treatment in behalf of preadjudicated youth. The assumption is that the services will offer constructive alternatives to courts in the disposition of such cases and more clearly point out gaps where additional services are needed.

The New Hampshire District Courts have indicated an interest in these services for several years because of the increasing number of juveniles appearing before the court and the complexities of their problems. Until now, mental health services have been unavailable because of lack of local clinic staff and because of the immediacy of needs for mental health examination and care. In most mental health centers waiting lists have been longer than 30 days.

For the most part, the projects will deal with alienated youths. Court personnel will request immediate evaluation of the youths and recommendations for alternative plans to provide mental health service to them. The services will involve also other persons in the youth's life: parents and school personnel, for example. About equal time will be spent by the youths in direct clinical services and in educational or consultative services directly with court personnel and other persons.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The City of Manchester, the only Model City in New Hampshire, received a discretionary grant of $146,000 to establish an Office of Youth Services (OYS). The OYS is staffed by a director, social worker, and community organizer. Established in conjunction with the OYS, and funded by the same grant is a nine-man Juvenile Division of the Manchester Police Department. This program has only been in operation a short while, but its effect is already being felt. In July, 1970, 39 of 42 juvenile cases went to a court settlement. In July, 1971, out of 113 juvenile cases only four went to court.

Max Davis Wiviott, Director

New Jersey

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

FY 1971 priorities for the State of New Jersey were placed in a framework of over-all policy goals and objectives established by the SLEPA Governing Board during FY 1970. Prime needs include reducing juvenile delinquency, crime costs and causes, organized criminal activity, and riots and civil disorders.

Juvenile delinquency. A two-pronged attack is aimed at combatting juvenile delinquency in New Jersey. The first is to promote the development of programs that will protect children from the destructive influences of an abusive home environment, and encourage fair and consistent police handling of juvenile problems, with corresponding respect for the police by juveniles. The second is to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents in a community setting wherever practical with available agency resources, and enhance the successful rehabilitation of delinquent youths by using diagnostic and remedial programs.

Cost reductions. Reducing the costs of crime and its control focuses on increasing the risks involved in committing crime and improving criminal justice system management. Needs include approaches that will reduce criminal opportunities or prevent crime, including apprehending and convicting criminal offenders. The efficiency and general effectiveness of the criminal justice system must be improved; the system's community relations and personnel selection and training are equally important.

Causes of crime. Ameliorating the causes of crime by means both in and out of the criminal justice system involve non-offenders, potential offenders, and previous offenders alike. There are two over-all objectives related to this need: reduction of crime through preventive measures, and rehabilitation of offenders.

Organized crime. Initially, attention is focused on control of organized crime. The approach is to build a foundation for a logical attack on the problem through investigative and prosecutive functions. Success in prosecution depends on effective and timely intelligence gathering systems.

Riots and civil disorders. Because of the large and complex social issues and problems underlying riots and civil disorders, the SLEPA feels that the first priority—within the intent of the Omnibus Crime Control program and from a law enforcement point of view—must be on control rather than prevention.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

During FY 1971, major action programs funded by the SLEPA were designed to meet the criminal justice needs of the state.

NEW JERSEY STATISTICS

Population: 7,168,164

Planning grant: $816,000

Action grant: $11,870,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $600,000; prevention of crime, $1,600,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,440,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,840,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $493,000; correction and rehabilitation, $2,880,000; organized crime, $686,000; community relations, $550,000; riots and civil disorders, $150,000; and research and development, $631,000.

Juvenile delinquency prevention. This program establishes delinquency prevention projects in communities. The projects are designed to encourage active guidance and assistance by interested citizens to youths who are without the support of intact family units or are the victims of economic deprivation and social alienation. FY 1971 LEAA support for this program—$1,000,000—will be spent as follows: $150,000 to renew projects originally funded in 1969, and $850,000 to fund eight to 15 new projects.

Among the projects funded under this program is a $160,227 grant awarded to the City of East Orange for Project HAY (Help Alienated Youth). Project HAY is designed to cope with increasing juvenile delinquency and scholastic failure among high school youths. By channeling the resources and services of the city's youth agencies—Board of Education, Juvenile Aid Bureau, Essex County Juvenile Court, Model Cities, and so on—into a specialized setting, HAY hopes to offer healthier and more productive alternatives to the present methods of dealing with these youths.

A $59,606 grant was awarded to Mercer County to fund a Citizenship Training Group. This project, administered by the Mercer Street Friends Center and located in the City of Trenton, presents an alternative to institutionalization for delinquent boys. The program provides individual and group counseling sessions for the boys. It also works with their families, schools, and community.

Communications and information. Under development is a computerized information storage, retrieval and dissemination system that will enable New Jersey to increase its communications capacity with a message switching and real-time inquiry system that replaces the presently overburdened and inadequate

State teletype system; expand crime intelligence by the central collection and analysis of information on known criminal elements; and consolidate and make more readily available criminal identification and records keeping. A grant of $700,000 will be awarded to the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, and administered by that Department's new Division of Systems and Communications to begin implementing the system.

Narcotics addiction and drug abuse. This program assists units of local government in preventing drug abuse through education, training, and public information programs. It also aims at increasing police capability to cope with illicit drug traffic. FY 1971 LEAA support in the amount of $750,000 has been provided for this program.

Among the grants under this program, $30,351 was awarded to the City of Montclair. With the money the Montclair Police Department is augmenting its present narcotics division to include a comprehensive prevention, training, and apprehension program. The Department plans to create the Office of Narcotic Coordinator, which will train and educate all personnel involved in the program, inform and educate the general public through the mass media, and apprehend through selective enforcement and meaningful surveillance, violators of narcotics laws.

A similar award, for $19,754, was made to the City of Elizabeth to add three detectives and supporting equipment to the narcotics squad of the Elizabeth Police Force.

The City of Paterson was awarded $35,000 to implement a drug coordination and prevention program. The coordinating unit is Paterson United Against Drug Abuse (PUADA), an organization that grew out of the Mayor's Commission on Narcotics Problems; it is supported by funds from the Mayor's Office, Paterson Model Cities, and other community efforts.

Drug offender rehabilitation. Under this program, the capabilities of state and local agencies in rehabilitating drug addicts are expanded. Priority consideration is being given to projects that expand the methadone-maintenance treatment approach; establish community drug-rehabilitation centers for juveniles; expand the local treatment services or provide treatment to inmates and ex-inmates.

FY 1971 LEAA support received for this program was $1,725,000, including $225,000 from Part E funds.

Two grants have been awarded to the New Jersey Department of Health. One, for $490,920 to the Department's Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control, was earmarked to expand the methadone-maintenance program; the other, for $115,345, went to the Department's Patrick House Methadone Maintenance Center for program support. These funds expand the treatment staff, help acquire additional facilities, and begin treatment of eligible addicts at the Hudson County Jail.

A $117,349 grant has been awarded to Atlantic City for a project designed to treat narcotic addicts in two residential centers and provide methadone maintenance in a third center. The project is now on-going and has a capacity of 145 beds in addition to the methadone-maintenance clinic. It also provides transportation for clients from surrounding towns. In addition, a $75,300 grant has been awarded to the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies to implement a special narcotic-offenders project at the Wharton Tract Satellite Unit of the Yardville Youth Reception and Correction Center.

Community-based corrections. This program, through development of a range of community-based correctional projects, offers alternatives to the traditional court and correctional system. Its object is to better meet the needs of juvenile and young adult offenders while maintaining the safety of the community. Program components include a variety of treatment services carried out by the Center staff or through purchase of services from other agencies. The use of subprofessional aides from the community is encouraged. The projects may be either residential or nonresidential. The FY 1971 LEAA funding for this program is $825,000, including $75,000 in Part E funds.

A $113,553 grant was awarded to Essex County for a project called the "Community Center Approach to Residential Treatment for Juvenile Offenders." As an innovative approach to residential treatment for adjudicated juvenile offenders, the YMCA and YWCA of Newark and vicinity established a community-based center in downtown Newark.

One grant, in the amount of $30,000, was provided for the State Division of Correction and Parole to implement any of the following projects: Continuation of the community-based discretionary grant project, "A Community Treatment Center for Delinquents 14 to 16 Years Old"; establishment of a group home for boys; establishment of a work release-parole preparation center; establishment of specialized caseloads and crisis-intervention units in a district parole office.

Organized crime. The FY 1971 LEAA support for this program is $686,000; it will be used as follows: $100,000 to the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety for continuation of the Statewide Crime Intelligence Project; $256,000 to the Division of State Police and Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety to continue support for the Organized Crime and Special Prosecutions Section of the Division of Criminal Justice and the Organized Crime Task Force Bureau of the New Jersey State Police; $30,000 to the Division of State Police to support the Organized Crime Training School; $80,000 to the Division of Criminal Justice to establish a resource pool of organized crime personnel and equipment that will be made available to state and local law enforcement agencies to combat organized crime; and $300,000 and $250,000, respectively to Essex and Mercer Counties to establish organized-crime investigation and prosecution sections within Essex County-Newark and Mercer County-Trenton areas.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Other major FY 1971 programs of the SLEPA include youth service bureaus, police resources, vocational training for confined offenders, and facility improvement.

Youth service bureaus. The FY 1971 LEAA funding support for this program was $500,000.

A prime example of how this money will be spent is a grant of $62,939 awarded to Middletown Township for Project SPARTA (Special Program Aimed at Rehabilitating Teenagers). By forming a liaison between the local Boys Club and a new Youth Services Bureau, the Township has been able to provide diagnostic and treatment services, as well as companionship and recreation for local teenagers.

Police resources. This program, which received $600,000 in FY 1971 LEAA funds, is designed to measurably reduce street crimes and increase feelings of safety in the general population by increasing police patrols through more efficient utilization of existing resources. Projects include a grant of $149,600 to Jersey City to increase the patrol force in two high-crime areas during peak crime hours. Men will be selected from a 100-man pool, allowing officers on furlough to volunteer for duty and, thus, "moonlight" in a manner beneficial to the city.

Grants have also been awarded to Newark for two projects: Project PRAD (Police Resource Allocation Design), $43,895; and a Manpower Utilization Demonstration project, $28,890.

Vocational training. This program will implement projects in the state correctional system to train confined individuals in skills that are relevant to the industrial needs of the community. FY 1971 LEAA funding support is $600,000 (all Part E funds). The program will be administered by the State's Division of Correction and Parole. Projects anticipated include establishment of a vocational training unit at the Bordentown Reformatory, work-release projects sponsored by private industry, broadening of the vocational counseling effort and establishment of an employment directory.

Facilities improvement. This program will provide a detention facility to safely house juveniles in Atlantic County and promote the rehabilitation of short-term juvenile detainees. The program also aims at providing assistance to Cape May County, pending development of the county's juvenile detention center. FY 1971 LEAA support for this program is in the amount of $597,000 (all Part E funds).

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Under a program designed to prevent crime through "hardening" crime targets, the City of Newark was awarded $47,360 for a project called "Safety Through Lighting and Enlightenment." This project is planned to increase the safety of the tenants in the Columbus Homes Public Housing Project—a unit of the Newark Housing Authority containing 1556 dwellings—by providing more and better outdoor lights and eliminating dark and hazardous areas.

In another program, the City of Jersey City has received a continuation grant of $69,463 for a Teen Post Project, originally funded in 1969 with $31,688. Under the original action grant, the Jersey City Police Department established a Teen Post Program to involve juveniles in a variety of activities with police officers. The activities have included recreational programs, remedial education, trips to cultural and sporting events, and the formation of a marching band. Participation has been high and daily attendance has averaged between 75 and 100 teenagers. The continuation grant will provide for the expansion of staff and activities to accommodate the ever-increasing number of teenage participants.

MISCELLANEOUS

The SLEPA established a formal competition among local agencies for grant monies. The objective of the competition is to develop, in eligible counties and municipalities, a comprehensive criminal-justice planning capability. Past experience in local criminal justice planning has been less than satisfactory. Localities often neglect to view all facets of the criminal justice system and analyze interrelations. They tend to attack specific problems with planning funds, rather than develop a comprehensive system for applying action program funds. Under the planning-grant competition, eligible localities will be required to have a full-time criminal justice planner and a criminal justice comprehensive planning board. The board will guide the development of the local plan. Its membership will consist of at least one person from each facet of the local criminal justice system, the Mayor or Freeholder-Director, the local individual with fiscal responsibility and a public representative. This is the minimum composition and can be expanded to meet the needs of the locality. The funding available for all eligibles is $453,333; planning grants will range from $12,000 to $50,000 and be based on local needs and problems.

John P. McGann, Acting Executive Director

New Mexico

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New Mexico Governor's Policy Board for Law Enforcement.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Board undertook its most extensive fact-finding planning effort to date to prepare New Mexico's 1971 plan. Through this effort, the Board found the state's greatest needs were:

Innovative youth service programs are needed to combat increasing juvenile delinquency documented by the number of juvenile court cases disposed statewide. These cases constituted 8.1 percent of the statewide school population in 1970, up from 7.3 percent in 1969 and 6.1 percent in 1965. Alternative resources to incarceration also are needed. Currently, there are less than 10 group foster care facilities available statewide.

Improvements are needed in district and other courts to provide more effective management practices for organization, caseloads, defendant-to-trial time, processing procedures, use of modern technology, and training requirements and programs for judges, district attorneys and other court personnel.

Development of a statewide criminal justice information system is needed. Also implementation is needed for certain of its component law enforcement capabilities through new terminals for local police tactical systems and improved records management and reporting.

NEW MEXICO STATISTICS

Population: 1,016,000

Planning grant: $201,000

Action grant: $1,839,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $254,085; prevention of crime, $91,000; juvenile delinquency, $307,658; detection and apprehension of criminals, $334,438; prosecution, court and law reform, $198,063; correction and rehabilitation, $217,263; organized crime, $30,000; community relations, $103,000; civil disorders, $47,000; construction, $180,619; and research and development, $75,874.

Development is needed of minimum training standards for all police personnel, with appropriate in-service and specialized training to be made available to police throughout the state on a periodic basis.

Provision for professional training for correctional personnel at all levels is needed along with statewide studies to assess local jail and detention needs before construction of new facilities.

Appropriate support and utilization of the resources of New Mexico's public schools and institutions of higher education are needed to maximize their services to improve the state's criminal justice system.

Prevention of abuse of drugs and alcohol is needed to reduce consequent criminal and delinquent behav-

New Mexico police officers receive classroom instruction at the Personnel Evaluation Workshop held at the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy.

ior. Such abusers have constituted a major share of police arrests and require substantial court and treatment services.

Evaluation and implementation of resource requirements for effective police tactical strategies are needed to improve criminal detection and apprehension.

Improved community-police relations are needed, especially with Indians.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

A major step toward improvement of New Mexico's training capabilities was initiated by the opening of the state's Law Enforcement Academy in November, 1970. The Academy offered 20 courses which were attended by 1,152 trainees. The courses included basic recruit training, narcotics and dangerous drugs, criminal investigators school, criminology and police planning, bomb threats and search procedures, police-community relations, Vascar, organized crime, racial and bombing matters.

Additionally, college level classes were held over a 15-week period with a weekly average attendance of 60 criminal justice personnel. Another 35 persons participated in four sessions at the Academy concerned with implementation of the implied consent law. Action funding of $80,394 has supported these endeavors.

Drug abuse. Drug abuse prevention and treatment efforts were supported locally and statewide. A $17,010 grant for the establishment in Santa Fe of a private nonprofit El Vicio Methadone Maintenance Program for local heroin addicts commenced in early 1971. It is hoped this program will become a comprehensive drug abuse treatment procedure for a seven-county northern New Mexico area. Initial professional services and advisory assistance to this endeavor are being provided by a private firm in Albuquerque.

Statewide efforts also were focused on drug abuse education initially to train 7th and 8th grade teachers in providing a mandatory 20 hours of public school drug abuse education. A $14,117 grant to the New Mexico Department of Health and Social Services assisted state and local agencies in conducting eight training workshops of three and one half days. Each workshop was attended by 75 to 150 teachers. The State Department of Education received $7,079 of a requested $31,122 in FY 1971 funds to initiate community-wide drug abuse prevention programs in 15 or more localities. Initial community leadership training sessions were held at the Law Enforcement Academy attended by 180 representatives of local schools, criminal justice and social service agencies and students. The next step is follow-up technical advice to participants as they proceed in developing their own local programs.

Juvenile delinquency. Support for juvenile delinquency prevention and an alternative to youth incarceration has been provided to the private, nonprofit Dona Ana Council for Youth, Inc., Las Cruces, by a $47,280 action grant. This was used to expand operation of its 24-hour residential youth treatment center, after-release follow-up services and preventative day care programs. Upgrading of staff and facilities has resulted, along with the ability to accept referrals from local criminal justice system agencies, to serve some 66 youths. A second grant of $51,347 has been requested by the council to expand its staff services next year.

Corrections. A major impact on improved professionalism in state corrections has been produced through a $4,250 action grant used by the state penitentiary. Six 10-week courses have been conducted on group counseling techniques for 85 line-level staff members. Now seven staffers function as group leaders in counseling sections of seven to ten inmates each.

Community relations. The Santa Fe Police Department has provided guidance for similar departments throughout New Mexico through its year-old Police-

Community Relations Bureau program assisted by a $10,294 action grant. Two officers and a secretary were assigned to this function, which was strongly urged by the Santa Fe Model Cities Program.

The bureau's departmental responsibilities include police-community attitudes, awareness and promotion of mutual understanding; supervision of agency in-service human relations training; and administration of its human relations program in this multi-ethnic group community. Activities included elementary school programs to emphasize law enforcement topic lectures; patrol guard organization and training, civic group programs on drugs and narcotics, meetings with different civic organizations and branches of city government for improved communications, a program aimed at curbing shoplifting and youth activities programs.

Courts. Considerable improvements in court operations are expected from a variety of programs to be undertaken by the New Mexico Judicial Council with assistance from a series of action grants. The initial grant of $15,000, just awarded, was used by the Council to establish its central office with part-time staff to obtain statistical data for use by the Council to plan for future needs and changes in the judiciary systems.

Communications. Major progress has been made in law enforcement communications through extension of ACTION (Albuquerque Computerized Telecommunications Information Oriented Network) by three subgrants for terminals for input and output located at the state police headquarters ($2,185), the Los Alamos City-County Police ($4,297), and the Farmington Police ($7,308). This latter subgrant included funds for unit record equipment to enable the department to maintain some of its records and identification files on punch cards. This method has proved its worth by a reduction in the handling cost per record and complete and rapid cross-indexing of information. A $2,502 subgrant for similar equipment was awarded to the Chaves County Sheriff. It has proved nearly as effective as the Farmington installation.

The Policy Board has realized the productivity of National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and the ACTION system, evidenced by the 2,182 "hits" from 254,988 transactions for the two NCIC terminals in the state and the 720 "hits" from 190,000 transactions from the ACTION system. This system also resulted in an estimated $53,000 increase in traffic warrant revenue for Albuquerque in 1969.

A subgrant of $149,815 was given to the Albuquerque Police which enabled the city to purchase a computer as well as additional shared direct access disk storage. The equipment and software became operational in the spring of 1971. The existing municipal computer now serves as a backup law enforcement system. An automatic NCIC correction has been completed and the LEMERAS computer-based manpower allocation system became operational in April, 1971.

Computer application for Uniform Crime Report reporting continued. New applications used this equipment in court and police records storage and retrieval and were pursued under a discretionary grant. A $1,860 subgrant also was given to the Bernalillo County Sheriff for an ACTION terminal. This system will grow into a comprehensive Albuquerque-Bernalillo County metropolitan information system.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A $63,506 discretionary grant was awarded to the Albuquerque Police Department to develop procedures to provide for more efficient allocation of police manpower and crime prevention. The first phase of this program consisted of the designation of geographical areas for analysis of crime data and calls for police service. An IBM proprietary software package (LEMERAS) is employed to tabulate past calls for service data for each geographic zone. The analysis of this data is interpreted so police patrols may be allocated efficiently and in a manner to suppress patrol-sensitive criminal activity. All zone designations, event class definitions, new radio call codes, geographic coding, the conversion and collection of 53 weeks of data, training of personnel and initial tests of software were completed in March 1971. The technique was implemented in April.

Preliminary results indicate that the operational program will reduce crime and employ patrol resources beneficially. Data collected for the program should provide quantifiable estimates of its productivity in the near future.

Police network. Thirty-four subgrants for communications upgrading were awarded to 16 counties, 16 municipalities, a district attorney's office and the State Police. The awards consisted of 12 base stations, 94 mobile radio units, 26 walkie-talkies, 6 monitor receivers and two teletype machines. Total awards amounted to $88,473. Due to this rapid improvement in communications facilities, an increased number of police units can now be linked with the State Police high-frequency network. Continuation of this program will result in achieving the goal of a statewide police communication system.

Crime lab. The State Police spent about one-fifth of its $54,968 action grant to establish its chemistry crime laboratory. A crime laboratory chemist, hired in December 1970, has planned for the laboratory's space and equipment requirements in the new State Police Headquarters complex. Plumbing modifications have been made in the latter. The acquisition has been started of furniture, equipment and library materials. The laboratory will emphasize work on narcotics and dangerous drugs. Full operation was scheduled for September 1971.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

In 1970, a $35,588 discretionary grant was awarded to Albuquerque and Bernalillo County to establish a Drug Abuse Education Center. A five-member board was established and a professional director selected. Four committees staffed by volunteers directed specialized programs. They are the Youth Program Committee, the Adult and Professional Groups Committee, the Mass Media Committee and the Technical Information Committee.

Presentations by professional volunteers to student, teacher and citizens' groups in meetings, seminars, symposiums and through the mass media (which included a public television series that also was shown in the public schools) have informed numerous individuals about drug abuse problems. More than 400 students, 200 nurses and 600 parents and adults in small groups have been contacted. The technical information committee has reviewed film and audiovisual materials and developed a recommended list which was distributed to libraries, teachers, private groups and the Albuquerque Public Schools' Audiovisual Center. The committee also wrote a comprehensive booklet on drug abuse. A $41,000 action grant will be sought to expand the center's staff and youth service activities during its second year.

A $33,864 FY 1971 action grant was used by the Albuquerque Public Schools in its systemwide drug abuse education program. Fifth and sixth grade teacher training was provided in 70 elementary schools and a large visual aids library was developed.

Aides. Police Aides in the Albuquerque Police Department were expanded from 16 to 25 by a $51,342 action grant. These aides, during 1970, spent 3,312 hours in clerical duties which released patrolmen for field duty assignments. A second year action grant of $30,000 will be sought.

Court. The Albuquerque Municipal Court received a $32,645 discretionary grant for its court records computer program as a management improvement device. Significant results are anticipated this coming year.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Mexico joined in 1969, with Arizona, Colorado and Utah to initiate the Indian Justice Planning Project. The project is a common effort to prepare plans for the improvement of the criminal justice systems of the 39 Indian Reservations and seven Indian communities in the four states. The State Planning Agency Directors serve as the governing board. The project hired its own director and planning staff composed of Indians. It is headquartered in Santa Fe. In February, 1971, Nevada became a member state. The program has been funded by two discretionary grants of $80,000 and $100,000, which were supplemented by annual contributions of $5,000 from each of the member states.

It was estimated in 1969, that a total of 26,367 Indians were living on or near the 21 pueblos and reservations in New Mexico, including the Ramah Navajo. The initial planning effort of the project, completed in the Fall 1970, surveyed the existing Indian system procedures, resources and needs, and projected a three-year improvement program for incorporation into the 1971 New Mexico Criminal Justice System Plan.

The policy board has recognized the uniqueness of Indian priorities in the allocation of subgrant funds, both in terms of their relationship to priorities of non-Indian criminal justice systems in local and state components as well as between reservations and pueblos themsleves.

Major requirements to improve Indian criminal justice systems included training for all types and levels of system personnel, increased system manpower with augmented pay scales, comprehensive alcoholism treatment and prevention programs, improved communication and cooperation on mutual problems between local Indian and non-Indian systems, comprehensive youth service programs, improved rapport between Indians and their law enforcement officials, and the provision of multi-purpose facilities to serve a variety of system and Indian governmental needs.

Innovative regional Indian cooperative efforts were provided through the Community Action Agencies of 10 southern Indian pueblos and eight northern pueblos. Stress was placed on discretionary grants to augment the limited state block grant funding. The first discretionary grant was for $29,000 to the Laguna Pueblo. The grant will be used to plan and design a joint detention-rehabilitation center, its construction to be assisted by a $185,000 action grant. The Indian Justice Planning Project estimated that $4,200,045 from all sources will be required to improve New Mexico Indian systems during the 1971-73 period.

Norman E. Mugleston, Director

New York

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New York Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB).

GREATEST NEEDS

For the last year and a half the New York CCPB has been using a specially designed local planning and community assessment process to identify major crime control needs in the state and to work with local officials to develop programs responsive to those needs.

That process has consistently shown that the major crime problems, especially burglary, robbery, auto theft, serious drug abuse and youth gang conflicts, are highly concentrated in specific neighborhoods in the six major cities.

Furthermore, the majority of those arrested for these offenses are youths, under the age of 21, who reside in these neighborhoods. The neighborhoods themselves are characterized by severe economic deprivation, institutional alienation and a host of interrelated social problems typical of the inner-city slum.

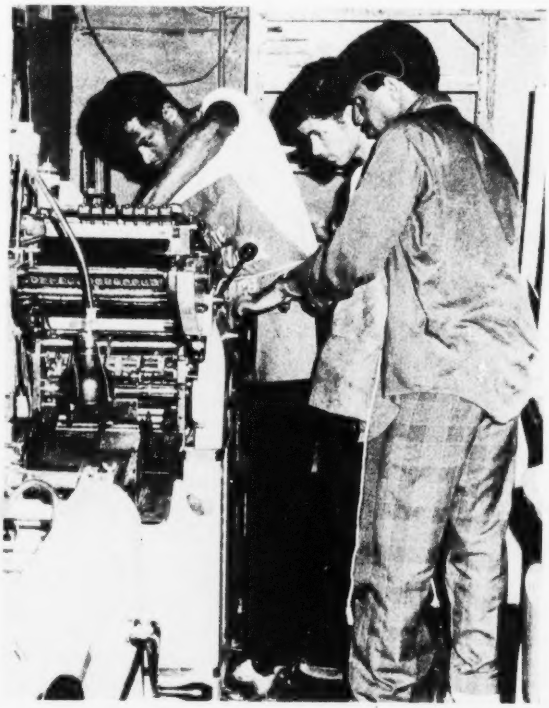
NEW YORK STATISTICS

Population: 18,190,740

Planning grant: $1,914,000

Action grant: $30,093,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $700,000; prevention of crime, $1,300,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,600,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $8,093,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $5,050,000; correction and rehabilitation, $5,450,000; organized crime, $1,000,000; community relations $4,600,000; and research and development, $1,300,000.



Young men learn to operate a multilith offset press as part of the East Harlem Youth Employment Services Project, funded by the New York SPA.

Youth services. In each of the major urban high-crime areas in the state, there is a pressing need to intensify and make more relevant the whole range of services provided to youth. That is especially true for those services related to job development, training and placement, the transition from school to work, and the improvement efforts. To the greatest possible extent, these needs must be met through the extensive involvement of indigenous youths and adults in the development, management and operation of desirable service programs.

Deployment and patrol. Metropolitan police departments generally attempt to concentrate their resources in the high-crime areas. But due to inadequate information systems and to the inability to analyze the shifting patterns of crime occurrence, deployment patterns and patrol techniques are often inappropriate or inadequate. Moreover, the patterns of deployment and patrol techniques have seldom been evaluated for control or preventive impact.

Community relations. Relations between the residents of high crime areas and the police and other representatives of all criminal justice agencies frequently are characterized by mutual feelings of distance, misunderstanding and hostility. These feelings may seriously hamper the efforts of the community and the criminal justice agencies to cope with the problems of crime and delinquency.

To change these feelings, it is necessary to: increase appreciably the proportion of minority group members in all criminal justice agencies, especially the police; improve and make more accessible the civilian-complaint review structures in criminal justice agencies; increase greatly the understanding of criminal justice personnel of the differing community problems, life styles and resources with which they must deal; and create and sustain a variety of structures which will facilitate regular and open exchange between criminal justice agency staff members and the residents of the local neighborhoods in which that staff must operate.

Courts. In order to assist the courts, especially those serving metropolitan areas, to deal fairly, humanely and effectively with the immense number of criminal cases brought before them, there is a need to: develop structures for effective charge screening and early case disposition; expand the appropriate use of release-on-recognizance and other alternatives to secure detention; expand the court's access to community service resources which might serve as alternatives to official adjudication and disposition especially in juvenile and youthful cases; and develop more effective techniques and procedures for case-calendaring, witness appearance control and court management.

Corrections. With respect to institutions, major needs include developing alternatives to the secure detention of both juveniles and adults, as well as improving living conditions and shortening the period of incarceration for those detained. All these needs are especially acute in New York City.

The need to improve living conditions and to vary the everyday prison routine is just as pressing for sentenced prisoners. In addition, these men and women are in need of programs designed to maintain their contact with the community while they are incarcerated. They also need programs that provide them with the skills and services they will need to ease their reentry upon release. These programs will, in turn, require new and intensive training programs for correctional staffs.

Probation and parole. Probation and parole must become more oriented toward and more adept at delivering the kinds of services which the client needs to deal more effectively with the everyday problems he encounters in his immediate environment. To accomplish this shift in orientation and procedure, probation and parole departments will certainly require innovative programs of inservice training as well as a certain degree of decentralization of service.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

During FY 1971, the CCPB approved approximately 110 action grants totalling $23,670,270 in Safe Streets Act funds. Of the 110 action grants, 76 are directed at solving the critical crime problems of the major urban areas of the state (59 to the six largest cities and 17 to the major urban counties). These 76 programs, involving an expenditure of $18,423,639 (approximately 78 percent of the monies awarded thus far), cut across the local crime control functional areas of prevention, policing, courts, prosecution, corrections and detention; and serve as New York's prime thrust toward meeting the local needs outlined above.

Delinquency prevention. Eleven of these programs include comprehensive delinquency prevention programs for larger cities and urban counties. These programs, involving the expenditure of approximately $4.8 million, include both short- and long-range components designed to provide: realistic job opportunities in government and the private sector for inner-city youth; services and resources for use by community organizations attempting to change the deteriorating conditions characteristic of the high crime areas in the inner-city; narcotics abuse and public education components; recreational and vocational activities; and counseling, guidance and referral resources for families, for citizens with grievances and problems and for youngsters who have been or who are likely to become involved with the police.

Such programs have been initiated in high-crime areas of Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Yonkers, Niagara Falls, Newburgh and New York City.

Police. Twenty-six grants, totalling approximately $4 million, have been awarded to police agencies, most of which serve metropolitan areas. These include several projects designed to provide more effective non-enforcement services while increasing minority group representation on major police departments through innovative Community Service Officer and Community Peace Office programs. They include several other police-community relations projects.

Several projects involve creating experimental patrol and investigative units focusing on the occurrence of specific offenses at specific times and in specific areas of a city. Other projects are designed to enhance police research and planning capabilities and to link this capability to assessing the impact of such experimental patrol and investigative projects. The grants include several police training projects, two projects for equipping police to deal with explosive devices, one special project linking intensive community relations efforts to the provision of comprehensive police services in a large housing development located in a high-crime urban neighborhood, two communications systems projects; and a project to continue the development of a hand-held device to remotely detect concealed explosives and concealed narcotics (heroin, cocaine and marijuana).

In addition, grants have been made to the State Police, the State Identification and Intelligence System and the State Division for Local Police for the development of a forensic screening electron microscope, an expansion of the facsimile transmission network, the printing of training materials and the training of law enforcement executives.

Courts. Almost $2 million of FY 1971 funds have been committed thus far to a number of projects in the courts area. The funds are being used to launch four projects involving District Attorney charge-screening and early case disposition in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Yonkers; to expand and improve the defense of indigent prisoners; to continue and expand the Master Calendaring project in New York City; to develop more effective and efficient ways to assure the presence of prosecution witnesses when needed and dispense with their presence when they are not needed; to provide training seminars for judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys; to establish and assess the position of court administrator in metropolitan court systems; to develop more effective and efficient management information systems for metropolitan courts; and to provide trained court planners for busy districts in the four Judicial Departments.

Corrections. More than $10 million of FY 1971 funds have now been committed to the corrections area. Almost $4 million have gone to the newly organized State Department of Correctional Services.

The funded projects include: a massive series of training programs for existing personnel at all staff levels; the provision of a variety of evening hour academic vocational services for sentenced prisoners; the expansion of legal assistance and library services for inmates; the development of a model reception and classification program; the strengthening of community and volunteer services available to inmates while incarcerated and upon release; and the development of a sophisticated planning and evaluation capability for the entire Department.

New York City. The New York City Department of Correction has also received $3 million to operate a number of projects including: the recruitment, training and hiring of approximately 200 paraprofessional correctional aides to meet the immediate needs of men and women who have been remanded to the several detention centers located in the city; the provision of intensive human relations training for the existing correctional staff; and the initiation of a methadone detoxification program for people committed to city institutions.

In addition, more than $2 million have been granted to the city Addiction Services Administration to begin a multi-service addiction treatment program in the Harlem-East Harlem sections. This includes four Addict Holding Units designed to provide some 2,000 narcotics addicts more than 18 years of age with blocking doses of methadone while they await admission into a fully developed methadone-maintenance and treatment program.

Probation and parole. The remaining portions of these correctional funds have been committed to a variety of field service projects in Probation Departments and Aftercare Service Agencies around the state. Notable among these is a large-scale probation decentralization program in Suffolk County; a project designed to provide the state Division of Probation with an effective planning and program evaluation capability; several probation paraprofessionals projects; a project designed to assess the relative merits of different pre-sentence investigative forms in misdemeanor cases; and a project designed to enable the Wiltwyck School, a private training school for boys, to develop a comprehensive community care program for juveniles and youth residing in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Archibald R. Murray, Executive Director

North Carolina

Following is the FY 1971 report of the North Carolina State Planning Agency for the Criminal Justice System (SPA)

GREATEST NEED

The North Carolina State Planning Agency for the Criminal Justice system—an agency of the Governor's Committee on Law and Order—determined that its greatest needs in criminal justice support were in law enforcement standards, overworked courts, outmoded correctional procedures and juvenile delinquency.

Law enforcement. The greatest need in law enforcement in North Carolina is minimum professional standards for local law enforcement agencies. Education, salary standards and other qualifications need to be defined for statewide consistency in the state's 425 police and sheriff departments. At present, all attempt to enforce laws and handle social problems independently. More professional skill is needed. Training is needed, particularly in rural communities where familiarity between police and the public is beginning to change to a more formal and impersonal handling of deviant behavior. Specialized training in minority and community relations, family relationships, and the like, is needed in the more urban areas of the state to avoid serious social and racial disturbances.

The Charlotte, North Carolina, police helicopter is used both for patroling and for responding to calls.

Other serious needs in law enforcement are for better communications systems and record-keeping systems. A communications network is needed to link isolated agencies and aid them in solving and preventing crimes. Of the 425 police and sheriffs' departments in North Carolina, approximately 400 have different record systems or—most likely—no record system at all. As the need for recorded statistics increases, various departments are requesting funds to develop law enforcement record systems. The SPA feels it is necessary to develop and promote one uniform method with consistent standards—especially keeping in mind mandatory uniform crime reporting, which is now being considered by the North Carolina Legislature.

Courts. Assistance is greatly needed by overworked solicitors in preparing and investigating cases they are responsible for prosecuting. Court calendaring procedures must be brought up to date to prevent unavoidable delays for witnesses, solicitors, judges and attorneys during the trial procedures.

Corrections. The concepts and methods of corrections in North Carolina are rapidly changing from a conservative, structured concept to one of community and social rehabilitation. New methods are being attempted. The major need now is for evaluation of these methods and for wide application of results. Areas most important for criminal justice planning at this time are in improving county jail facilities and services and in providing new correctional options.

NORTH CAROLINA STATISTICS

Population: 5,082,059

Planning grant: $601,000

Action grant: $8,305,045

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,112,314; prevention of crime, $118,939; juvenile delinquency, $930,330; detection and apprehension of criminals, $3,310,652; prosecution, court and law reform, $451,269; correction and rehabilitation, $918,120; organized crime, $24,209; community relations, $285,120; riots and civil disorders, $83,700; construction, $671,143; and research and development, $399,204.

Juvenile delinquency. The most important needs for dealing with juvenile delinquency in North Carolina run a full range of facilities and services.

Community based facilities are needed throughout the state to provide a place for younger juvenile offenders and those not requiring institutionalization in a training school.

Predelinquent programs and services are needed to keep youths from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place. Activities such as junior police units or youth-service bureaus, whether recreational or human-relations oriented, are required to occupy the juvenile's time and expose him to a healthy community soclialization process.

Training and educational opportunities for court personnel and social workers is a high priority. The entire area of juvenile control, commitment and treatment must be studied by all those attempting to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents.

State training school structures and programs must be reorganized to provide treatment rather than punishment.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

North Carolina's major action programs during FY 1971 were aimed at both long-range and short-range solutions to the state's criminal justice problems. Law enforcement programs, for example, concentrated on training, communications and community relations; courts programs aimed at easing the load carried by state solicitors; corrections programs provided alternatives to incarceration, and juvenile delinquency efforts explored modifying antisocial behavior.

Professionalization. Efforts to improve local law enforcement have centered on training, communications, community relations and records.

Training. In FY 1971, $622,878 was allocated throughout the state to train approximately 1,500 men. This expenditure brings the percentage of men trained by SPA funds close to 60 percent of the total 5,775 local law enforcement officers in North Carolina.

One example of how training of rural officers has paid off can be seen in an eastern region of the state. In the region, a nine-county area, there are 16 small departments—13 with five or fewer men. All the departments became aware of the need for training and upgrading their officers. They worked together to eliminate this deficiency and during FY 1971, 14 training courses have been, or will be, held at a centrally located city so that men attending school during the day will be able to be on regular duty at night.

Communications. To meet the need for improved radio communications, the SPA has developed a statewide communications study to provide plans, specifications and cost estimates to regional planning directors and local governments; and set up a special ad hoc communications committee to evaluate requests for communications equipment based on this study. A total of $1,481,879 is allocated to eligible law enforcement agencies in FY 1971 for purchasing equipment.

One outstanding communications project is located in the Triad area, the largest suburban-metropolitan planning region in North Carolina. When completed, this $1.4 million system will link law enforcement agencies in Greensboro, High Point, Winston Salem, and Guilford and Forsyth counties.

Community relations. Rapport between police and community has become significant in the public's concept of law enforcement. North Carolina has attempted to strengthen community relations by organizing community service units within police agencies and by promoting innovative projects for providing community interaction with the criminal justice system. In FY 1971, $161,293 was allocated to community service units and $133,000 to related services.

The Town of Tarboro (Edgecombe County) has organized a good model of a police-community service unit. The unit, a two-man team, has immediate goals of reviewing citizens' complaints and organizing community seminars. They have counseled more than 10 juveniles in the past 3 months and spent considerable time at the public schools. Plans are to hire two high school students to work with the unit during the summer. An evening recreation program for young adults, aged 16 to 22, has been organized recently to serve the unit as a sounding board for efforts to reduce stress and frustration in the community. Their FY 1971 grant was $27,797.

A second noteworthy community relations program is located in the Model Cities neighborhood of Charlotte. In this project local precinct-type social services were established to handle and refer community grievances. In 6 months of operation, approximately $22,210 of the $57,916 has been spent for staff and a broad range of projects, including "The Citizen and the Law" seminar that discussed personal rights and responsibilities, and a session conducted by confined inmates for area youths. The session covered crime, imprisonment and personal experiences. To contact as many residents as possible, a zoning system was set up and the neighborhood was divided into three zones.

Each zone has a police officer as supervisor, and several civilian aides who serve as field representatives for the zone's projects.

Records. A standardized internal record system has been developed by SPA staff for individual law enforcement agencies in North Carolina. This system is now being implemented; one entire planning region has already made definite plans to convert their old record forms to the new ones.

Courts. The first FY 1971 priority for the courts was to provide administrative assistance to North Carolina's 30 full-time solicitors. A total of $159,375 was allocated to meet this need.

One region's attempt to solve the problems of lack of case preparation by solicitors has been to hire an investigative assistant who travels in advance of the court and solicitor. The assistant investigates evidence, interviews witnesses, and prepares cases before they go to court. He also writes a report on the caseload to be handled by the solicitor during the next session of court. The report includes information not found in the police investigation, problems corrected by the investigator, special problems requiring the solicitor's attention, and the current status of cases.

Corrections. Major corrections programs centered on improving facilities and services, and developing alternatives to traditional incarceration programs.

Improving jails. Incentive funds are being allocated for rehabilitative programs in county jails. One program offers a vocational training course for inmates who will serve their sentence in the county jail instead of major Department of Corrections institutions. Ten inmates for the state's largest jail are scheduled to participate in a chef's training course to learn short-order cooking techniques.

Correctional alternatives. Many rehabilitative projects undertaken this year in North Carolina are community-based correctional programs operating in minimum confinement facilities or service centers. In one four-county region, for example, chronic alcoholic offenders had never received professional help. A program is now set up in which persons convicted of offenses directly or indirectly related to alcohol are given professional guidance and weekly group-therapy meetings for 8 weeks. The participants' employment, residence, health, and conduct are checked fequently during the first 6 months after completion of the workshop, and case histories are maintained by a full-time court-liaison official. The anticipated results are that at least 280 persons, or 70 percent of the 400 offenders expected to receive treatment, will respond successfully. The success rate to date has been nearly 90 percent.

Another example of a community-based correctional alternative is a program within the Department of Corrections. This project finds and trains community volunteers who, in turn, assist released inmates in making necessary social and cultural adjustments to the community. Seventy-nine percent of all persons released from the North Carolina prison system are released with no period of supervision and no help during their difficult transition to community life. Under the new program, each inmate has "his own" volunteer in a one-to-one relationship. The relationship begins in the prison—before the inmate is released—and continues after the inmate's release.

Juvenile delinquency. Major juvenile delinquency programs focus on training, services, and evaluative research on the juvenile correction system.

Training. A cooperative program is being established between the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges and the Department of Juvenile Corrections to make vocational training available to delinquent youths in training schools. Delinquents from four state training schools will be involved.

Services. The goal of North Carolina's youth-service project is to redirect delinquent behavior by a comprehensive program of early intervention and in-depth supportive services beyond those available in schools, churches, social services, and other youth agencies. An effective referral system is being implemented. Each counselor will be responsible for a caseload of 25, or fewer, children. In July 1971, the project began developing a training and evaluation program, conducting area meetings to publicize the project, and setting up seven individual foster homes for youths in each county in the project. A budget of $78,865 in LEAA funds is allocated to this program.

Research. A study is now underway on the Juvenile Corrections System to establish a basis for describing and comparing the eight juvenile institutions. The study seeks to find out how effective the institutions are in improving the behavior of delinquents who have attended them.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Attitude studies—to define public thinking about crime and justice issues—and an experimental youth center highlight additional major programs conducted by the North Carolina SPA during FY 1971.

Attitude study. A state-wide household survey of public attitudes about crime and criminal justice agencies is now winding up. Political science faculty members from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University are conducting the study. A randomly selected sample of 1,200 North Carolinians has been stratified by race and three geographical sections of the state: metropolitan, other urban, and rural.

The interviews probe a broad range of crime and criminal justice policy topics, but the study is designed primarily to determine the amount of criminal victimization, opinions and preferences of citizens in policy areas related to criminal justice, and public satisfaction with state and local government approaches to crime problems.

The study was funded with $36,525 from the North Carolina Committee on Law and Order, plus matching contributions from the universities, and $9,000 from the Institute for Research in Social Sciences, Chapel Hill, for purchasing census materials and drawing a 1,200-person sample.

Rocky Mount Youth Service Center. The Rocky Mount Youth Service Center offers to adjudicated delinquents intensive short-term treatment and close follow-up on release as an alternative to commitment to training schools or return to their previous environment. At the end of its first full quarter of operation, the center is showing that elementary and junior high school children's behavior can be successfully, effectively, and inexpensively modified. Approximately 25 children with difficult behavior problems are assigned to the Youth Service Center. They receive rewards for good behavior at home and school in the form of tokens; the children can exchange the tokens for normal privileges. In all cases so far, substantial progress has been made in both academic and social performances. Teachers become so interested in the success of this approach that two workshops—both filled to capacity—have been conducted to give instruction in this technique.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The City of Charlotte has the highest crime rate in North Carolina. It is also the state's most populous city. In 1970, the region that includes Charlotte accounted for 24.7 percent of the state's major crime index and 17.1 percent of its population. Charlotte's violent crime rate, according to the 1969 FBI report, is 744.4 per 100,000 population; the state average is 341. Property crimes, especially robbery, are also a significant problem. Funds totaling $1,070,565 were allocated to this region for projects. Two projects merit special attention.

Family crisis intervention unit. Two weeks of intensive training is being given 18 officers selected from city and county law enforcement agencies in the region. The training focuses on officers who respond to calls for domestic assistance. It attempts to give them the skills needed to analyze situations and help eliminate frustration and danger. The program, which was also given in 1970, has been credited with helping the police serve the community with added professional competence and know how, including increasing their ability to protect themselves in dangerous situations. In the first 3 months of the project, approximately 25 referrals have been made.

Helicopter patrol. This project—financed with $149,000 in discretionary funds—aims at decreasing street burglaries, robberies, auto thefts, and other property crimes in Charlotte, specifically in the Model Cities area. The key to the project is a helicopter, used for patrolling and greater mobility in responding to calls. The helicopter has been received and is now used on limited patrols while pilots are completing training.

William B. Julian, Administrator

North Dakota

Following is the FY 1971 report of the North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council.

GREATEST NEEDS

North Dakota has a single problem which has affected youths and adults. It is a burden on police facilities, correctional institutions and hospitals.

Its procurement is legal, which blocks its elimination by raids or arrests. Its detection can come on a breath, a stagger or an unconscious person.

The problem is alcohol.

North Dakota has great need for alcoholism treatment centers, alcohol abuse prevention programs and improvement of law enforcement officers and corrections facilities to handle the many victims of alcohol abuse.

NORTH DAKOTA STATISTICS

Population: 617,761

Planning grant: $162,000

Action grant: $1,125,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $136,000; prevention of crime, $96,000; juvenile delinquency, $103,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $342,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $103,000; correction and rehabilitation, $60,000; construction, $285,000.

The seriousness of the problem was illustrated in a study conducted in connection with development of the 1971 North Dakota Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan. The study showed that 65 percent of the prisoners in the North Dakota State Penitentiary had an alcohol problem.

The Council also found, through a series of statewide meetings on juvenile delinquency prevention, many communities had a serious problem with under-age drinking.

The companion problem of alcohol abuse in North Dakota is the lack of adequate facilities to handle inebriates.

In 1969, the North Dakota Legislative Assembly removed the crime of public intoxication from the statutes and provided that inebriates, if possible, be taken home or to a hospital. But the Council found temporary detention in city or county jails was standard procedure.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Centers. An FY 1971 grant of $26,287 was given to Stark County for continued operation of an alcoholism referral and information center. In the first 8 months of operation, the center counseled 178 persons with alcoholism problems.

It is planned to expand the center's drunkenness prevention and control program to include seven additional counties in the southwestern part of the state.

Two grants totaling $58,549 in FY 1971 funds were given to the city of Fargo to support the development and expansion of a deintoxication center at the city's New Life Center. In the first year of operation, 276 persons were admitted; of these, 96 were admitted more than once. Of the 549 total admissions, 189 were of persons brought in by the police.

A grant of $5,000 was given to Eddy County and the town of New Rockford for remodeling the New Rockford City Jail. This remodeling, now complete, improves both the security of the building and its suitability as a deintoxication center. Medical attention is provided for detained persons. The facility is used by Eddy County, the city of New Rockford, and the city of Sheyenne.

Jail inspections. A grant of $1,200 was given to the North Dakota Attorney General's Office to support continuation of a statewide jail inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office. Since inspections started in 1967, 85 jails closed voluntarily and five were condemned and closed. Several additional jails have been closed during 1971. The majority of the discontinued jails were substandard local lockups which had been used primarily to hold intoxicated persons.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

North Dakota's first public defender has been employed as a result of an FY 1971 $18,000 grant to Burleigh and Morton counties. The defender provides legal representation to indigents in 10 North Dakota counties under this project.

Two FY 1971 grants to the North Dakota Supreme Court provide funds for projects to improve the state court system. Development and promulgation of rules of criminal procedure for all courts in the state is the goal of a project. FY 1971 funds of $39,750 were granted for the project.

The North Dakota Legislative Assembly provided funds to hire a court administrator with jurisdiction over all courts in North Dakota. A FY 1971 grant of $37,000 has been awarded to support this improvement in the state's court system.

Police service. A program of police service contracts for adequate law enforcement has continued in several counties which previously lacked funds needed for officers.

FY 1971 grants for these contracts went to Ward ($33,000), Morton ($15,000) and Kidder ($8,218) counties. The award of these grants brought to six the number of counties with police service contracts.

The council plans to expand the program to three more counties which are experiencing an influx of residents from antiballistic missile site construction personnel and their families.

While personnel was increased in some areas, two support systems were developed to benefit law enforcement agencies statewide.

A uniform crime reporting and records system is being developed to centralize information for law enforcement agencies. This system also is designed to lay the foundation for implementation of a computerized information bank if such is needed in the future. FY 1971 funds for the project were $4,578.

The second support system is a drug identification laboratory and the employment of a lab technician and two narcotic abuse investigators to work in all areas of the state. An FY 1971 grant of $40,000 was funded for this project.

Training center. FY 1971 grants totaling $165,000 have been made to the North Dakota Highway Patrol for construction of the North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Center. The center, in Bismarck, has classrooms, a food service, and dormitory space for 40 students.

An additional grant of $15,000 from FY 1971 funds was made to provide equipment and furnishings for the center. The center is used as a training site for officers from all state and local law enforcement agencies.

Communications. To reduce congestion on the state radio network, a grant of $7,874 was given to Richland County and the town of Wahpeton to support the establishment of an independent law enforcement radio system.

In addition, the Council has contracted with a consulting firm to determine the best options for future development of the state radio system and of such independent systems as needed.

MISCELLANEOUS

Police and youth. The city of Fargo received an FY 1971 grant of $3,115 for an experimental program in delinquency prevention through camping. About 24 youths from Fargo, Jamestown and Valley City participated in a two-week camping trip. The trip was followed up by a continuing relationship between the youths and their counselors.

Another Fargo youth program, supported through an FY 1971 grant of $21,320, was the Police-Youth Cooperative Community Relations Program. Aimed at young persons from 16 to 19 years old, the project has provided an informal gathering place for youths.

An FY 1971 grant of $10,400 was awarded to Wahpeton to expand and continue a police-youth program. The project provides recreational activities; a teen club; a police cadet program; and education on driving, alcohol and drug abuse. The purpose of the program is to provide prevention and rehabilitation.

Drug abuse. Two grants totaling $26,000 were given to Burleigh County and the City of Bismarck in FY 1971 for a program to meet the problem of drug abuse. Supported by those grants, by $16,000 from the two local governments, and, by a grant of $60,000 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, an Awareness House has been developed. The house originated as a project of the Bismarck Medical Foundation, and has been given advice and assistance from the area's medical professionals. The house is a location where youths can go for recreation and counseling. Additionally, the Bismarck Drug Abuse Foundation, formed to carry out this project, also provides training and counseling services at the North Dakota State Penitentiary and the North Dakota State Industrial School.

Its counselors include former drug addicts who are specially-trained in counseling drug abusers.

The Awareness House also provides counseling in many subjects for the youths—drug users and non-users alike—who come for advice and help.

Ramsey County and Devils Lake, the county seat, received a $4,000 planning grant in 1969 for a study of a proposed combined law enforcement center. Tentative approval has been given for a $350,000 grant to fund construction of that facility as one portion of a Human Resources Center. This Human Resources Center is designed to serve as the focal point for all social services offered by government agencies in the Devils Lake region.

Kenneth Dawes, Executive Director

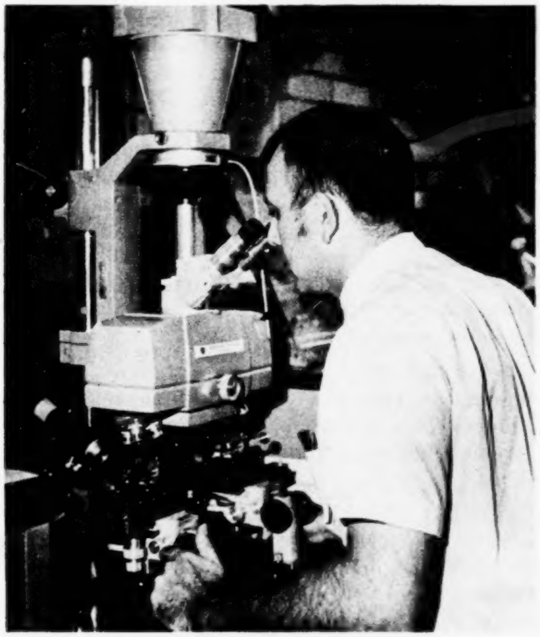
Ohio

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Ohio Administration on Justice (AJ).

GREATEST NEEDS

In FY 1971, the greatest portion of Ohio's funds were spent on programs designed to upgrade law enforcement personnel and improve their capabilities in detecting and apprehending criminals. The heaviest emphasis was placed on training police personnel and improving and modernizing their communications systems. Two factors contributing to these commitments were, first, the recognition that law enforcement capabilities were woefully inadequate and, second, the readiness of law enforcement agencies to seek funding.

Geographically, the state attempted to give priority consideration to major metropolitan areas, areas where much of the state's crime is concentrated. The state has 16 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, with 77 percent of the population residing within them. They account for 83 percent of the state's crime.



New laboratory equipment, purchased by the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, is used by chemist to analyze suspected narcotics.

OHIO STATISTICS

Population: 10,652,017

Planning grant: $1,164,000

Action grant: $17,645,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $2,263,000; prevention of crime, $1,232,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,415,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,263,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $1,454,000; correction and rehabilitation, $1,800,000; organized crime, $261,000; community relations, $475,000; riots and civil disorders, $750,000; construction, $3,897,000; and research and development $835,000.

Funds were allocated on the basis of a crime-to-population formula, with crime weighted twice as heavily as population. Under the formula, districts with major urban centers were allocated proportionately greater amounts than districts with low crime-to-population profiles.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

While action projects in metropolitan districts followed the police-related character of the rest of the state, projects in juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and police-community relations—problems particularly acute in urban centers—were also funded.

Police training. Funds were used to implement in-service, specialized training projects at the local level, on a regional basis, and at the state level. Different kinds of training programs were offered in response to the needs expressed by law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

A regional training program, funded with a $38,200 grant and sponsored by the Montgomery County (Dayton) Sheriff's Department, provided advance training for 115 persons in the Sheriff's Department and from 33 other law enforcement agencies in the county.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol provides academy training to state law enforcement personnel and to staff members of local law enforcement agencies. A $400,000 grant to the Highway Patrol made possible the expansion of the Patrol Academy facilities, thus increasing enrollment capabilities.

In northeast Ohio, the district planning agency received $28,800 to finance a mobile, in-service training center. The mobile unit is outfitted with training aids and equipment, and has space for 30 students. It covers a seven-county area, providing in-service education, on a cooperative basis, for individual agencies that are unable to finance their own training programs.

Communications. Approximately $1 million has purchased communications equipment and modernized communications systems in law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Many police departments purchased needed portable radio equipment, for use in and out of vehicles. Other funds were used to purchase base stations, control consoles, mobile units, transceivers, monitoring equipment, recording equipment, and data-track conveyor systems.

At the outset, practically every police agency suffered a lack of adequate equipment. The largest grant, one for $73,000, was awarded to Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) to develop a modern, county-wide communications and information system. In the first phase of the program, a comprehensive study of the communications needs of agencies in the county was undertaken. When the study is completed and the recommendations implemented, the county will have an integrated communications system and information data bank and retrieval system.

Juvenile delinquency. The prevention and control of juvenile delinquency is a task requiring the support and efforts of all components of the criminal justice system. In Ohio, programs that focus on delinquency prevention and juvenile probation and aftercare are encouraged for funding. In the Toledo metropolitan area, the Lucas County Juvenile Court is sponsoring a group home for girls referred to the court on charges of delinquency and unruliness. The community-based residence is designed to accommodate 10 girls for short-term stays. The primary objective of the home is behavioral modification under the supervision of the Court's probation counselors. The project is now supported with a $30,000 grant; at the end of the project year, the County will assume financial support of the home.

The City of Akron has established a Youth Services Bureau with a grant of $82,000. The Bureau is located in the Model Cities Neighborhood, and staffed, in part, by neighborhood residents. The Bureau directs services to pre-delinquent and high-risk post-delinquent youths. It receives referrals from boards of education, Ohio Youth Commission, Juvenile Court, Child Guidance Center, and other city social, educational, and occupational agencies. The Bureau acts as a buffer for juveniles prior to court referral.

A third delinquency prevention project is sponsored by the Franklin County Juvenile Court. The grant—for $93,749—is administered in conjunction with the City of Columbus YMCA, which operates a halfway house known as "Helping Hands Center." The majority of juveniles at the Center are the products of neglect. They respond favorably to proper supervision and counseling.

A $33,000 grant was awarded to Case Western Reserve University and Cleveland College to develop a data bank on delinquency prevention and control. Information stored in the bank will be available to youth agencies throughout a four-county area in northeastern Ohio.

Drug abuse. Closely related to the delinquency problem is the increase in drug abuse among young people. A 1970 investigation in Toledo found that juvenile arrests in drug-related cases numbered zero in 1968, 74 in 1969, and 30 during the first 3 months of 1970. To combat the problem, a grant of $15,000 was made to support a drop-in house where short-term housing, medical aid, and professional counseling are available to adolescents with drug problems.

Three grants to the City of Columbus support programs designed to combat drug abuse and narcotics traffic from different directions. As a large-city discretionary grant supplement, $32,000 was made available to expand the city's program of metropolitan narcotics and drug abuse enforcement. The program encompasses enforcement, educational and rehabilitative measures, including the formation of a special narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement bureau, in-service training for officers, an area-wide educational program, emergency treatment and rehabilitation facilities for adolescents.

An $82,000 grant supports a program to develop a county-wide tactical investigative unit in Franklin County. The unit coordinates activities of 34 law enforcement agencies, including the County Sheriff's Office.

Financed by a $52,000 grant, the Center of Science and Industry in Columbus—a community educational and health organization—has developed a multi-media program of drug and drug abuse education. The exhibit uses live demonstrations that promote viewer interaction. The exhibit is open to visitors to the Center. Last year the Center had 185,000 visitors, nearly half of whom were students.

Community relations. A growing gulf of misunderstanding between police and community—and the distrust of law enforcement officers by citizens in many areas of the community—has spurred development of police-community relations programs in Ohio cities.

The Cincinnati Police Department created a community relations division in 1966; a grant of $19,450 was made to expand division operations by purchasing a community relations mobile van. The mobile unit is being used in inner city neighborhoods where police-citizen polarization is predominant. Similarly, the City of Columbus, under a $67,500 grant, established a six-officer community service section to work with inner city neighborhoods. The officers work closely with Model City residents and community organizations. A related program, financed by a $49,000 grant, is a police-management and community relations study by the Columbus Police Department. The recently completed study identified police-community relations problems and made 31 specific recommendations for improvements—many of which have already been implemented.

The City of Cleveland, under a $32,240 grant, initiated a police-citizen cooperative program in an inner-city neighborhood. In addition to increasing the safety of area residents, part of the program is devoted to improving police-community relations. Cleveland also received $19,500 to finance a project combining community relations with personnel recruitment. The City employs young men as police cadets to improve the image of policemen and develop youthful interest in law enforcement careers. Forty high school students participate.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Dayton-Montgomery County was the first of three metropolitan areas selected as an LEAA Pilot City to test and demonstrate new methods for reducing crime. The $238,399 grant to Community Research, Inc. of Dayton has developed a pioneering application of the systems approach to planning, police, courts, and corrections. The objective of the community-based technical assistance team is to assist community administrators, develop plans for demonstration programs and evaluate programs for system-wide implementation.

In addition, the community was awarded LEAA discretionary grants to implement a series of related projects.

(1) A grant of $149,506 was given for a 36-man specially trained corps from the Dayton Police Department to perform all police functions within a test area. The corps duties range from criminal investigations to family crisis intervention to delinquent youth aid.

(2) A grant of $200,000 went to the Dayton Division of Health to develop an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. The program calls for the establishment of two centers to screen persons in custody for alcohol or drug abuse offenses. Where appropriate, offenders undergo intensive hospital treatment or receive out-patient services.

(3) A grant of $98,595 went to finance a program at the Dayton Police Department to improve police-community relations, identify and resolve police-community problems and develop non-arrest alternatives for dealing with community conflicts. The Department is using a variety of personnel, including conflict-management specialists, neighborhood policemen and community organizers to work with community groups.

(4) A grant of $10,000 went to the Dayton Police Department for psychological screening and counseling for policemen and police applicants.

In the spring of 1971, the Department of Urban Affairs awarded more than $300,000 in grants to support summer youth programs in five major Ohio cities—Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo. The programs are part of the state plan to prevent juvenile delinquency. Funds were earmarked primarily to provide an estimated 1,000 jobs for youths in target areas of the cities with the highest delinquency rates.

The Canton program, funded with $58,822, was designed to employ 210 youths between 14 and 18 years of age. The youngsters were employed in beautification projects, police-cadet training, and nursing and secretarial training.

Cincinnati used its $75,000 grant to expand the work therapy-job placement program conducted by the Hamilton County Juvenile Court. More than 100 juveniles between 12 and 17 years old, who are on probation, were given jobs. They worked at 10 sites throughout the city, including City Hall, three hospitals, on children's home, and five police stations.

The $75,000 grant enabled Cleveland to employ 500 to 600 inner city youths with high delinquency potential. The youngsters were placed in various departments of city government, especially in those agencies involved in environmental control.

The City of Columbus used its $39,500 grant for a combined program of employment and on-the-job training for girls selected from high-delinquency inner city areas. Approximately 140 girls worked in a city-wide summer food program for underprivileged youths. The girls also received instruction on basic nutrition, budgeting, meal preparation, and menu planning.

Toledo's $75,000 grant was used to develop a 9-week summer employment program for approximately 165 youths. The youths were placed in clerical positions, recreation departments, and beautification projects. They were also given on-the-job training and attended classes on money management, work habits, and job safety.

The programs not only have value in providing supervised work experience in a restricted job market, but they also eliminate idle time that otherwise may have supported delinquent behavior.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Department of Urban Affairs—the state agency designated to administer Safe Streets Act funds—has undergone a streamlining process designed to improve its operations. It has been reorganized into three Divisions: Administration of Justice, Human Resource Development, and Housing and Community Development. Specific responsibility for the administration of law enforcement programs rests with the Administration of Justice Division. The revision of the Department's administrative structure resulted from a desire to sharpen Ohio's focus on urban problems and concentrate funds in the areas of greatest need, the Congressional mandate to make planning funds available to major cities and counties, and the recognition of basic inadequacies in the State's previous funding design.

The new structure calls for the establishment of six metropolitan planning units in the state's six major population centers: Cleveland-Cuyahoga County, Columbus-Franklin County, Cincinnati-Hamilton County, Toledo-Lucas County, Akron-Summit County, and Dayton-Montgomery County.

The rest of the state will be divided into four administrative Planning Districts and will be provided planning capability, program development, project review, and grants management by teams of criminal justice planners from the Department's central office in Columbus.

The 40-percent local share of planning funds will be awarded to the six metro counties, simultaneously satisfying the Congressional mandate that large cities and counties receive planning support while developing substantial planning capabilities and improved program coordination in those areas experiencing the greatest impact of crime and delinquency.

To encourage local initiative, county-wide planning agencies, called Regional Planning Units (RPU), will also receive block action funds, similar to the way in which the state receives its block grant from LEAA, based on an approved annual comprehensive plan. Block grants will be awarded on a 2/3 crime-1/3 population ratio.

The RPU will be created by the county and largest city therein but will be representative of and responsive to all the political subdivisions within the county, through representation on the RPU supervisory board. The functions of the RPU will be to supervise and formulate policies for comprehensive planning, implement action programs and participate in multi-jurisdictional programs.

The Department is confident that implementation of its innovative design, by maximizing scarce planning talent and dollars and by focusing action funds in areas of greatest need, will produce an improved planning capability and will result in greater value for every crime control dollar spent.

Joseph White, Executive Director

Oklahoma

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Oklahoma Crime Commission.

GREATEST NEEDS

Oklahoma's greatest needs are for juvenile delinquency prevention and control and programs for American Indian youths.

The major factor which contributed to the need for juvenile delinquency planning has been a fragmented approach which dominated past programs.

The effort has been through a combination of the Commission, the department of public welfare, the Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency and various related agencies with no formal coordination. The Commission found this approach resulted in inefficiency and insufficient attention to the problem.

OKLAHOMA STATISTICS

Population: 2,559,253

Planning grant: $352,000

Action grant: $4,182,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $465,000; prevention of crime $147,000; juvenile delinquency, $600,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $791,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $620,000; correction and rehabilitation, $660,000; organized crime, $75,000; community relations, $184,940; riots and civil disorders, $201,500; construction, $25,000; and research and development, $187,560.

A part of the juvenile delinquency problem is a need for special programs for Indian youths. Programs are needed to change this picture through reaching youths at an early enough age to allow them a chance to develop an adequate feeling of pride, competency and self-esteem to succeed in life.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

One of the most dynamic programs funded during FY 1971, the Commission feels, was Project PRIDE. The project was aimed at a reduction in juvenile deliquency, and an improvement in the self-image of American Indian youths in a four-county area of western Oklahoma. Although sparsely populated, these counties have a higher than usual Indian population and a high incidence of delinquency and truancy among young Indians.

The target communities of Project PRIDE were: Hammon, Seiling, Canton, Watonga, and Clinton (These communities are located in Roger Mills, Dewey, Blaine, and Custer counties.)

An example of what this program must overcome is best seen through an example of one of the target communities:

Clinton (located in Custer County) has an Indian population of approximately 465. Figures from the Cheyenne-Arapaho population as a whole indicate that approximately 52 percent of the tribe is below the age of 21. This would give a population in this age range for the Clinton Indian community of approximately 240, with 70 to 80 youngsters in the 13 to 19 age group.

Custer County Welfare Department figures show that 27 Indian children in Clinton are in foster care. In addition, 10 families have had their children taken away from them permanently. Between 20 to 25 percent of all Indian children below the age of 18 in Clinton are either in foster homes or have been taken away from their families.

Twenty-five to 30 of the children were adjudged delinquents or in need of supervision, representing approximately 35 to 40 percent of the Indian teen-age community in the Clinton area.

Suicide attempts among Indian youths provide a further picture of need. In the last 6-month period of 1970, six known attempts were made by Indian teenagers in Clinton.

Last year in Custer County schools there were 40 Indian children in the eighth grade. In the ninth grade there were 25 and in the twelfth grade there were only eight. This indicates that the Indian dropout rate is close to 80 percent. All these figures paint a picture of a community where a child has little chance to gain economic and social success.

In order to do anything to change this picture, it becomes imperative to intervene early enough to allow youngsters to develop an adequate feeling of pride, competency and self-esteem to succeed in life.

Generally, the same conditions prevalent in Clinton prevail in the other target communities.

The population figures for Indian citizens as developed by the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service show that Hammon has an Indian population of 315, Seiling 190, Canton 85, and Watonga 475, and, as previously mentioned, Clinton 465.

The Oklahoma Employment and Security Commission conducted a survey in Blaine County (where two of the target communities are located) during 1966, which showed the median family income for Indians as $847 for those with earnings; and only 23 families reported earnings of $2,500 or more during the year.

Indians either without or failing to report income made up 53.1 percent of the 14 and over age group. The economic status of this large Indian group is far below the generally accepted level.

In Clinton, as in other western Oklahoma communities, the Indian is subject to discrimination in all areas of his life. In the non-Indian community, the Indian often is stereotyped as a drunken, shiftless, apathetic non-achiever doomed to failure.

Figures that have been developed by the Indian Health Service reveal that of all the Indian alcoholics in Oklahoma, 50 percent were in the Clinton Service Unit, a nine-county area. On the basis of statistics, Clinton could have as many as 75 percent of its Indian families who have, in one way or another, felt the effects of alcoholism both socially and economically.

Of all male admissions to the Clinton Indian Hospital in FY 1970 in the 25–34-year-old age group, 67.6 percent were alcohol-related. Deaths from advanced cirrhosis in patients in their early 20s are not unknown in this group.

Teen-agers usually have a history of glue sniffing and inhalation of other volatile hydrocarbons at ages of 10, 11, and 12. Alcohol abuse then starts in the early teen years.

The Indian failure syndrome is so widespread in the non-Indian community that, as a matter of course, the Indian youngster is expected to fail. The school-aged Indian drop-out rate in western Oklahoma has been conservatively estimated to be 70 percent. The delinquency rate has been assumed to be as high. It is much higher in many of the target communities in the project.

Hammon High School graduated one Indian senior in the graduating class of 1970. Four years ago, in the graduating junior-high class (9th grade) of 1967, there were nine Indian students. This is an 88 percent drop-out rate. None of the students who were in that 1967 junior-high class moved out of the community.

More unfortunate than the non-Indian community attitudes are those of the Indian community itself. The parents of the Indian youngster in school also expect that their child will fail.

Project PRIDE is designed to engender positive attitudes and expectations to produce Indian youngsters who can fulfill their potential rather than ones who turn to activities that lead to delinquency because of a failure syndrome.

The project has been implemented in four phases:

(1) Development of internal project organization with local leaders and advisory boards.

(2) Remedial education, recreation and work programs with a select number of Indian youths identified as pre-delinquent.

(3) Development of community involvement groups—teachers, local police and sheriff departments, parents and other interested parties, both non-Indian and Indian, and youth groups.

(4) Intensive public information campaign to publicize all positive aspects of Project PRIDE.

The Oklahoma Crime Commission initially funded the project on May 21, 1970, with $40,000. On July 6, 1971, Project PRIDE was granted second-year funding of $60,000. A subjective evaluation of the project was performed by the Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies at the University of Oklahoma. The evaluation was submitted to the Juvenile Delinquency Committee of the Commission on June 15, 1971.

The summary of the evaluation report says in part, "The opinion of the evaluation team of the Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies is that Project PRIDE has made a contribution. Much attention should be given in the second year of operation to the differences between ideal goals and realistic opportunties for initiating activities. Priorities should be placed on the activities that have been most successful. Consideration should be given to expanding Phase I into the school year. Attention should be given to using the services of other agencies for adult education programs. Agencies are available to provide training for various community groups, such as law enforcement officers, school personnel, and lay community members."

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A high degree of community awareness and acceptance has greeted the Community Cruiser program initiated under a $150,000 discretionary grant to Oklahoma City. The program utilized specially equipped station wagons, and 16 officers. The officers provide greater assistance to the community while relieving the burden of non-police calls and other non-police activity from the enforcement officers of the Oklahoma City Police Department.

The 16 community services officers are supervised by a program supervisor (rank of sergeant) and 16 patrolmen supervisors. Emphasis in the training area is on college-level education.

Community services cruisers (CSC) patrol 24 hours, primarily in areas shown to have the highest concentration of crime. Since they became operational April 5, 1971, the units have answered a total of 1,947 dispatcher calls. In accident calls, the CSC units aided accident victims, assisted the investigating police officer, and controlled traffic until the scene was cleared.

On police calls of a hazardous nature, CSC units were used as a back-up unit to aid the crime victim. Other types of calls included family arguments, missing persons, information, prowler, drunk, drug overdose, etc.

CSC units also have aided in the community relations program by appearances before high school groups and other organizations. The effect of the program has been demonstrated by the highly favorable comments mailed in by recipients of CSC assistance and those who have observed them at work.

To expand this role of community involvement, a recently instituted policy allows two hours of call-free time for each unit to make individual contacts with the public.

The CSC program is a successful one, accepted by the public and a favorite project of the police department.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

To improve its juvenile bureau, the District Court of Oklahoma County, the largest metropolitan area in the state, applied for and received an action grant to finance a program to provide volunteer juvenile probation counselors.

The goals of the program are to reduce caseloads on probation counselors, and to provide adequate training for staff personnel. Another goal is to demonstrate to county officials the positive results of such a program in the hope of increased allocations to the budget of the court.

The first year subgrant of $11,902 was used primarily for the salary of the volunteer coordinator, and for staff training of the juvenile bureau. In its first six months of operation, the project utilized 60 volunteers and handled 125 cases. Volunteers worked an average of three hours per week. Of all cases handled, only 17 percent of the juveniles reappeared before the court on any offense.

The Commission recently approved a continuation of funding for this project. The additional funds will be used to employ an assistant coordinator and to increase training for the volunteers themselves.

In the training is a provision for the professional staff to receive additional specialized instruction as well. The acquisition of the assistant coordinator will free the coordinator to work on planned innovations to the program, including voluntary and court-directed participation in recreation programs.

Response to the program has been extremely good. There is an abundant supply of volunteers, the court is pleased with the program; there are significant results in the work with the juveniles, and there are indications that public support will insure higher funding levels to the juvenile bureau by the county government.

MISCELLANEOUS

Access to adequate statistical information is vital to the development of comprehensive plans and in evaluating the effectiveness of projects funded under the comprehensive plan.

In Oklahoma, the dearth of such statistical information inspired the creation of the criminal justice research and statistics bureau. Funded under an action subgrant of $37,740, the research bureau has made great strides toward the establishment of a comprehensive informational data base.

Drawing on various resources, including court prosecution and uniform crime reports, as well as subgrant information from the Commission, the research bureau can provide, during the coming year:

(1) Law enforcement personnel register, including information on 2,835 law enforcement officers;

(2) Grant accounting system, providing ready access to accounting information on Commission subgrants;

(3) Statewide law enforcement equipment inventory system, to provide information on location and availability of equipment in the event of disaster or major incident;

(4) Uniform crime reporting system, providing uniform crime statistics to regional planning districts, and to the Commission; and

(5) Probation and parole system, to provide a data base on persons released from penal institutions to aid in planning programs in that area.

All of these projects will be coordinated with other agencies maintaining records and will be included in the computer hook-up with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The research bureau already is providing a great deal of information to the Commission. In the coming year its services will expand to other agencies.

C. A. McWilliams, Acting Director

Oregon

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Oregon State Law Enforcement Council (SLEC):

GREATEST NEEDS

Through a series of public meetings, SLEC task forces and study by 14 district councils, Oregon's needs were found to be in crime and delinquency prevention, more sophisticated training for enforcement officers, better communications and computerized criminal justice information systems, improvement and development of community-based programs and massive improvements in local corrections facilities and personnel.

These needs were found to be widespread throughout the entire state, and were reflections of the needs of the state's major metropolitan area.

The one over-all problem, reaching from metropolitan Portland to the smallest hamlet, was the ever-increasing abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs by youths from junior high school age through young adults. Attendant with this growing drug culture was an increase in robberies, burglaries and thefts.

While law enforcement in Oregon has the same needs as all areas of the United States, the Council feels that concerted action in prevention will be the tool for eventual reduction of crime and delinquency. It is felt that if means are not found to identify the potential delinquent, prevent him from becoming delinquent and deter him from becoming a criminal, then all the present needs of enforcement—training, hardware, facilities, manpower, techniques, etc.—will be never-ending rounds of escalation of needs.

OREGON STATISTICS

Population: 2,091,385

Planning grant: $307,000

Action grant: $3,442,000

Programs: upgrading personnel $180,461; prevention of crime, $91,225; juvenile delinquency, $478,300; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,219,782; prosecution, court and law reform, $207,119; correction and rehabilitation, $683,354; community relations, $52,485; construction, $315,892; and research and development, $213,382.

The current ferment of a society in change is the basis for a need for enforcement officers trained far beyond the traditional levels of "search and seizure," "laws of arrest," etc. Today, officers need the training of para-professionals in psychology, sociology, communications, human behavior, race relations and self-awareness. The need is for knowledge and training to keep a family disturbance from becoming a crime of violence, a demonstration from becoming a riot, a simple arrest from becoming a shoot-out.

Juvenile and adult corrections needs were found to be chronic on the city and county levels. Archaic jails, untrained personnel and lack of rehablitation programs abound. Adequate juvenile detention facilities were lacking in large areas of the state, and juvenile programs were handicapped by lack of funds, facilities and personnel.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Abuse of dangerous drugs and narcotic addiction was attacked on many fronts in Oregon. LEAA funds of $289,878 were allocated for regional approaches by establishing and equipping investigative teams in four districts and the Oregon State Police.

An example is State Administrative District Two, comprised of four counties with Portland as the focal point. The area is a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (project area does not include Clark County in Washington) and is Oregon's most populous. That district received a grant to expand the narcotics section of its Vice and Narcotics Division from 24 to 29 agents. The city contracts with four counties to provide narcotics investigative services. All agents are commissioned in all four counties to make arrests, searches and seizures.

Key to the operation has been complete coordination and cooperation with city and county enforcement agencies in the district. The Portland unit is available at all times to respond to requests from the city and county agencies. At the same time, the agents are free to pursue the trail of narcotics and dangerous drugs from Portland to the bedroom suburbs and rural areas of the district. City and county enforcement agencies and manpower are brought into the investigations, and all arrests and processing of those arrested are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.

The program was begun in February 1971, and has resulted in breaking up two major organized drug operations reaching as far as Mexico, as well as drying up many local sources. Future plans call for increased involvement of local agencies, possibly by assignment of local manpower to the Portland unit.

A side benefit is the organization of a centralized record system to be incorporated in the Portland-Multnomah County computer system. The Portland unit also works closely with two other district units formed under this program, as well as with other established local and state units.

Prevention programs were centered in the public schools, funded by LEAA in the amount of $91,225. Most of the programs revolved around "Know the Law" and Cincinnati Project curricula in junior and senior high schools.

Counseling project. The most exciting and innovative project, begun in the fall of 1970, was a Student

Counseling Project in the Bend elementary schools of Central Oregon highlands. The project involves employment of counselors to work with primary grade teachers to assist in the identification and treatment of potentially delinquent children; consultation with parents; individual counseling of children; and liaison with community agencies (welfare, employment, mental health, juvenile, etc.) to provide concentrated services to the child and parents.

During its first year of operation, more than 100 potential delinquents were identified, of which 35 hard-core were completely diverted from their delinquent bent.

This project will continue to develop quantification and evaluation modes to serve as a model for all Oregon school systems, and has resulted in funding of a second project in a more populous district.

Juvenile and adult corrections programs centered on studies for consolidation and coordination as well as funding to meet immediate needs. All 14 districts and two state agencies have been funded for such studies.

Corrections study. Outstanding is continuation of a state corrections study to determine the feasibility of regional correctional multi-service centers for adults and juveniles. The study will determine not only the physical aspects of such centers, but also assess the posture of enforcement, judiciary, locally elected government officials, correctional leaders, legislators and citizens. The study will identify needs for new programs and facilities, and design a method of implementation.

Court study. The State Supreme Court has been tentatively allocated funds to study the necessity, feasibility and desirability of restructuring Oregon's existing court system. An example of the far reaching effects of expending small sums in this area was a $3,600 LEAA grant to the City of Portland to develop details for consolidating city municipal courts with county district courts. The funds permitted employment of a coordinator to work with task forces and city and county government to evolve plans and agreements upon physical and financial details, draft legislation and gain approval of the 1971 Oregon Legislature. A final step will be to seek approval of a city charter amendment at a special city election in the fall of 1971.

Upon fruition, the results will not only be improvement of the efficiency and economy of a local judicial system, but changes in the offices of the City Attorney and District Attorney. Space now utilized by the municipal courts will become available to the Portland City Police Bureau, and certain functions of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will be dovetailed with city's operations, including communications and criminal justice information systems.

Police training. Training of enforcement officers has always had a high priority, but until LEAA funds became available there was much to be desired. A grant was made to the District Two Association of Governments to provide training in handling family disturbances. Operational for the last 8 months of FY 1971, the Family Crisis Project makes the services of a psychiatrist and psychiatric in human behavior available for consultation and, on occasion, for brief treatment of police officers in crises themselves.

The Project staff has worked extensively at the Metropolitan Police Academy, has taught in police science courses at the Portland Community College and has conducted six 1-week seminars in "understanding people". The staff has spent considerable time riding in patrol cars, to become acquainted with police problems. Over-all, the Project staff has had contact with more than 600 area officers. The Portland Police Bureau and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Department have been the greatest recipients of staff time. Other departments involved are from Hillsboro, Tigard, Lake Oswego, Washington County, West Linn in Oregon and Vancouver, Camas, Battleground and Washougal from the neighboring state of Washington.

The staff has struggled trying to determine what would be of value to police officers. The most successful approach seems to have been the 40-hour seminars on "understanding people." These have stressed practical, applied psychology, and have been positively received by almost all of the more than 80 officers who have attended. The most recurring criticism has been that the course was not long enough. These seminars will continue on a monthly basis.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

LEAA Funds from FY 1970 and FY 1971 helped fund the Oregon Criminal Law Revision Commission during the past two bienniums. The mammoth task of revising the state criminal code, with significant changes in laws relating to sexual crimes, ended with the adoption of the new code by the 1971 Oregon Legislature.

Computerization of criminal justice information and a new teletype network linking all Oregon enforcement agencies to the state Law Enforcement Data Sysem (LEDS) reached fruition in March 1971.

As of June 30, 1971, there were 91 LEDS terminals in operation, plus 14 terminals of the District Five computer system begun in FY 1969. The LEDS system interfaces with the District Five computer, National Crime Information Center and State Motor Vehicles Department. The system has increased the capabilities of local police agencies to return data from 30 minutes to 3 minutes. Some $615,000 in LEAA FY 1971 funds were earmarked for improving records and data systems in connection with these programs.

The 1971 Oregon Legislature authorized a juvenile law revision commission to evaluate, revise and codify state laws relating to the juvenile court, delinquency prevention, welfare and family services. FY 1971 LEAA funds in the amount of $39,000 were allocated to add support to the project for the 1971–73 biennium.

Much emphasis was placed upon a wide variety of juvenile corrections programs with 11 community-based projects, one state-wide volunteer worker project and one facility improvement project. Total LEAA funding amounted to more than $399,000.

Adult corrections programs involving community-based projects, institutional programs, training and facility improvements totaled $379,000 in LEAA allocations.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Portland is Oregon's major metropolitan city. It is surrounded by a large bedroom area in its own county of Multnomah and the smaller cities in three counties—Clackmas, Columbia and Washington.

Most of the city's enforcement problems are closely intertwined with its surrounding area. As a result, Portland needs to develop area-wide programs to deal with crimes perpetrated in the city but originating in the heavily populated areas outside the city limits, and vice versa.

The Portland Police Bureau has led the way in originating and implementing area-wide programs in communications, training and detection and apprehension. Two examples are the narcotics team project and family crisis training program cited previously.

Another example is a Prosecution Improvement Project involving the District Attorney offices of the four metropolitan counties and Clark County in Washington. The thrust of the project is to reduce the incidence of consumer frauds, mostly headquartered in the city, with a $60,000 grant.

A pilot public defender project for Portland municipal courts was initiated with an allocation of $60,000 LEAA funds. The project will compare costs of the program to court-appointed counsel, determine level of quality of defense, and determine the effectiveness between the public defender system and court-appointed counsel.

Portland's parole and probation services were funded to continue volunteer services for an additional year and to extend parole and probation services to all courts of local jurisdiction in the district.

A detoxification center project will attempt to alleviate problems of arrests related to drunkenness. In 1968, 72 percent of the adult arrests in Portland were on charges related to drinking. That cost an estimated $570,000 for police, court and correctional expenses. A 24-hour, 7-days-a-week detoxification center would not only relieve the police, court and corrections pressures, but would provide the opportunity to slow down the revolving-door syndrome related to alcoholics.

MISCELLANEOUS

Oregon's approach to utilization of the opportunities of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 has been to employ the 14 administrative districts in the state for planning for coordinated projects on a regional basis. The impetus for projects and programs involving more than one branch of the criminal justice system and multiple agencies has come from the professionals in police, courts, corrections and juvenile areas themselves.

The district law enforcement planning councils have broad representation of local government elected officials, enforcement professionals and citizens. Their input to the state planning effort has been far-sighted, innovative and unselfish.

Oregon's state and local governments are unique in having a pay-as-you-go philosophy. The result is tight, no-fat budgets at city, county and state levels. This presents the biggest problem—finding local matching funds to use the Federal largess.

Law enforcement planning and implementation in Oregon are therefore geared to practical, efficient and long-range means to combat crime and delinquency.

Edward C. Cooper, Coordinator

Pennsylvania

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The GJC is the Commonwealth's comprehensive law enforcement planning agency.

All programs for the improvement of criminal justice in Pennsylvania are organized into 10 basic categories. These program categories are expressed as objectives and, as such, allow evaluation of progress on a year-to-year basis.

The program categories reflect the greatest needs of the state as perceived by the GJC. Those needs include programs for upgrading law enforcement, for drug and alcohol abuse, for juvenile delinquency prevention and control, for more and better physical and organizational tools for police, for more efficient courts, for community-based corrections, for combating organized crime, for coping with riots and civil disorders, for better community relations, and for research and development.

PENNSYLVANIA STATISTICS

Population: 11,793,909

Planning grant: $1,278,000

Action grant: $19,532,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,545,182; prevention of crime, $1,394,148; juvenile delinquency, $3,635,155; detection and apprehension of criminals, $4,651,537; prosecution, court and law reform, $2,595,448; correction and rehabilitation, $2,284,723; organized crime, $1,188,034; community relations, $265,601; riots and civil disorders, $203,386; construction, $1,500,000; and research and development, $268,786.

Descriptions follow of the 10 program categories. In each case, information is included on the nature of the need, major action programs, other action programs, big-city programs and miscellaneous programs.

Law enforcement personnel. Upgrading law enforcement personnel includes courts and corrections, as well as police programs. They provide for participation of personnel in existing training activities and new training programs. During FY 1971, more than $161,000 was awarded for training court personnel, $324,726 was awarded for correctional training programs, and approximately $498,000 was awarded for police training programs and facilities.

From its FY 1971 block grant from LEAA and local matching funds, Pennsylvania expects to spend a total of $2.8 million on programs in this category.

Crime prevention and public education. The largest grants have gone for drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs. Other projects have provided counseling, recreation, and vocational education for antisocial youth; offered homes and counseling for alcoholics; increased diagnostic and treatment facilities for pre-delinquent youngsters and have initiated drug education programs through the use of counselors.

Seventeen grants amounting to $487,658 have been awarded under this program category. The drug abuse problem was a priority area and was the subject of numerous projects. County drug abuse coordinators and counselors were established in Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Monroe Counties. Drug abuse education programs for students and teachers were held in the Cheltenham Township schools while Teen Challenge operated special programs in Jefferson and Schuylkill Counties. School assemblies on drug abuse were funded for Lower Bucks County.

Combining its FY 1971 LEAA block grant and local matching, Pennsylvania expects to spend a total of $2.5 million on programs in this category.

Juvenile delinquency. The major thrust of Pennsylvania's juvenile delinquency prevention and control program is directed toward reducing the number of youths referred to Juvenile Courts.

During FY 1971, Pennsylvania expended more than $1,000,000 in Federal funds on juvenile delinquency programs. Of this amount, $859,000 was expended for projects in the City of Philadelphia. Because of the serious gang problem in this city, including the deaths of 43 youths in 1969, projects totaling nearly $400,000 were funded to attempt to reduce gang violence and redirect gang activity.

One of the most significant projects funded in the juvenile delinquency area is related to Juvenile Courts. An award of $41,850 was made to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission in the State Department of Justice to prepare comprehensive procedural rules for the Juvenile Courts. This project was the result of 1969 amendments to the Pennsylvania Constitution empowering the State Supreme Court to promulgate such rules and a subsequent request from the Chief Justice to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission to prepare these rules for the Court. When published, probably late in 1971, the rules should go far to bring uniformity to the activities of the Juvenile Courts in Pennsylvania's 67 counties.

The combined total of Federal crime control and state and local matching funds that will be spent in this category from FY 1971 monies is $7 million.

Detection and apprehension of criminals. Programs under this category are designed to give law enforcement agencies the physical and organizational tools to combat crime more effectively.

Last year approximately $550,000 was awarded the Pennsylvania State Police to install and operate a Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN). CLEAN is a statewide computer retrieval system dedicated to expedite law enforcement communications with the National Crime Information Center and the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, and facilitate filing processes for all aspects of criminal information.

A grant for $38,871 was awarded to the Berks County Narcotics Information Center. This project is designed to reduce the flow of illicit drugs in the Reading-Berks County area. Since the initiation of this cooperative effort, conviction rates for narcotics offenses have reached 86 percent.

Combining its FY 1971 LEAA block grant and local matching funds, Pennsylvania expects to spend a total of $8.7 million on programs in this category.

Court activities. These programs are designed to increase the efficiency of courts by expanding facilities and by improving court management. Total funding activity in the courts area this year amounted to $1,329,100. The greatest portion—nearly 90 percent of the State's action money—went to two related Philadelphia projects designed to make the court process more efficient, reduce the number of improper arrests, and improve representation: $286,600 was spent to add 17 attorneys and supporting staff to the Philadelphia Defender Association and $260,400 was used to provide a complement of 20 assistant district attorneys and four clerks to the Philadelphia police so that the District Attorney's Office can make personnel available to the police 24 hours a day.

A total of $4.4 million is expected to be spent on programs in this category from FY 1971 funds.

Corrections. A high percentage of the Commission's correctional funding has gone for community-based treatment, including the development of community release programs, halfway houses, and pre-release centers. The first phase of a Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction project was funded to develop community treatment services in each of the Governor's six Common Human Service Regions.

This project will develop, control, and coordinate foster homes, group homes, community treatment centers, minimum security institutions, community treatment for women, and other specialized services on a regional basis. Two private halfway houses have received Commission support this year; they are now aiding approximately 60 released offenders in the Pittsburgh and Harrisburg areas.

Another important community treatment project funded during FY 1971 is the initial expansion phase of the Bucks County Rehabilitation Center. Eventually, the Center will have an 80-man capacity and will be architecturally designed for work release, education release, and furlough programs.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction has also received funds to establish a community-based pre-release center and to create a research and evaluation unit within the Bureau.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has received a grant to improve the effectiveness of state probation and parole services in the Philadelphia-Delaware-Chester County areas by establishing four "outreach" centers in Philadelphia and one in the City of Chester.

Other grants have been awarded to provide post-institutional adjustment to correctional inmates, to establish a regional community-treatment center for women, and provide aftercare services for released inmates.

During 1971 the Governor's Justice Commission expects to spend $4 million on programs in this category.

Organized crime. During 1970, $657,235 was awarded to state agencies to staff and equip specialized organized crime units.

A "strike force" under the direction of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth was etablished. Strike force members include attorneys, accountants, special investigators, researchers, and supporting staff. The unit will utilize the power of the Office of the Attorney General to expose the activities of organized crime through public hearings and by applying full use of investigative and legal expertise in the development and prosecution of cases. Also, local government agencies will be assisted in apprehending and prosecuting persons involved in syndicated crime.

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission was awarded $453,000 to staff and equip an organized crime intelligence and control unit. The unit is now establishing a system for gathering and disseminating intelligence on organized criminal activities throughout the Commonwealth.

The Organized Crime Division of the Pennsylvania State Police was awarded $194,235 to establish a unit responsible for coordinating investigative activities among state police field personnel, and Federal, state, and local authorities in an effort to bring to justice top-echelon persons in organized crime activities.

During 1971, a total of $1.6 million is to be spent on programs to reduce organized crime in Pennsylvania.

Riots and civil disorders. Special personnel units—trained to control and de-fuse potentially explosive situations—have been established in large and medium-sized metropolitan areas. The units plan their operations in cooperation with local criminal justice agencies.

In the last fiscal year, grants were made to these special units for specialized equipment, including protective shields, helmets and bullet-proof vests, and for communications equipment and mobile command centers.

In Harrisburg, a typical grant helped pay for patrol vans, armored vests and riot shields.

In 1970, an LEAA discretionary grant was made to the Office of the Attorney General to create a Civil Disorder and Riot Control Unit. The basic purpose of the unit is to gather early warning information about possible riots or civil disorders. Such warning information may include the problems of the community or attempts to instigate violence. The information, gathered throughout the state, will be centralized in the Pennsylvania Department of Justice. Also, the unit will create procedures for coordinated responses to potential or actual disorders and will institute a riot and civil disorder control training program for state and local peacekeeping authorities.

A total of $300,000 from FY 1971 monies is expected to be spent on programs to prevent and control riots and civil disorders in Pennsylvania.

Community relations. This program is designed to foster better relations between agencies of the criminal justice system and the communities they serve.

In 1970, funds were granted to begin, or upgrade, community relations programs. One project included a series of television programs to improve young people's understanding of the law and encourage a more positive attitude toward the criminal justice process. In addition, a number of police-community relations units have been funded.

The estimated total cost of community relations programs to be funded from FY 1971 monies is expected to run close to $400,000.

Research and development. The Governor's Justice Commission has funded five research and evaluation projects since September 1970. Each of the projects focuses on youth. The Commission has identified, as a priority need, the development of more efficient methods to prevent, control and reduce juvenile delinquency. In addition, the Commission has placed emphasis on research and development projects that are designed to identify factors and conditions that contribute to criminal and delinquent behavior associated with narcotics and drug abuse.

LEAA funds in the amount of $26,315 were awarded to the Pennsylvania State University for a research program designed to compare the relative effectiveness of four approaches to drug abuse prevention; $10,200 was awarded to the Montgomery County Drug Commission to assist local units of government in combating drug abuse. The Montgomery County project includes a scientific survey of drug abuse among youths 12-to-25 years old.

The Philadelphia Psychiatric Center, funded with $74,243, is conducting an in-depth survey and social-psychological analysis of the major factors that predispose, precipitate, or contribute to the commission of violent acts by juveniles in the ghettos of Philadelphia.

The Mobile Delinquency Service Center (MODSC) received $52,390 in LEAA assistance to develop standardized diagnostic procedures to aid juvenile probation workers in selecting meaningful treatment alternatives and resources. By developing and applying computer techniques and consultative resources, the GJC anticipates that more accurate and effective services and alternatives in juvenile probation can be provided regionally.

Temple University received $57,306 in LEAA funds to design, construct and validate four distinct instruments which will identify those factors that are most reliable in predicting whether a juvenile will become delinquent or continue in a deliqnuent career.

E. Drexel Godfrey, Jr., Executive Director

Puerto Rico

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Puerto Rico Crime Commission (PRCC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has a unique organization of law enforcement compared to most states. The Governor has direct control over all executive agencies charged with criminal justice responsibilities. One agency has primary police responsibility, the Police of Puerto Rico. The courts, while independent, are unified under the Supreme Court and served by a common court administrator. All prosecutions are handled by the Department of Justice. The adult corrections and juvenile rehabilitation systems are controlled by a single agency. Operating within this centralized criminal justice system, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission has been able to identify criminal justice needs of the Commonwealth.

PUERTO RICO STATISTICS

Population: 2,689,932

Planning grant: $371,000

Action grant: $4,502,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,012,000; prevention of crime, $425,000; juvenile delinquency, $1,008,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $381,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $518,000; correction and rehabilitation, $709,000; organized crime, $20,000; community relations; $129,000; riots and civil disorders, $300,000.

Urban crime. Of 65,014 Part I crimes recorded in Puerto Rico during FY 1970, 67 percent were committed in three urban centers: San Juan, 57 percent; Ponce, 7 percent; and Mayaguez, 3 percent. While the overall rate dropped 1.3 percent, the rate increased in the San Juan metropolitan area.

Juvenile delinquency. During FY 1970 there were 6,279 interventions (in Puerto Rico minors are intervened, not arrested) of minors for Part I offenses, up 3.8 percent from FY 1969. Juveniles accounted for more than 43 percent of all individuals apprehended for serious crime in Puerto Rico during 1970. Looked at another way, an average of 18.6 interventions for Part I and Part II offenses were recorded for each 1,000 minors between the ages of 7 and 17 years. This is double the rate of arrest for those in the 20-to-29 age bracket.

Narcotics. A recent study by the University of Puerto Rico indicates that there are more than 6,000 known narcotics addicts on the Island. The report estimates the total addict population at 12,000 (other estimates have been as high as 18,000). The rate of drug addiction in Puerto Rico then is one addict in every 200 residents of the Commonwealth.

Civil disorders. For the second time in two years, the Commonwealth has experienced a major riot. Both riots occurred at the University of Puerto Rico. Four persons—including two police officers—were killed; 113 persons were injured.

General system improvements. General improvement of operations and resources of criminal justice

A neighborhood security patrolman (left) in Puerto Rico receives instructions from a police officer.

agencies and various facets of all criminal justice functions—from crime prevention through offender rehabilitation—in the Commonwealth are also needed.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The PRCC developed projects in 29 program areas related to the needs of the Commonwealth's criminal justice system. As of June 30, 1971, 46 action grants (including continuation grants) have been awarded to implement 38 projects. Federal expenditures to date total $1,804,742.

In addition, $219,145 in discretionary funds was awarded to Commonwealth agencies to implement seven projects and $30,000 was awarded under LEEP to implement two higher education projects.

Many of these projects are in early stages of implementation; a considerable number, however, are operational.

Youth Service Bureau. Begun in February, 1970, the Youth Service Bureau project is operated by a private agency in La Playa de Ponce, a slum area in the southern part of the island. It provides services to delinquent and pre-delinquent minors who have been referred to the Bureau by the police, juvenile court, schools and other social agencies. To date, 1,243 youths have been provided such services as tutoring recreational activities, youth advocacy (local residents assist youngsters in dealing with the various social institutions), counseling and guidance and work training.

Group home for boys. A group home for boys between ages 8 and 12 was established in the San Juan area by the Department of Social Services. The home treats boys who are ready to leave social treatment centers but do not have a suitable home to return to. Guidance and counseling services are currently being provided to the first 12 residents.

Crime prevention in schools. Two projects are being conducted currently by the Department of Education. One provides general education on crime and drug abuse to students and their parents and trains teachers in three suburban San Juan schools to handle youth problems. The other establishes drug abuse and delinquency prevention centers—which focus on student counseling—in public schools throughout the island. During the first year of operation, more than 1,300 students and 65 teachers participated in the first project. In the second project, two centers have recently been established and are providing services to the students of six schools in two metropolitan areas.

Diagnostic clinic. Originally intended as an island wide referral source for adjudicated minors, this San Juan clinic was hampered by staffing limitations and geographic distances. Only a small number of minors were helped. Now, with Commission support, services have been expanded in the clinic and a regional clinic will be established shortly in Ponce to overcome some of the geographic handicaps.

Personnel training. In the Commission's most comprehensive effort to date, 3,389 criminal justice personnel have received training in regularly scheduled continuous programs. Five training projects, and two others with training components, have been funded under Police Department Administration. The projects include a revised basic recruit course and general in-service, bomb disposal, narcotics, community relations and correspondence courses and civil-disorder training.

In addition, training programs have been established for prosecuting attorneys, adult and juvenile probation officers and adult corrections and parole personnel. Seven higher education projects—two funded by LEEP—have been implemented to offer educational opportunities at the Associate, Bachelor's and Master's levels to system personnel and potential employees. Ninety-five students are enrolled in the three projects currently operational. Four system personnel attended graduate school on discretionary grant fellowships last year.

Police-community relations. A community relations unit was created in the Police Department. The unit is responsible for developing model community projects, establishing citizen advisory councils and liaison with civic and business organizations and developing staff training programs. A unit is now operational in San Juan; it is expected that units will have been established in all five police areas by 1973. Under this project, 753 cadets have received 40 hours of community relations training.

Crime laboratory. Modern equipment has been purchased for the central crime laboratory in San Juan. Technicians have been trained and a new laboratory has been established in the southern area of the island to provide faster service for investigators and reduce travel time to the island's courts.

Police special reserve force. Grants have been awarded to the Police Department to establish a special force of regular officers to handle civil disorders and disturbances, disasters and other emergencies. Units have been established in three of the five police areas; island-wide coverage is expected by the end of this year.

Narcotics Prosecution Task Force. This Department of Justice task force is charged with investigating and prosecuting narcotics cases, providing guidance and counseling to attorneys assigned to the court districts, reviewing legislation and participating in public education programs. Located in San Juan, the task force is currently in the process of establishing a regional office in the southern part of the island.

Legal assistance to indigents. The Legal Aid Society, a non-profit organization supported primarily from Commonwealth appropriations and Federal funds, provides legal counsel to indigents in the criminal courts. The additional funding provided by the PRCC has allowed the Society to augment its staff, actively participate in preliminary hearings in the Superior Court, and provide some legal services in the lower court.

Adult halfway house. The first halfway house in Puerto Rico is now operating and guiding 11 minimum custody inmates through their transition from the island's correctional institutions to the community. As facilities and staffing become available, three additional houses will be established. The facilities will also be used to handle parolees who need special supervision.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Police psychological evaluation center. Recently funded through block and discretionary grants, a police psychological evaluation center soon will be staffed by a psychiatrist, psychologist and social workers. During its first 3 years of operation, the center will examine all existing personnel for job suitability. It will also screen all recruit candidates.

Legal advisor. The Police Department has acquired —with discretionary funds—an attorney whose primary duty is to provide legal counsel to officers in the field.

Parole treatment center. This center will provide services to approximately 200 parolees annually. Parolees who have severe social or behavioral problems will be referred to the center from the 10 regional parole offices. Services provided will include evaluation, formulation of treatment plans, and treatment. In addition to providing services, the project will attempt to establish a parole classification system and develop a basis for differential parole assignment.

Office of Criminal Justice. The Office of Criminal Justice, established in the Puerto Rico Department of Justice, systematically reviews existing criminal codes and advises the Legislature and criminal justice agencies about legislation. It is also developing a legal research capability within the executive branch. The office is conducting an inventory of all criminal sanctions contained in the codes, regulations and municipal ordinances presently in effect in Puerto Rico. The office has also been assisting the Legislature in deliberations over a proposed revision of the penal code.

Organized Crime Task Force. The Organized Crime Task Force is an interdepartmental group created to coordinate the efforts of several governmental agencies with jurisdiction over organized crime activities. Areas of coordination include investigaton and prosecution; new systems of intelligence gathering; personnel training; needed legislation; and public education. The task force is initially concentrating on organized crime in narcotics, prostitution and gambling.

Center for crime statistics. A crime statistics center, located in the Department of Justice, will implement a uniform statistical reporting system.

Civil disorders. The Commission has established—with discretionary funds—a unit charged with inter-agency planning and programming to deal with riots and civil disorders. The unit cooperates with a task force of representatives from eight agencies, has been actively reviewing and preparing tactical mobilization plans, training key staff members of the various agencies and reviewing civil disorders legislation.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Model cities policing. In conjunction with the San Juan Model Cities program, the Commission is sponsoring a training program in such topics as sociology, psychology, human relations, family relations, delinquency, deviant behavior and local socio-cultural problems to police officers regularly assigned to the area. The training is being provided also to neighborhood security patrolmen—para-professionals recruited from the Model Cities area to work with the police officers.

Juvenile referral system. In the metropolitan San Juan area, a discretionary funds project has been initiated by the police to provide alternatives to formal adjudication of intervened minors. With supervision from a board representing the police, Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services and the Commission, project staff will screen juveniles apprehended for committing minor offenses and divert them from further processing if appropriate.

Police Athletic League. Several chapters of the Police Athletic League are being instructed in group treatment techniques. In the future, the chapters will be used as one of the major referral sources for identified and potential juvenile delinquents.

Pedro M. Velez, Jr., Director

Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND STATISTICS

Population: 949,723

Planning grant: $193,000

Action grant: $1,699,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $100,000; prevention of crime, $105,000; juvenile delinquency, $250,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $894,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $40,000; correction and rehabilitation, $95,000; organized crime, $15,000; community relations, $110,000; construction, $75,000; and research and development, $15,000.

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Crimial Administration.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Committee has found Rhode Island's critical need is for statistical information on crime. This information is needed to develop a viable and effective series of programs to upgrade the criminal justice system.

This information is needed specifically to improve police services, corrections, courts and juvenile delinquency prevention.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

A program to improve state police communications and create regional communication dispatch centers and a computerized information retrieval network was started in FY 1971 by the Committee.

The primary objectives of the system are to:

(1) Provide data concentration and network control for law enforcement agencies in Rhode Island;

(2) Provide inquiry capability on current incidents, criminal profiles and arrest information to satisfy contact requirement, investigative requirements, and surveillance requirements;

(3) Provide management information for all agencies concerned in the area of patrol, information control, crime and criminal justice system coordination; and

(4) Provide for implementation of the LEAA Information Systems Code of Ethics (see Project SEARCH Technical Report No. 2).

The advantages of the new system are the increased information available to every law enforcement agency in the state and rapid retrieval of information. Crime patterns and analysis will become readily attainable.

The project has three phases. Completion is set for 1975.

Phase I is a statewide state police microwave communications system to provide interference-free, secured, ultra-high-frequency communications for the network.

Phase II will establish nine regional law enforcement communication dispatch centers. The centers combine local and municipal police departments and state agencies. It will function through a statewide microwave communications system to provide communications channels for operational, tactical and administrative purposes.

Phase III is implementation of a computer-based information system under the operational control of the Rhode Island State Police. The system includes criminal histories, stolen property data, missing persons information, registry of motor vehicle reports and other police operational information. The system also will have the additional capability of statistical analysis for a management system involving the nine regional law enforcement centers and state law enforcement agencies.

Direct interfacing between this network and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C., and with Massachusetts Criminal Justice Computer System (MCJCS) will allow rapid response to any inquiry by a policeman on the street through automatic direction to local files, NCIC or MCJCS.

Corrections. Since Rhode Island does not have a county form of government, the state has responsibility for correction institutions. The committee has provided $425,000 from FY 1971 funds for corrections improvement.

These programs encompass the Rhode Island Training Schools for Boys and Girls, the Adult Correctional Institutions, the Bureau of Probation and Parole, the Urban Narcotics Residential Treatment Facility, and research into the causes of delinquency and other criminal behavior. The committee also directed $70,000 to continue upgrading services at the Rhode Island Training Schools.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Operation changeover. This program directs and reallocates state resources for the treatment of juvenile offenders and provides sound management structures for the effective operation of treatment services. Also it provides intensive staff training and upgrading for effective treatment operations for juvenile offenders.

The Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) received a total of $95,000 in FY 1971 funds. A staff services unit will be created at the institutions, at a cost of $45,000, to develop a comprehensive plan for adult corrections in Rhode Island. Specifically, the staff services unit will collect and analyze data for isolation and clarification of the operational, organizational and technical needs within the ACI; the identification and evaluation of alternative solutions to problems; the development of a comprehensive plan to meet the needs of the ACI, and the development of a detailed implementation design for improvement programs.

In addition, the ACI received $50,000 in FY 1971 funds for the implementation of projects recommended by the staff services unit to increase the effective operations and for expanded treatment projects.

Delinquency. In order to direct community resources at delinquency detection, prevention and treatment, the Committee allocated $180,000 in FY 1971 funds for programs for public and private community facilities with referral services for youth, and community-based treatment facilities, either residential or day care. In order to be eligible for these funds, local and regional youth program coordinators were appointed to reduce duplication of efforts in current youth programs.

The committee also funded $15,000 for research into the causes of delinquency through implementation of a neuropsychology laboratory at the Rhode Island Training Schools for Boys and Girls.

House of Hope. The Committee awarded $65,000 in FY 1971 funds for an addicts House of Hope. The House provides a residential setting in which addicts (who are referred by the court or who voluntarily seek admission) stop using drugs and develop productive ways of living. The program consists of a 24-hour, family type operation. All residents of the house face constant confrontation and challenge among themselves and the staff.

The program stresses the character growth and strength of the residents through responsibilities within the "family" setting. All residents receive a good diet, recreational activity, medical treatment, if needed, physical examinations and contact with relatives.

In addition, educational and employment opportunities are made available to residents. Employment opportunities are developed through the division of employment security as soon as a resident reaches the point at which he or she is responsible enough to work full-time. Technically, the house is the Urban Narcotics Residential Treatment Facility.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee has focused on youths interested in law enforcement careers, with a program called the Law Enforcement Explorer Program.

The Committee utilized $45,000 in FY 1971 funds to administer this program. It seeks to interest eligible candidates in working for a college degree in law enforcement with the financial assistance from the Law Enforcement Education Program, and to challenge them to upgrade the criminal justice system by seeking a career in law enforcement.

The program has now reached the midpoint in its 1971 schedule. The program started in January 1971, with a bi-monthly lecture series at Rhode Island College for high school juniors and seniors who indicated an interest in a law enforcement career. The Explorers were selected in a statewide survey conducted in Rhode Island's high schools by the Narragansett Council Boy Scouts of America.

In the first part of the program, lectures were conducted by law enforcement personnel who have distinguished careers in the criminal justice system.

Each Explorer was scored for attendance, promptness, attitude, etc., and each candidate was given an examination on details of the criminal justice system discussed during the lecture series. The results of evaluating all these criteria determined the top 100 candidates. They were given summer employment for 8 weeks in that area of law enforcement which each has expressed an interest: police service, corrections, or the courts.

During the second half of the Law Enforcement Explorer Program, the selected candidates worked in the various criminal justice agencies under the direction of senior administrative and command staff. They performed non-sensitive duties for experience in a range of law enforcement activities to give them an opportunity to evaluate their potential for a law enforcement career.

John J. Kilduff, Executive Director

South Carolina

Following is the FY 1971 report of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

GREATEST NEEDS

According to the 1968 population estimates, South Carolina ranks 26th in U.S. population with approximately 2,664,000 residents. Of these inhabitants, over 55 percent are located in the rural areas. Adequate crime prevention and control programs, however, must also be developed for South Carolina cities anticipating the greatest population growth. Because of this, a significant amount of program resources has to be directed towards smaller criminal justice agencies. Regional programs which will serve a number of these smaller agencies would be ideal.

38 percent of the population is under 18 years of age and 34.8 percent of the inhabitants are non-white; it is necessary that the criminal justice problems of these groups receive special attention.

A LEAP survey of the needs and problems in the criminal justice system, has made possible—for the first time in South Carolina—a framework for systematic analysis of arrests, judicial processes, incarceration, release on probation or parole, rehabilitation and reintegration of the offender back into society.

The survey revealed breakdowns in communication between state agencies and local agencies, and between state and local agencies and the general public. We found overlapping jurisdictions, manpower duplication and waste, marked deficiencies in training, wide variances in hiring standards, a lack of research, and inadequate criminal records keeping, reporting and data collection. These deficiencies extend throughout the criminal justice system. Adult and juvenile penal facilities are inadequate and overcrowded. Courts operate in a variety of unsatisfactory

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICS

Population: 2,590,516

Planning grant: $355,000

Action grant: $4,223,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $554,800; prevention of crime, $25,500; juvenile delinquency, $482,730; detection and apprehension of criminals, $678,850; prosecution, court and law reform, $460,250; correction and rehabilitation, $204,300; organized crime, $37,500; community relations, $42,000; riots and civil disorders, $174,950; construction, $1,198,100; and research and development, $364,020.

A recently constructed, 60-man pre-release center in Charleston, South Carolina. Photo by Andy Habingreither.

physical settings. Sentencing procedures vary widely for the same offense; indeterminate sentences are not applied to adult offenders. Local police and sheriffs departments have insufficient or outmoded equipment. Training facilities and academies are inadequate, under-staffed and deficient in training hardware, mock-ups, and film, journals and textbook libraries. There was little training where different disciplines trained together.

State correctional officers and local police officers often are uniformed and placed on line duty with little orientation to their duties and responsibilities. Career ladders are dismal, hiring standards vary widely and turnover rates are unacceptably high.

Juvenile educational and rehabilitation activities are substandard; there are shortages of teachers in the school system capable of diagnosing potential juvenile delinquents. There are no alternatives, such as halfway houses, to incarceration of juveniles. There are only 19 Family Courts, inadequately equipped to handle the numbers of juvenile cases in the state. Juvenile probation and parole is understaffed, underfunded and undertrained.

Criminal laws are not collected in a single volume of the Code of Laws of South Carolina. They are not up to date. They do not take cognizance of modern day crimes. These laws are in such a condition that it is mandatory that they be gathered in one central part of the Code of Laws of South Carolina. Fragmentary reports indicate a general, perceptible rise in index crimes over the past five years. Reliable crime statistics, owing to deficiencies in criminal record data collection, are lacking. South Carolina law does not require recording and collection of criminal statistics by the law enforcement agencies. Rather, statistics are maintained, if at all, on a voluntary basis. Crime statistics in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports are the only available statistics at present.

At the state level, the LEAP set the following priorities for developing programs during FY 1971: training, construction and renovation of facilities, personnel, equipment and research.

At the local level, the priorities were: personnel training, equipment, personnel and salary improvements, records improvement, public education and management improvements.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

South Carolina's major action programs focus on establishing an information and communications system, a training academy and educational television training program and a volunteer corps to aid youths on parole.

Information and communications. The Criminal Justice Information and Communications System aims at collecting and disseminating criminal data from and to all state and local law enforcement agencies. Presently, it is possible for local law enforcement agencies to receive criminal data from the National Criminal Information Center only via State Law Enforcement Division. LEAA awarded $237,027 in FY

1971 funds to Law Enforcement Division to design and implement the needed system.

There are three phases to implementing the system:

Administrative. This phase will permit local law enforcement agencies to communicate with each other on an individual basis. Previously, intra-state communications were transmitted to all terminals. This phase adds 11 circuits and 10 terminals, increasing the number of circuits to 15 and number of terminals to 67.

Data collection and dissemination. After completion of phase one, all law enforcement agencies will be asked to report criminal activity information to the Division, where it will be compiled and coordinated for future use by the agencies. Also, local agencies will become capable of receiving data directly from the NCIC. It will also be possible for the agencies to obtain information concerning vehicles, drivers licenses, and so on, directly from the State Highway Department.

Criminal records. The final phase will give the courts, the corrections departments and probation, pardon and parole agencies access to the systems. Complete pre-sentencing information will be available and reporting requirements to the Attorney General will be simplified. The criminal history records are planned to be open-ended; health, welfare and education information about the criminal can be added, providing baseline research and statistical data to develop criminal profiles.

Training academy. At the direction of the Governor, a study of personnel agencies training needs and problems was made. Based on the results of the study, the State Legislature created a Criminal Justice Training Academy.

The Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration and Juvenile Delinquency allocated $500,000 from the FY 1970 LEAA grant and $149,800 from the FY 1971 state funds level to establish the Academy. A South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy will be constructed with LEAA, National Highway Safety Board and state and local funds, near Columbia. It will train an estimated 1,310 criminal justice employees yearly. It is expected to be operational by January 1972.

ETV training program. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Education Television Training Program was inaugurated by Governor McNair in September, 1965, to train approximately 4,000 police officers through closed circuit television. In December 1965, the first program was televised. The programs are 30 to 60 minutes of black and white video taped material transmitted monthly to 50 locations in the state. At each location a discussion leader distributes study workbooks, which are used by the students for discussing the programs.

Through televised instruction, approximately 4,000 criminal justice personnel will be brought up to date on changes in the law and new techniques used elsewhere in the criminal justice system. Twelve new programs are expected to be produced under this current $50,000 LEAA grant. Programs under preparation emphasize scientific techniques, crime scene searches, and arrest problems—focusing more on the "how to do it" than on "what the law is." Programs explaining new laws and new decisions by the courts will also serve as aids to the South Carolina Police Academy.

Volunteers. Under a $70,947 discretionary grant in 1970—a $96,959 continuation grant for 1971 is pending—an innovative program using volunteers in youthful offender rehabilitation was instituted in the Department of Corrections. Volunteers aid in the operations of the Parole and Aftercare Section of the Youthful Offender Division, where they supervise 17- to 21-year-old parolees over a two-year period. The volunteers are trained by, and under the supervision of professional parole counselors.

For the most part, the volunteers are friends or acquaintances of the youths or their parole supervisor. Most of the people contacted as potential volunteers welcomed the chance to serve.

Of the nearly 500 youthful offenders released since July 1969, only 50 (10 percent) have been returned to state correctional institutions for parole violation or felony charges. To date, the project has secured the services of 170 volunteers.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Other major programs in the South Carolina criminal justice system center on community-based corrections and upgrading the courts.

Project Re-Entry. Project Re-Entry, a community-based pre-release center in North Charleston, enables individuals returning to the coastal area of the state from correctional institutions to participate in a program that eases their transition to civilian life. The program marshals private-sector resources in training, employment placement and guidance; provides transitional services and selective community-offender interactions; and provides supervision for individuals on work release. It also provides a continuous source of trained manpower to the community. The project was funded with a $114,433 discretionary grant.

Continuous data are maintained on all participants to determine the effectiveness of Project Re-Entry. Data collected includes number of recidivists, employer satisfaction with participants and level and extent of community participation. To date, 93 candidates have been processed through this center, and 33 are currently involved.

City-county complex. Florence County is located in the central eastern portion of South Carolina. The county contains 805 square miles with an estimated population of 85,000. Its largest city, Florence, has approximately 30,000 inhabitants.

The city of Florence was originally the center of an agrarian area, but is rapidly becoming urbanized. Industrialization has brought about many built-in-problems, most of which are results of conflicting socio-economic stratifications. During this period of transition, there has been a significant increase in all crime categories.

The offices, jail, law enforcement division and courtrooms—all old, inadequate buildings—of the City and County of Florence were located on adjoining property in downtown Florence.

A feasibility survey during April and May 1965, determined that the buildings were "inadequate, badly deteriorated and not recommended for continued use."

Plans are underway for the sale of $5 million in Florence County bonds to finance a new complex to house the criminal justice agencies. The $5 million bond issue, however, was not adequate to complete the project. A $190,000 LEAA grant was awarded to the City and County of Florence during FY 1970 to aid the construction of the law enforcement complex. During FY 1971, a grant of $80,000 regional funds and $433,000 escrow funds were granted. As of July 1971, the complex has received LEAA action funds totaling $440,000. Construction is underway and the facility is expected to be completed by December 1972.

Family court program. There is an urgent need to replace the blame-guilt attitude directed to juvenile delinquency with a careful definition of each child's problems, characteristics and skills and the implementation of community-based treatment programs. This special project, funded with a $250,000 discretionary grant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, will concentrate intensive long-term services on juvenile delinquents, ages 14 to 17, who are under the supervision of the Family Courts in Charleston, Spartanburg, Florence, Rock Hill and Columbia and who have not yet experienced institutionalization. The vocational rehabilitation unit will try to reduce juvenile recidivism rates by developing inter-community services such as group, individual and family counseling; voluntary placement in foster home or group home settings; work and recreation programs; remedial and vocational education programs; job training and counseling; physical and mental health services; and other services of a like nature.

A centralized unit will coordinate the program development of all five community units and a unit now operating in the Department of Juvenile Corrections. Approximately 500 juveniles will receive service in the first year of funding.

Misdemeanor operations. As part of a master plan to improve its criminal justice system, the City of Columbia set as its goal updating and streamlining of the City's Recorders Courts. The objective is efficient administration of justice.

Columbia's growing crime problem—in 1968, 8,002 persons were cited for crimes; in 1970, 8,661 were cited—has produced a heavy and rapidly increasing caseload, as well as a backlog, in the city's Recorder's Office.

Changes in the system are directed to improving the court's operations, reducing the policeman's time in court and enhancing the prestige and dignity of the court. Plans call for: a full-time judge, one associate judge, legal and clerical assistance, organization of a violations bureau and a probation office and upgraded operating space.

To date, a public defender system has been created in Richland County. A full-time judge and a full-time probation officer have been employed; renovation and construction has been completed for a violation bureau; and additional personnel have been employed.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The changing makeup of Columbia's urban area presents a mounting crime problem. Related significantly to increasing criminal activity are a redistribution of Columbia's population, increased density of automobiles, annexation of 21 subdivisions to the central city and infringement by dissident groups on the State Capitol. The City of Columbia has set forth a master plan to improve and expand the existing criminal justice system. Included in the plan was the modernization of the Columbia Police Department communications system. The problems of criminal justice communications in Columbia are no different from those in the rest of the state. Inability of departments to coordinate with each other via a shared radio frequency, the tardiness of bulletin and announcement release and the rapid exchange of pertinent information regarding criminal activities are at the forefront. A new system was designed and aimed at providing adequate two-way radio communications between the policeman on the beat, the squad car or the agent on stakeout and their headquarters and between police agencies within the Columbia metropolitan area.

In the 1967 school year, there were 154 thefts from schools involving a loss of $72,130.00 and 52 acts of vandalism against schools with a loss of $39,467.00—for a total loss of $101,597.00. The city of Columbia realized the need to provide increased protection for school plants against the crimes of burglarly, larceny and vandalism. With assistance from an LEAA action grant, school and local officials and the Columbia Police and County Sheriff's departments have installed an audio, or sonic, alarm system in an effort to prevent crime against the district's schools and increase the chances of apprehending the criminals.

Carl R. Reasonover, Executive Director

South Dakota

Following is the FY 1971 report of the South Dakota State Planning Agency (SPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Increasing sophistication in the way of life, complex court decisions, and the influx of what had been regarded as urban crime problems into South Dakota rural areas have left many, if not most, of the state's small police and sheriffs departments woefully inadequate.

The inadequacy is most noticable in the area of training—a need identified as the primary law-enforcement concern in all six of South Dakota's multi-county planning and development districts. The need is apparent not only for police, but also for the court and corrections procedures.

A recent rash of drug incidents also amplified the need for training. Authorities in communities with more than 10,000 population have done quite well in drug control. But how does the $375-a-month untrained police officer, working alone or with one or two other untrained men, identify and respond to such incidents in his jurisdiction? Chances are that the county sheriff, who works alone, also has little training and state agents may have to travel several hundred miles to assist. With the proper training, however, the rural police officer—even though isolated from the sophisticated crime-fighting apparatus of the big city—can handle such situations until aid arrives and he can do so without fear of botching-up the case.

Unlike most states, South Dakota does not have many police forces of 20, 40, or more officers. Most are but a tenth that size. Nor does the state have compact county units. Judges and probation officers, in most cases, have several counties spanning distances of well over 100 miles under their jurisdiction.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The great distances in South Dakota and the generally small size of most police and other criminal justice units, led the SPA to determine that the most practical training programs would be established at the state level.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATISTICS

Population: 666,257

Planning grant: $167,000

Action grant: $1,218,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $54,000; prevention of crime, $30,000; juvenile delinquency, $145,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $300,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $150,000; correction and rehabilitation, $99,500; community relations, $6,500; riots and civil disorders, $20,000; construction, $370,000; and research and development, $43,000.

Education. The Law Enforcement Education Program is enabling the University of South Dakota to develop courses leading to a B.A. degree in law enforcement. A $20,000 block grant makes it possible for the University to continue to develop and improve this curriculum.

Two recent programs permit funding of the development of college level law enforcement courses. South Dakota has committed $20,000 for the development of such curriculum at the undergraduate level in private colleges. A block grant of $8,000 has been made for similar development at the graduate level.

The undergraduate program is a joint venture between Sioux Falls College and Augustana College, both of Sioux Falls. The two schools are jointly developing a corrections-oriented criminal justice curriculum. At the end of this year it is anticipated they will be offering a B.A. degree in criminal justice with a corrections specialization.

The graduate program is being developed at the University of South Dakota. It will enable the University to offer a masters degree in criminal justice.

Police training. Police training is another program receiving a $20,000 grant. Under the program, the State Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will make 125 hours of police training available to all local police officers.

Federal funds in the amount of $14,000 have been allocated for allowances to attend Department of Criminal Investigation schools. All local and tribal police departments are eligible for a grant from this money to send persons from their staffs to DCI schools.

The SPA believes that the real answer to training police personnel in South Dakota will be found in a full-time, year-round police State Training Academy. For this reason, the largest grant—$120,000—has been awarded for construction of a comprehensive training facility for all criminal justice personnel in Pierre. The academy will have capacity for 48 resident students at a time.

Court training. To provide additional training for those involved in the court process, the SPA has set aside $35,000 to meet expenses of attending conferences, training sessions and study groups both in and out of state for judges and prosecuting attorneys. All judges and procescutors, including those in the Indian tribal court system, are eligible for this assistance.

Corrections training: The South Dakota Corrections Association has been awarded $4,000 to conduct training sessions. Another $2,500 has been appropriated to enable South Dakota to take advantage of all training facilities and activities of the Central States Corrections Association. All persons in South Dakota involved in corrections work are eligible for payment for expenses incurred while attending in-state training sessions and seminars. These expenses are covered by an $8,000 grant.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A major development in the SPA's effort to improve criminal justice systems on Indian reservations took place in April when the position of Indian criminal justice planning technician was filled. An Indian himself, the technician will assist the reservations in implementing their law enforcement programs by making use of available law enforcement assistance funds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Criminal justice problems in South Dakota differ in many respects from those of most other states. The flexibility permitted by the bloc grant has enabled South Dakota to make progress in solving the law enforcement problems of a rural environment. It is hoped that the state's Model Rural Development Program will permit even more progress to be made in this area. The program aims at making optimum use of local initiative and talent in planning for multi-county areas. A law enforcement assistance planner will be assigned to each of the planning and development districts.

Robert H. Miller, Director

Tennessee

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Agency has found one of the major needs is for training and upgrading of personnel throughout the correctional system. In addition, probation and parole staffs need to be increased so that the current average work load of these officers can be reduced from 65 cases per man to an average of not more than 30 to 35 cases per man.

Another need identified by the Agency is to upgrade personnel in the police departments, particularly with regard to management capabilities.

In corrections, the Agency found there are inadequately qualified personnel at all levels throughout the state. This problem stems, in part, from the low salary scale for these employees and from the lack of in-service training for personnel improvement.

TENNESSEE STATISTICS

Population: 3,924,164

Planning grant: $487,000

Action grant: $6,425,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,181,250; detection and apprehension of criminals, $2,286,250; prosecution, court and law reform, $381,250; correction and rehabilitation, $1,147,500; organized crime, $42,000; community relations, $75,000; riots and civil disorders, $90,000; construction, $1,059,250; and research and development, $162,500.

There is also a need for adequate training for law enforcement personnel. Although progress has been made in officer training, there are still many police officers throughout the state who have not had proper training. Needed are basic training for recruits and in-service training for current personnel.

Specialized training is needed for identification workers, crime scene investigation teams, intelligence and juvenile officers and narcotics specialists. Other training needed is bomb disposal squads, public relations workers and men who are specially trained to deal with persons suffering from mental disorders.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Personnel. A major effort during FY 1971 was the development of college degree courses at various colleges and universities throughout the state to upgrade personnel in the police science and correctional fields.

Funding in this area went to East Tennessee State University, Middle Tennessee State University and Memphis State University. A correctional science course at Tennessee State University at Nashville also furthered the effort.

Another part of the corrections field received improvement through Agency funding to provide a diagnostic program for juvenile delinquents. This was accomplished through cooperation between the Department of Corrections and the Department of Psychology at Middle Tennessee State University.

The diagnostic service was extended to all juvenile institutions throughout the state. Also, it was extended on a trial basis to all juvenile court judges in the middle area of the state. The success of this facet of the program was such that it will be extended to all juvenile court judges throughout the state, on a contractual basis with state universities.

The Department of Corrections also received funds which enabled the establishment of a dignostic center for adult prisoners and allowed for the placement of treatment officers in each institution.

The state's post correctional efforts are improved through the addition of more personnel to the probation and parole system. This means heavy case loads will be reduced to make each officer more effective.

At the same time the Department of Corrections proposed to the legislature an act to provide for a full-time professional board of pardons and paroles.

Equipment. One of the major needs of police departments throughout the state was met by the Agency through funding for the purchase of new equipment such as vehicles and communications.

This type of improvement meant for one town a reduction in response time from 25 minutes to an average of five minutes. In the same community, after the new equipment, crime was reduced by 39 percent.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Agency funding has allowed for the first time in the state a continuing education program for judges.

All level of judges received seminar and class training during calendar year 1971. These courses were provided by the Institute of Judicial Education of the University of Alabama.

At the same time, Agency funding allowed for seminars to be held for all the district attorneys. These sessions were provided by the National District Attorneys Association.

A grant to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy made management training available to police command officers and chiefs of police in the Tri-Cities area in northeastern Tennessee. The officers are brought together for two days of training every month.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville started a pilot program to develop a complete and comprehensive computerized data system for the city and for Davidson County.

This sysem became operational in July 1971, and, when complete, will provide service for the police department, the district attorney, the clerk of the criminal and juvenile courts and the sheriff's office.

The files which will be instituted into the system include warrants, persons wanted for questioning or investigation, stolen property, auto thefts, criminal court case histories and administrative data for personnel assignment.

A grant to the Memphis Police Department allowed for a 40-hour in-service class for all of its more than 1,000 officers. Another grant was awarded to the Memphis Police Department for an intensive management training course for mid-level command officers.

A grant to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy made management training available to police command officers and chiefs of police in the Tri-Cities area in Tennessee. The officers are brought together for two days of training every month.

MISCELLANEOUS

One program of particular interest is aimed at the efficiency of the general sessions judge. A study conducted by the Bureau of Public Administration at Knoxville logs the day-to-day, hour-to-hour demands on this judge.

The study was established to provide a solid determination of the work of this individual to establish a better general sessions judge system.

Francis W. Norwood, Executive Director

Texas

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Texas Criminal Justice Council (CJC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The greatest needs in the Texas criminal justice system were for improvement in the juvenile justice system, improvement of police capabilities, upgrading courts and improving corrections.

Juvenile justice. The juvenile program in Texas needed alternatives—alternatives to the courts and to confinement in state correctional institutions, which often yield results directly opposite to those desired.

Police capabilities. In various parts of the state, policemen save lives and solve crimes with techniques learned in the basic peace-officer training course. But, statewide police training was still in its infancy. There

TEXAS STATISTICS

Population: 11,196,730

Planning grant: $1,209,000

Action grant: $18,393,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $1,406,000; prevention of crime, $200,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,675,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,456,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $2,469,000; correction and rehabilitation, $1,518,000; organized crime, $814,000; community relations, $310,000; riots and civil disorders, $339,000; construction, $3,000,000; and research and development, $4,205,000.

is an urgent need to equip officers for coping more professionally with the ever-inceasing complexity of their jobs.

Courts. The entire Texas court system seems to have sand in its gears. New tools—such as the right of the defendant to waive indictment, diagnostic services for the court, management studies to improve the functioning of courts and prosecution systems and legal and nonlegal training for court personnel—are needed for its overhaul.

Corrections. In corrections, from local jail to state institution, the need is for rehabilitation—rather than punishment—programs that will return convicted offenders to society equipped to lead useful lives, instead of embittered and programmed for more crime. A lack of probation services in many counties emphasizes the need for a coordinated, uniform statewide system to serve as an instrument for rehabilitation.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Since the enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, $16,211,962 had been committed by the CJC to action programs to solve such problems. Total commitment of FY 1971 funds was $5,602,698. LEAA discretionary grants to the state for FY 1971 totaled $817,254.

A law enforcement student at Dallas (Texas) Baptist College Learning Center "attends class" in his own carrel through use of video-taped instruction. Photo courtesy of DBC Public Information Office.

Juvenile delinquency. From a FY 1971 block action grant of $18,393,000, prevention and control of juvenile delinquency drew an allocation of $2,605,000. Many of the programs in this area were designed to steer young offenders away from the court system and to meet their personal needs—to offer an alternative to traditional institutionalization.

One program was funded and available to 100 Dallas teenage girls. They were referred by a juvenile court judge to Girls' Adventure Trails, Inc., which had been funded $20,000 by the Texas CJC. Since July 1, 1970, the organization has taken 10 groups of 10 girls each for four-week hiking and camping trips. Experience has been that 70 percent undergo significant change in attitude and behavior.

The Community Rehabilitation Center for Girls, another Dallas project, is aimed at reducing the rate of juvenile recidivism and the number of girls committed to the Texas Youth Council. Counseling and character education are offered the girls, who come to the program under a juvenile court order.

An important part of the effort to steer troubled children to the proper agency for help is the youth service bureau program. To date, three agencies have been funded by CJC in Texas, including two established on a regional basis. Applications are pending for two others. One of the three funded was the Tarrant County (Fort Worth) bureau, which received $94,366 from CJC. Its primary goal is to divert predelinquents and first offenders from the courts and find a timely solution to their problems.

Training. Support of education and training of Texas law enforcement officers was continued during fiscal 1971 with an allocation of $1,874,667 of action grant funds. Twenty-four academies were funded; 13,740 officers received training.

A $5,700 project funded to the City of Big Spring was designed to improve effectiveness of police operations through computerization. It will provide a model plan for maximum use of police resources in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population.

One of the biggest advances in Texas law enforcement capability has been in the area of communications. Following a statewide plan for communications and information systems evolved previously, during fiscal 1971 the CJC continued development of regional teletype networks. These regional networks, compatible with a statewide plan, eventually will be linked with the Texas Crime Information Center, as well as National Crime Information Center. Development of a system by the Texas Department of Public Safety for computer storage and retrieval of criminal records was aided with a $164,337 CJC grant.

Following a statewide study of major problems resulting from jammed frequencies and channel interference, the Criminal Justice Council in June made the first big advance toward building an updated law enforcement radio communications system. Grants totaling $827,679 were made to three planning regions for development of regional systems that will become components of a statewide system. The program is expected to take five years and $8 million to $12 million of CJC funding.

Courts. If the constitutionality of a measure passed by the state Legislature in 1971 is upheld, a giant step will have been taken toward speeding up court procedures and eliminating criminal-case backlogs in the state. Largely the result of efforts by the CJC planning staff, the act allows waiver of indictment by defendants in felony cases. One defendant has been tried on information after making such a waiver. The case now is on appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals for a constitutionality determination.

Corrections. In January, 1971, the McLennan County Psychiatric Diagnostic Center, under a $115,137 CJC grant, began receiving referrals from law enforcement agencies, including those of other counties in its planning region. The center observes, evaluates and treats psychiatric patients or mentally abnormal offenders in custody, relieving law enforcement agencies of behavioral problems. It also provides psychiatric examinations and diagnostic service as an aid to pre- or post-trial sanity hearings and to presentencing evaluations.

To meet the need for correctional programs directed at rehabilitation, three projects, totaling about $57,000, were funded in FY 1971 to the Texas Department of Corrections. One project will provide legal services and counseling for inmates of the entire state correctional system, with emphasis on criminal law and domestic relations.

A grant of $29,300 was made available to the Corrections Department to continue a heavy equipment operator training program. Twenty operators, chosen from 356 applicants, were trained with the initial award and currently are working on Department of Corrections projects while awaiting release.

A $6,000 grant will help the department send 30 inmates to a specialized training course in water and sewer plant operation conducted by Texas A&M University. On completion of the course, the trainees will be examined for state certification. Those certified will be assigned to operate plants in various units of the corrections department until their release.

Seven counties were funded a total of $172,699 to develop probation systems. With second-year funding, Travis County (Austin) continued its demonstration project designed to create an innovative probation model for community-based correctional programs.

Other innovative projects in the field of probation included those funded to Nueces County (Corpus Christi) to develop "goal directed living," to McLennan County (Waco) for implementing a job training and placement service for probationers, and to Travis County to offer court-ordered services to persons convicted of offenses related to alcoholism.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Many other projects begun in Texas are aimed at the problems identified in studies by the CJC.

Hardeman County, population 6,795, for example, applied a $45,000 grant to consolidate the Quanah Police Department with the county sheriff's department. The combined law enforcement department was expanded and more modern equipment purchased. The consolidation seems assured of offering better police protection than did the old system, with increased efficiency and economy. It promises also to set a pattern for other Texas counties to follow.

To get at the root causes of backlogs in the courts, a $33,984 study was begun with CJC funding in nine North Texas judicial districts, embracing 18 counties. CJC funds of $75,000 were used to provide stipends for judges, clerks and other court personnel to attend seminars and task-force sessions. A similar program at like cost was provided for prosecutors. More than 100 district judges, who hear about 90 percent of the felony cases in Texas, learned new court management procedures at the 1971 Criminal Justice Conference, which was funded with $39,207 by CJC. Short courses instructed justices of the peace in administration of criminal law.

The Central Texas Council of Governments was awarded $35,640 in 1970 to establish a regional program to meet the need for diagnostic services in the juvenile courts. This project is scheduled for additional funding.

Continuing CJC support of $42,550 was granted for a unique statewide program of crime prevention and drug education in the public schools, mandated by the Texas Legislature in 1969, without appropriation. The program began in 1970 with a $115,000 LEAA discretionary grant and a CJC grant of $196,000.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

In a number of instances, cities have taken the lead in providing law enforcement services to their regions. Beaumont was awarded $13,649 to expand regional crime laboratory facilities. Among special police units funded was a $121,262 metro intelligence unit at Amarillo to serve a two-county area and a $396,782 police helicopter program for Dallas that has been expanded to provide helicopter support on request to more than 30 police agencies. San Antonio has been awarded $34,358 to begin a helicopter program with Bexar County.

Special police units funded to cities include a juvenile division for Texarkana, a foot patrol unit for Laredo and systems for improved offense reporting for Port Arthur.

Such efforts as the helicopter programs, crime task forces, and foot patrol units were having a definite effect on metropolitan crime. A foot patrol project in Fort Worth was credited with reducing crime in the city's area of high crime incidence by 25.64 percent during the first six months of its operation. The crime rate for the whole city was down 16.72 percent during the same period.

In San Antonio a crime task force project begun in December 1970, brought a sharp decrease in burglaries and thefts during January and February 1971 compared with those months in 1970. In February alone, major crimes were 954 fewer than February 1970.

Police store-front centers were at work in Fort Worth, Texarkana and Amarillo to improve relations with minority groups. A similar project had been funded for Austin. Dallas was funded for a mobile minority-group police recruiting operation.

Crime prevention programs are stressed in cities also. In San Antonio, a project in crime prevention through character and academic education was established in a school, in collaboration with a private hospital, for children under psychiatric treatment. Services now have been expanded to include pregnant girls and other pre-delinquents excluded from the regular school setting.

With a $15,000 grant, Houston Independent School District is undertaking a study of juvenile delinquency, specifically vandalism, and seeking to define the role of the school district in dealing with such behavior. The study will include public hearings with parents, students, teachers and school administrators taking part.

MISCELLANEOUS

In statewide criminal justice planning in Texas, the regional concept has been employed with marked success. The state is divided into 24 planning regions, with each regional council providing input for the state criminal justice plan. In shaping priorities for the state program, regional priorities are weighed and often incorporated into the whole. Each of the regions employs a full-time criminal justice planner.

More than 40 Texas cities and towns have become involved in a program to stimulate public awareness of the crime problem and citizen participation in law enforcement efforts. Material has been provided to newspapers over the state to help them foster these "crime-stop" campaigns in their communities in cooperation with local police agencies.

One of the most important developments in criminal justice in Texas since the advent of the Omnibus Crime Act still lies hidden beneath the surface. It is the planning that has been pointed toward rehabilitation of persons who have been associated with crime. A major part of the corrections plan calls for developing a system of regional correctional facilities in which vocational training and academic education can be provided, both for long-term inmates from local jails and those from the State Department of Corrections.

The plan includes pre-release and work-release programs to help phase the convicted offender back into society. The CJC believes the approach holds the key to one of the most feasible means of reducing the crime rate.

Judge Joe Frazier Brown, Executive Director

Utah

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency (ULEPA).

GREATEST NEEDS

Last summer, police picket lines protesting low pay scales brought to the fore one of the most urgent needs of Utah's law enforcement community. The average wage for a full-time police officer in Utah is an incredible $4,700 annually. Ten departments still start their men below the poverty level of $3,500 per year.

Inadequate training is another complaint voiced by policemen in Utah. About 14 percent of the total police force have not graduated from high school and another 40 percent have gone no further than high school. Only four percent of the full-time police officers have a bachelor's degree. This reflects the lack of incentive offered by police departments for the training of their men. Eventual resignation for a higher paying job is resolutely expected from the man who aggressively pursues his education.

Corrections is another area that desperately needs attention. Until the Omnibus Crime Act, there were virtually no in-service training programs and few pre-service training programs for corrections personnel. Offenders committed to a local corrections institution are often locked up to be "rehabilitated" with 30 other men in the same room. They often do not have the luxury of a dry mattress, adequate sanitary facilities or even a bed.

There is usually no thorough-going effort to reintegrate an offender back into routine community life. Presently, Utah has six juvenile facilities and two adult halfway houses which handle probation in the neighborhood setting. This is a beginning, but more facilities are needed.

Not all offenders are confined. More than 95 percent of the people who pass through Utah's city courts never receive professional help of any kind. A great source of preventative medicine is being ignored when the misdemeanant offender does not receive help before he graduates into the felony category.

A new halfway house is one of Utah's most promising rehabilitation projects. Photo courtesy of Utah SPA.

UTAH STATISTICS

Population: 1,059,273

Planning grant: $207,000

Action grant: $1,953,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $143,000; prevention of crime, $27,000; juvenile delinquency, $56,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $714,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $90,000; correction and rehabilitation, $523,000; organized crime, $10,000; construction, $245,000; and research and development, $145,000.

Law reform is another critical need for Utah. The current Penal Code is scattered over 65 separate chapters. Many of the statutes are obsolete or provide for dissimilar punishments for similar types of crimes. In addition, the sections in the statute dealing with prosecution dictate a bifurcated system, wherein the county attorney must relinquish a criminal prosecution to the district attorney if the case is bound over to the district court. The legislature has eliminated the office of the district attorney as of January 1973, thus doing away with the problem of splinter prosecution. However, the transition problems require immediate attention.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Upgrading personnel. ULEPA allocated over $143,000 for salaries and training of personnel in all criminal justice agencies. Police agencies received 62 percent of this total, and pay incentive programs were given priority. To date, one department has implemented such a program—the Salt Lake City Police Department. In January, the Department was funded $22,900 which will allow an additional $75 a month for an officer with a master's degree, $50 per month for an officer with a bachelor's degree and $25 per month for an officer with an associate degree.

The pay incentive program directly attacks the two chronic problems of police: limited training and limited salaries. Perhaps more agencies have not acquired enthusiasm for the program because of the spiraling future investment that such a program might demand. In addition, $28,000 was allocated to the Department of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to provide in-service training for an estimated 1,150 men. The mobile training unit approach used by POST effectively covers the ubiquitous small departments in Utah.

Corrections personnel were allocated $55,000 collectively for training. Recently, the State Juvenile Court conducted a three-day training session with the aid of a $26,669 ULEPA grant. One hundred and fourteen persons attended what appears to be the first of a continuing training series of the Court.

Miscellaneous training dollars allotted to court personnel have amounted to over $18,400, including a grant for a major session at the University of Utah for all Justices of the Peace. In Utah, prior to 1971, these officials did not have to meet any general standards or undergo any special training. This mandatory training session is a major step toward professionalizing the 136 Justices of the Peace in Utah.

Rehabilitation. The largest funding area, rehabilitation, has received 25.5 percent ($498,000) of the total Utah action grant. The money has recently gone to such projects as Project Reality, a methadone maintenance program ($36,000); Pine Canyon Rehabilitation for Teenage Boys ($46,760) and the Ettie Lee Rehabilitation Homes ($36,000). Projects funded earlier in the year are already showing some progress. The Girls' Group Home in Ogden received $47,500 in March. By July, renovation of the facility was complete, and the staff had begun to accept adjudicated youth.

The Adult Halfway House in Ogden received $39,595 in January, 1971. By July, it was the temporary home for 16 men. During their stay in the House, the parolees must find a job and establish ties within the community. Reaction from administrators within the Department of Corrections has been highly favorable.

The Utah State Hospital has developed an imaginative rehabilitation program which was funded with $76,026. The plan enables the hospital to provide treatment for persons who have been sentenced to jail, but who have sufficient emotional problems to warrant therapeutic aid.

Construction. Many claim that the Omnibus Crime Program in Utah has overlooked the need for a bricks-and-mortar approach to improvement of jails and other criminal justice facilities, and the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council has agreed that such improvements are indeed an integral factor in the upgrading of the entire system. It has established, therefore, certain priority areas in which funding for jails will be granted. Before construction will be approved by the Council, technical assistance from LEAA and other sources must be obtained. Construction applications are expected to be numerous for the remainder of this calendar year. Sevier County presented the first application for a new jail and was granted $125,000 for a facility that will house 40 prisoners. As a bonus in this program, the city of Richfield and Sevier County anticipate consolidation of police records because of their close participation in the project activities.

Information. In 1971, $368,743 was allocated for information systems in Utah, amounting to almost 20 percent of the total action money appropriated to the state. The following court and police projects will eventually interface with the Utah Criminal Justice Information Systems (UCJIS), thus melding information from throughout the State into a valuable and available aid to law enforcement personnel.

PROFILE (Processing Records Online for Instant Listing and Evaluation) is the major project awarded in the information systems area in 1971. The project will provide the State Juvenile Court with immediate listing, evaluation and disposition of all cases processed. It will automate the record system, which has already been claimed to be one of the best in the United States. For this purpose, $50,525 was granted.

Project Recordoport brought $15,960 to the Salt Lake Sheriff's Office this year. This program provides each patrol car with a cassette-type recording device to be used as a dictating machine. In a pilot study, this project reduced the time required to report a project by 27 percent and increased the report quality by 17 percent.

Public information has also been improved through federal funding. Criminal justice officials throughout

Utah long complained that there existed no central agency where film for public relations projects could be obtained. The University of Utah Media Center has changed all that with a $13,011 grant in 1971 and a concerted effort to make theirs the best crime-related film library in the state. Already, more than 60 films have been stocked and are currently available at no charge.

Utah is in its second year of revising its entire Penal Code, with completion expected in late 1972. To date, 12 pieces of proposed legislation have been drafted by the revision committee. This includes a complete revision of the drug laws which received national attention when passed by the 1971 Legislature. The 1971 fund support was $25,000.

When the Legislature passed a bill that would eliminate the district attorney, it was heavily supported by an unusual group of advocates—several district attorneys. Since the passage of that act, LEAA dollars have helped fund several programs which will help the office of the district attorney grow old gracefully. The first, recently funded for $128,961, will assist the county attorney's operation by allowing two staffers to work with the district attorney full time. When the district attorney no longer exists (January 1973), the county staffers will return home with the knowledge and tools necessary for a smooth transition.

Another project, funded in May 1971, releases $31,250 to the Salt Lake County Attorney for construction of larger facilities. Until the expansion is complete, seven attorneys must work in an office built for two.

A project titled Bail Reform was granted $6,867 in June, 1971 and already promises to be an on-going program of extensive help to judges in the Ogden City Court. The program provides three interns who are responsible for gathering data on each defendant who appears before the Court. The information includes address, family ties, employment, educational background, etc. The judge is better able to evaluate the disposition of a case with this information at his fingertips.

The program which has received universal participation from virtually every police department in the state is the transfer of communication systems to the high-band frequency. Base stations and mobile units are found throughout the forces. All departmens participated, even the small ones that wistfully see much of the LEAA money granted to the larger urban centers. The change-over is now complete and former communications systems will be phased out in 1972.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

During 1970, the Misdemeanant Services Program was launched under the auspices of the Salt Lake City Court. Provo, Utah's third largest city, geared up for participation last year also. By 1971, Utah's three largest cities were operating misdemeanant programs. The Salt Lake City Court received $42,693; Provo received $30,420, and Ogden received $13,108. Each project employs a different approach to the misdemeanant offender, but the timely goal remains the same: to help that offender before he graduates into the felony category.

The Salt Lake project recruits volunteers from the community who work with their charges on a one-to-one basis. The Provo project employs students and professionals who convene both in groups and on an individual basis. Ogden's project uses professional people in their approach to the misdemeanant. Perhaps the reason the program receives consistent praise is that it is rewarding for both participants—the offender and the counselor(s). Presently, there is no apparent dearth of participants: 95 percent of the people processed through the city courts are misdemeants, and recruitment of volunteers and professionals has been highly successful.

A particularly interesting phenomenon is that of inter-departmental cooperation fostered by funding procedures of the Omnibus Crime Program. Small cities, observing heavy pressure for large-city spending, are creating cooperative task forces or other special efforts to insure grant approval.

Agencies are realizing that there are economic advantages to departmental cooperation. For example, the police departments of Provo, Orem, Springville and Brigham Young University recently received a grant for $63,153 to form a task force for the investigation of narcotics abuse and related crimes. Although economics was the force that brought the agencies together, another advantage comes to light: since crime is not confined to jurisdictional boundaries, law enforcement should not be bounded either. Participants of the task force are pleased with the flexibility and increased efficiency created by the project.

Another example of cooperation caused by funding procedures is the polygraph unit in Carbon County. Through effective communication related to the planning effort in that area, Carbon County became aware of the law enforcement needs for polygraph use. In order to assure funding, the County agreed to offer the use of its polygraph unit to surrounding departments. The Juab County Sheriff's Department was granted $500 for a pistol range with the understanding that it would be available for extra-departmental law enforcement use.

Robert B. Andersen, Director

Vermont

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Vermont Governor's Commission on Crime Control and Prevention.

GREATEST NEEDS

Six major needs have been defined by the Commission. The general areas of these needs are: training and training facilities; equipment; manpower; consumer protection; courts; and law enforcement management.

These needs take into consideration a five-year period for improvement of the statewide criminal justice system so each major component will be in balance with the others.

Improved training is a requirement for law enforcement officers, who are statewide in a ratio of one per 1,000 population.

Specifically, training programs must be standardized. Training for state and municipal officers is currently under different standards. The Commission also feels that the development of a uniform training procedure also must allow for future needs.

VERMONT STATISTICS

Population: 444,732

Planning grant: $144,000

Action grant: $807,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $187,578; juvenile delinquency, $54,299; detection and apprehension of criminals, $367,409; prosecution, court and law reform, $88,855; correction and rehabilitation, $13,595; community relations, $6,350; riots and civil disorders, $1,500; and research and development, $87,414.

Emphasis on in-service training for juvenile delinquency prevention and control measures needs to be given in larger municipal departments with eight or more men. The Commission feels this emphasis needs to be placed on the establishment of a separate juvenile division.

Continuation and improvement of in-service training also is needed in the corrections field which is administered by the state.

Corrections, police and the courts need a central training facility. The Commission feels this facility should be established on a stable financial basis for effective training assistance to the three branches of the criminal justice system.

In the area of corrections, the Commission has found that drug rehabilitation courses and programs have to be expanded.

Communications. A statewide communications system is needed to eliminate current gaps between departments and to increase coordination between agencies.

Another need is to increase manpower. Currently there are about 200 municipalities which do not have the protection of full-time police officers.

Municipal and State Police recruits carry out mock rescue exercises in a training course by the Vermont State Police Academy. Photo courtesy of Bureau of Identification, Vermont State Police.

To increase the effectiveness of current and future manpower, more development is needed of the statewide criminal justice information system.

Besides increasing manpower, the Commission feels there is need for development of planning analysis for management decision-making. Also, improvement of management methods in municipal police departments is needed to increase their effectiveness to combat the rise in crime in urban areas.

Courts. The state's court system has inadequate facilities and lacks proper organization at the county level. Improvement of facilities and scheduling of trials is needed to prevent court backlogs.

To further improve the courts, the Commission feels the creation of a district attorney system is a must.

Consumer protection. The increase of population in the state and the amount of consumer business transacted has led to an increase in the amount of consumer fraud.

The Commission feels that improvement and continuation of a consumer investigation program is necessary for adequate consumer protection.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The scope of major action programs by the Commission in FY 1971 included many projects from new communications equipment to halfway homes.

Following are synopses of those programs.

The Commisson assisted in upgrading the training of 70 police officers through a grant of $58,000 for basic recruit preparation.

The continued development of the five-year statewide communication system project was assisted by a grant of $279,360. The grant provided purchase of: 30 state police portables, 76 municipal portables, 14 municipal mobiles, two state police consoles and approximately one half of the total microwave facility installation needed for the statewide communication system.

A new alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation program was instituted at the Vermont Department of Corrections Lakeside Center for youthful offenders in Burlington with a $13,595 grant. Three full-time resident counselors, a project director and one part-time psychiatric consultant were employed with the grant funds.

It is expected that this project will greatly increase the rehabilitation of offenders who have alcohol and drug problems.

To carry on the necessary research and evaluation required of the Vermont Department of Corrections, a grant of $60,914 was awarded the department to employ a project director and research assistant to develop in-house capabilities in these areas. In addition, a planner was employed by the Vermont Department of Public Safety under a $21,000 grant to establish a planning and research capability for the Vermont State Police.

Continued support of the investigative and surveillance activities of the Chittenden County Crime Strike Team was made possible through a grant of $4,000.

Further development of the Vermont Department of Motor Vehicles component of the statewide law enforcement information system was provided for in a grant of $51,370.

Vermont's ability to double the staff effort to prevent and protect citizens against consumer fraud has been made possible by a $22,000 grant. The grant enabled the Vermont Attorney General's Office to provide one additional lawyer, two investigators, and one secretary to the consumer protection division.

Prevention of crime by youths received additional support through funds for two group homes for potential delinquents. The homes and two youth retreats to provide spare time recreational activities and reduce the incidence of juvenile crime were supported by a grant totaling $8,000.

Eighty-two full-time and part-time students have benefited from a $11,000 grant made to Champlain College, Burlington, for the development of a law enforcement program leading to a certificate or an associate degree in law enforcement.

This curriculum received widespread support from a number of police agencies during its initial year of operation Also, specialist and management training for 80 police officers in various schools has been supported by a grant of $20,360.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The funding of Law Enforcement Education Programs (LEEP) in the state took a major step forward during the past year.

Six state institutions were eligible to make individual grants and loans to students for full or part-time courses in law enforcement.

The amount of grants and loans awarded totaled $32,600 in FY 1971.

These grants and loans were divided among six colleges as follows (with the location and number of students receiving awards): Castleton State College, Castleton, $2,060, 52 students; Champlain College, Burlington, $19,000, with 13 full-time students and 82 part-time students; Goddard College, Plainfield,

$4,800, 7 students; Norwich University, Northfield, $5,700, with 30 part-time students; St. Michael's College, Winooski, no students in 1971; University of Vermont, Burlington, $2,400 awarded, 20 students.

Champlain College of Burlington also ran courses leading to an associate degree or certificate in law enforcement at two off-campus sites in FY 1971 enrolling 20 part-time students. It is planned in Fy 1972 to expand this program to include four off-campus teaching centers enrolling a minimum of 35 part-time students.

A discretionary grant to establish and develop a comprehensive criminal justice information system was made to the Vermont Department of Public Safety under a $30,000 award. This project will provide a uniform gathering and compilation of information from all law enforcement agencies in Vermont, and will make this information available in a systematic manner. The program, when completed in 1972, will provide a better means for measuring the activities of police, courts and corrections in the state.

MISCELLANEOUS

Several small, but interesting, programs were funded by the commission during FY 1971.

A program to provide in-state as well as out-of-state seminars for 14 state's attorneys was funded with $7,000.

Extended rural patrol coverage coupled with 24-hour emergency phone service was provided to rural areas in Chittenden and Addison counties as well as the town of Williston under a fund allocation of $10,430.

Organization and establishment of juvenile divisions with one full-time officer in St. Johnsbury, Springfield and Windham County was carried out with a $21,040 grant award.

An innovative program to attract high school juniors and seniors and college students into law enforcement careers by employing them in a summer police cadet program has been initiated in nine local departments with a fund award of $10,000.

Philip F. McCarthy, Executive Director

Virginia

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention (DJCP).

GREATEST NEEDS

The areas of greatest need identified during FY 1971 were crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, prevention and control, corrections and rehabilitation improvement. Virginia allocated $1,565,000 or almost one-third its $4.15-million grant in FY 1970 to these needs.

In crime prevention, programs were devoted exclusively to drug abuse control. Programs were developed or expanded under the Governor's Council on Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control. They concentrated on prevention, education, research, public information, treatment, and law enforcement, and involved public and private agencies on a local, regional, and statewide basis.

In juvenile delinquency prevention and control, available data clearly indicated an increasing rate of delinquency in Virginia. The DJCP initiated programs to prevent juvenile delinquency through research and training in selected regions. Assistance was also provided to increase psychological and psychiatric consulting services for juveniles, and develop and expand community services and counseling centers. Plans also were initiated to develop a multi-purpose interdisciplinary training facility for professional personnel and trainees in the field of juvenile delinquency.

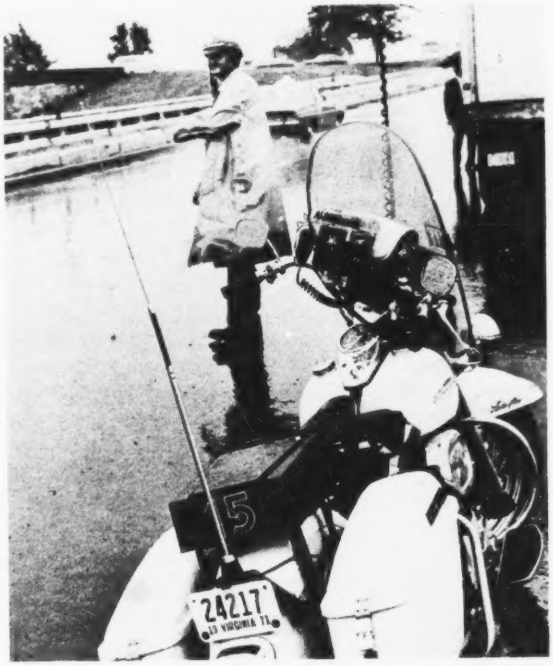
VIRGINIA STATISTICS

Population: 4,648,494

Planning grant: $558,000

Action grant: $7,604,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $962,000; prevention of crime, $996,000; juvenile delinquency, $1,322,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,059,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $450,000; correction and rehabilitation, $749,000; organized crime, $125,000; community relations, $175,000; riots and civil disorders, $75,000; construction, $1,496,000; and research and development, $195,000.



Virginia police officer directs rush hour traffic.

Efforts to improve Virginia's corrections and rehabilitation programs—including probation and parole—emphasized rehabilitating offenders and preparing them for their return to society.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Major action-grant awards were concentrated in the areas of greatest need.

Drug abuse. The Governor's Council on Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control was awarded $45,793 to establish and operate its office for its first year. The Council was also awarded $34,000 to contract with a consulting firm to study and evaluate the drug abuse problem in Virginia and recommend state, local, and regional programs to meet the problems. Four awards were made to develop drug task forces in the most populous areas of the state: the Fifth Planning District Commission received $16,035; the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission received $46,385; the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission received $13,500; and the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission received $19,562. Each area has developed and made operational a task force.

The Fifth Planning District Commission was awarded $51,903 to implement programs its task force developed. Fairfax County was awarded $49,930 to operate a comprehensive drug abuse control program. A $50,000 award was made to Second Genesis, Alexandria, to continue its operation as a therapeutic community center.

Juvenile delinquency. Numerous small awards were made to the Juvenile Courts of the City of Roanoke, the County of Fairfax, the County of Henrico, and the Northern Virginia Regional Juvenile Detention Home to provide psychiatric and psychological services to children who come in contact with the court system. The psychological services also provide guidance to probation staffs to assist in dealing with emotionally disturbed youngsters. A $35,976 award was made to the Division of Youth Services, State Department of Welfare and Institutions, to establish a core of training staff personnel to extend staff development programs to a variety of juvenile correctional agencies. Orientation programs for new workers are also included.

The Juvenile Court of the City of Richmond was awarded $11,471 and the Southside Regional Juvenile Court—serving the counties of Halifax, Mecklenburg, and Pittsylvania—was awarded $26,555 to develop and implement a program of volunteer services to children who have become involved in the juvenile justice system.

Awards were made to juvenile courts in the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria, and the counties of Arlington and Fairfax to develop a committed offender program. This program will allow each court to hire a resource person to be responsible for finding alternative placements for juveniles so that they need not be committed to state insitutions. In the event that a child must be committed to a state institution, a probation officer from the court will be assigned as an after-care worker, maintaining bi-weekly contact with youths in state institutions and with their families to assure that on the child's return home both will be able to cope with problems that arise.

The Division of Youth Services, State Department of Welfare and Institutions, was awarded $88,330 to develop a system of halfway houses for juveniles. The program will provide youths with a supportive group living experience, encourage worthwhile peer relationships, teach social skills necessary to function in society, among other things.

Corrections. In the area of improving corrections and rehabilitation an action grant of $16,750 was awarded the School of Social Work, Virginia Commonwealth University, for a 9-day meeting. The meeting was designed to emphasize corrections as a crime-reducing mechanism, help correctional personnel understand the limit of community comprehension of the correctional process, help correctional personnel develop ways of enhancing the public image of the correctional process, and highlight existing and untapped community resources.

The Fairfax County Juvenile Court was awarded $4,130 to train the staff in family systems theory and the multiple technique. The objective of the program was to provide a theoretically sound treatment for family-centered problems. The staff training was taught by a psychiatrist who also worked with the families.

An award of $7,020 was made to the State Department of Welfare and Institutions to produce four films that picture all services rendered by the Department. The films will be uesd to recruit, and educate newly employed correctional and law enforcement officers, and to improve the public image and understanding of the Department's correctional and law enforcement functions.

Facilities. Awards of $50,000 each were made to Chesterfield, Fairfax, and Prince William counties and $87,576 was awarded the City of Bristol to assist in the construction of juvenile detention homes. Five awards of $50,000 each were made to LENOWISCO Planning District Commission; King and Queen, King William, Mathews, and Middlesex counties; the City of Norfolk; and the City of Newport News for assistance in the construction of new jails.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Virginia's major program in FY 1971—funded by a $115,000 discretionary grant—was the National Conference on the Judiciary.

The National Conference was held March 11 through 14, at the Williamsburg Conference Center. Speakers included President Richard M. Nixon and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Retired Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark was chairman.

The Conference was the largest gathering—more than 400 attended—of judicial personnel, members of the bar, and concerned laymen ever to come together and discuss the administration of justice in the United States.

Addresses and papers presented at the Conference have been edited for book publication under the title *Justice in the States*; they were edited under the general direction of Professor William F. Swindler of the College of William and Mary.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

A $150,000 discretionary grant was awarded to the City of Richmond for a comprehensive metropolitan narcotics and dangerous drug control program. The program has three major elements: enforcement, public education, and juvenile education.

In enforcement, a training program will train police so they can step up street enforcement of narcotic and dangerous drug violations. It will also instruct them in the alternatives to arrest, such as referral to medical aid or rehabilitation.

A specific enforcement effort will be mounted by the Bureau of Police against high-echelon organized drug traffickers. A three-man task force—evaluated and coordinated with the existing narcotics unit—will concentrate their entire efforts at this top level.

The public education component aims at preventing and reducing drug abuse by supplying the general public with factual information on drugs and means of obtaining medical, social, and psychological services. All media will be used to disseminate information, including special drug information fairs, public assemblies, civic organization meetings, and radio and television broadcasts. An Information Bureau in the Department of Health will coordinate dissemination and arrange for speakers at public meetings.

The juvenile education component will provide information on drug abuse to public-school students. To accomplish this task, 670 teachers will receive training in drug abuse education and drug symptom recognition; they will be supplied with tests, inventories, and educational materials for classroom instruction. The teachers will then give approximately 35,000 students in grades four through twelve and selected grades Kindergarten through three a 10-day course enabling them to make mature decisions about drug use and abuse.

MISCELLANEOUS

Planning seminars. The DJCP conducted a series of 2-day seminars for criminal justice planners in six areas of the state. More than 300 police officers, sheriffs, judges, Commonwealth's Attorneys, courts personnel, planning district commission staff members, state agency personnel, and others attended. The seminars emphasized the necessity of criminal justice planning and how it fits into the total planning done by the community. Because of the interest and enthusiasm of the seminar participants, plans are underway for another series on a more advanced level for the next year.

Communications. The DJCP has contracted with the Kelly Scientific Corporation, Washington, D.C., who will undertake a statewide radio communications survey. The survey will categorize and evaluate current resources, compare them with projected requirements, and develop recommendations for a communications network.

Based on the survey, requirements will be projected for local and county law enforcement agencies. Factors to be considered include population trends, crime patterns, and the needs of each department.

Postgrant evaluation. Systems Science Development Corporation is developing a postgrant evaluation methodology for the DJCP. The evaluation will follow up grant awards to find out the extent to which specific goals have been met; any additional benefits from the project; the extent to which the service, equipment, or facility is used by the agency; if the agency is satisfied with the items or services, or if it would procure them from another source or use the funds in a different way if they had the opportunity to choose again; what changes in agency operations, if any, have occurred as a result of the grant; and if the agency plans to continue the program without additional assistance.

Once these findings have been made the DJCP will conduct three 1-day seminars and report the major findings to the planning district commission staffs.

Crime information system. Virginia is developing—through the cooperation of the Virginia State Police, Division of Motor Vehicles, Division of Automated Data Processing, and the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention—a crime information system, called V-CIND, or Virginia Criminal Information Network Department. The system will provide a speedy and convenient access to information. The project will provide police officers with stored local, regional, and national data in seconds, and upgrade management information required for decision making. V-CIND will contain three separate, but interrelated, information systems for persons, vehicles and property. Each will provide specific information and indicate if other pertinent information is available in another system.

Since 1969, the DJCP has been developing a planning model based on 1968, 1969, and 1970 criminal justice data. Each year, the data is collected and incorporated in the model. The next step is to develop a prototype model for a metropolitan area. When the model is completed, the DJCP will be able to determine how to proceed with the development of a statewide model, and learn the cost, manpower, and data requirements of such an undertaking. The prototype will aid planners in determining manpower, funds, and facilities needed by police, court, and correctional agencies; changes in court processing time and recidivism rates among offenders.

Crime laboratory. A comprehensive study, conducted by the Virginia State Crime Commission, recommended a central state crime laboratory system be established and directed by a qualified criminologist. The parent laboratory will be located in Richmond; three regional laboratories will be located in Northern Virginia, Roanoke, and Norfolk. The director will be directly responsible to the Governor, and the present office of the State Medical Examiner will be made a part of the comprehensive laboratory system.

Richard N. Harris, Director

Virgin Islands

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission.

GREATEST NEEDS

After extensive study, research and analysis of the various components of the Islands' criminal justice system, the Commission identified the fields of corrections and rehabilitation, juvenile delinquency prevention and control, and crime prevention (including detection and apprehension) as the areas of highest funding priority for FY 1971.

The choice of priorities was especially difficult for the Commission, because needs are so many and so pressing in all areas of criminal justice; and the amount of money, both Federal and local, is so limited.

Corrections and rehabilitation. Corrections and rehabilitation have suffered from a lack of formal organization, administration, recruitment and training programs for those employed in the field. In addition, numerous studies and surveys of correctional needs for the Islands have indicated that a new penitentiary should be constructed to replace the antiquated 17th Century Richmond Penitentiary on St. Croix. Also, alternatives to institutional commitment must be employed, such as: increased probation services with a reduction of caseloads, improved diagnostic services and community programs utilizing services of volunteers.

Juvenile delinquency. Most recently, there has been a substantial increase in incidence of serious juvenile acts. Some of these problems stem from the absence of facilities where youthful offenders can be held and dealt with, coupled with a lack of trained personnel to handle young people and their problems.

VIRGIN ISLAND STATISTICS

Population: 63,200

Planning grant: $106,000

Action grant: $250,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $40,000; prevention of crime, $65,000; juvenile delinquency, $35,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $40,000; correction and rehabilitation, $70,000.

There is a pressing need for modern centers and trained staff to accommodate and rehabilitate juvenile delinquents with appropriate aftercare services. At the same time there is a need to improve and expand the small number of community youth service facilities and implement new programs to help Virgin Islands' youth obtain appropriate vocational training for marketable skills.

In addition to attempting to modify attitudes and behavior of delinquent youth, there is a need to identify and prevent potentially delinquent behavior. Appropriate research is needed to examine the important focal points—schools, family, other reference groups and community based organizations—in order to develop a preventive strategy.

Crime prevention. In order to be able to deliver the most effective protection and prevention services to the citizens of the Virgin Islands, the Department of Public Safety has found it necessary to upgrade its training program and recruitment procedures. The Department also needs to acquire efficient communications equipment and recordkeeping abilities, all of which are essential in the apprehension and detection of criminals.

In addition to these rudimentary needs, the Department has witnessed an alarming increase in the rate of narcotic addiction and related illegal activities. Additional equipment and training programs for its personnel are being added so that the force will be capable of handling these growing problems. The problem of narcotic addiction also must be attacked by implementing a treatment and rehabilitation program.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Corrections and rehabilitation. In an attempt to upgrade the Richmond Penitentiary services, a $40,000 grant was awarded for a corrections training program. Thirty correctional officers have received on-site training at U.S. Federal institutions, through arrangements made with the Bureau of Prisons. This program will continue with an in-service training course in an effort to elevate the operational and rehabilitational standards of Richmond Penitentiary and to prepare the existing personnel for the operation of the proposed new facility.

The Richmond Penitentiary and Fort Christian Jail, both antiquated and sorely lacking in basic physical facilities and personnel services, have undergone minor renovations to increase security and provide adequate housing and personal hygiene for the inmates. These were accomplished through an LEAA grant of $20,000.

In an effort to replace the 17th Century Richmond Penitentiary, the Commission, through a $183,500 discretionary grant, has provided funds for the planning and design of a new correctional and rehabilitational facility for adult offenders.

This grant will finance all aspects of program development and architectural working drawings preparatory to construction. A master plan has been prepared, and the facility's design has been submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Prisons and the Governor's Planning Committee. It is expected that construction will commence in the latter part of 1971.

Juvenile delinquency. As a direct result of a $55,000 LEAA grant, a Police Juvenile Bureau has been created within the Department of Public Safety to centralize and improve police relations with and control of juveniles. The Bureau is engaged in a training program for members of the Department responsible for juvenile matters. A guidance manual has been prepared to assist police officers with cases involving juveniles and juvenile deliquency problems.

In an attempt to meet the increased demand for its services, the Department of Social Welfare has been granted $100,000 to provide for additional professional personnel to staff a short-term juvenile detention facility. This funding should allow for greater control of juveniles assigned to the Youth Care Center and the Insular Training School and permit more diagnostic and rehabilitative services.

A grant of $20,000 to the Department of Social Welfare is part of an expansion of the department's services to juveniles who are on probation and parole. Large caseloads and insufficient staff have diluted the available intensive care services which are needed by this particular clientele. The LEAA funds are to provide for a separate probation unit within the Division of Child and Family Services by the addition of new caseworkers and the upgrading of existing services.

A $75,000 grant is funding a program to provide a "floating team" of psychiatric and psychological specialists to give on-the-spot evaluation and diagnoses of juveniles who are instituionalized or under examination by the Juvenile Court. The team will also be on call to service the Youth Care Center and the Insular Training Schools. It is envisaged that this staff will also provide in-service training and consultation to correctional personnel.

The money will be used primarily for the salaries of professional personnel and will be administered by the Division of Mental Health Services of the Department of Health.

Crime prevention. The establishment of a fully-trained law enforcement organization is of the highest priority to the Commission. In an effort to achieve this goal, the Commission has granted $40,000 to the Department of Public Safety in its endeavor to upgrade the entire force through expanded recruiting and training efforts.

In 1969, as a result of this grant, a training coordinator was hired and 45 recruits were trained. In-service courses were held for 167 police officers in 1970. Improvement of the program will continue with the major goal of establishing a fully trained department by providing a 320-hour basic training course for recruits, annual two-week in-service courses for officers and special programs for supervisory personnel.

Police science laboratory. An essential component of a criminal justice system is a police science laboratory which is being funded with a $55,000 grant. The laboratory will assist police investigations and court prosecutions through expert examination and testimony as to physical evidence involved in crimes, especially those related to the control of narcotics and other dangerous drugs. Local funds have been used to purchase a trailer to house the laboratory, and the Commission awarded a grant to hire a specialist in forensic chemistry to assist the Public Safety Department in the designing, planning and training phases.

The laboratory soon will be operational and eventually will be in a position to provide fast, reliable and thorough analyses.

Police communications. The present communication system employed by the Virgin Islands Department of Public Safety is barely adequate to meet the population's needs. In 1970 and 1971, funds were awarded by the Commission to the Department in an effort to upgrade the current communication equipment and to purchase additional apparatus to provide the Department with greater flexibility and mobility.

At the same time the Commission is assisting the Department in its endeavors to improve its record-keeping system.

Narcotics. The Department of Health has been awarded $130,000 to operate two narcotic treatment centers. This LEAA grant is being used for the hiring of staff, including public health nurses, a psychiatrist and other personnel strictly associated with clinical services.

In addition, the funds will assisit in expanding the program of methadone treatment for heroin addicts by making this service available and easily accessible to all such addicts in the Virgin Islands.

Edmond Ayres, Chief Administrator

Washington

Following is the FY 1971 report of the State of Washington Planning and Community Affairs Agency.

GREATEST NEEDS

The criminal justice system in the state of Washington involves a large number of agencies operating more or less independently of each other. This has caused a fragmentation of effort which often has resulted in an overlapping of functions among agencies and an ineffectiveness in dealing with problems they were established to handle. Thus, Washington's greatest need can be defined broadly as improved coordination and communication at all levels of the crimnial justice system.

The need for better coordination in Washington's three major areas of law enforcement (police, courts and corrections) first starts at the intra-disciplinary level. The Planning and Community Affairs Agency has found that all require a more systematized approach to their responsibilities. With police this can be illustrated by the need for coordination among state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies. In the adjudications process, the problem can be demonstrated by the fact that Washington has three kinds of courts of limited jurisdiction—municipal courts, justices of the peace and district courts. Because none of these are courts of record, an appeal from these courts results in a "trial de novo" in Superior Court. In the area of corrections, the difficulty stems from a conglomeration of state, county, municipal and private programs with little or no coordination of effort.

On the inter-disciplinary level, the problem of fragmentation has even greater ramifications. Lack of communication between disciplines may often result in a feeling among agencies that they are working at cross purposes with one another. This feeling is counter-productive to good administration of justice.

WASHINGTON STATISTICS

Population: 3,409,169

Planning grant: $438,000

Action grant: $5,612,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $390,000; prevention of crime, $31,000; juvenile delinquency, $375,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,451,000; prosecution, court and law reform $770,000; correction and rehabilitation, $895,000; organized crime, $50,000; community relations, $35,000; construction, $1,615,000.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Because it is felt that the problem of coordination developed from a lack of understanding of the criminal justice system and a lack of communication among the people involved, high priority has been

The Seattle Police Department's Communications Center. Photo by Ari Cowan.

given to the establishment of a criminal justice training and education center. This was originally funded with a discretionary grant of $100,000 and matched with $60,000 from block grant funds.

The state criminial justice administrators and educators conceived the center as a vehicle to improve total system function. They saw this as providing a meeting ground for system representatives from throughout the state, with programs offering a broad perspective on problems they jointly faced, as well as providing basic and advanced professional training.

During the 12-month demonstration project, 30 classes and seminars were conducted to meet these goals. A total of 1,444 persons participated in activities at the center, representing 70 municipal police agencies, 17 sheriff's offices, six prosecuting attorney's offices, 16 probation and parole agencies, 37 justice courts and three superior courts.

Because of the success of the demonstration project, a non-profit corporation was formed to operate the center. The corporation board, representing all areas of the criminal justice system, has received $217,472 in FY 1971 block grant funds and anticipates receiving additional discretionary grant funds to provide an improved and expanded program. With the present funding, broad-based, inter-disciplinary curricula were formalized. Four course series have been developed and implemented: 1) an orientation workshop acquainting new members of law enforcement agencies with the criminal justice process and its operational snags; 2) a line-level workshop for more experienced members on daily functional skills of each discipline and their interrelations; 3) a supervisory course for discussion of law enforcement problems from the management perspective; and 4) an administrative workshop which brings together agency heads to formulate broader plans for statewide system improvement.

These courses include presentations by numerous system representatives, educators and legislators; field trips to criminal justice and supportive service agencies; mock trials; and extensive conversations with ex-offenders and persons with drug and alcohol abuse problems. Inter-disciplinary dialogue is stimulated by assignment of participants to mixed study groups.

The center also sponsors specialized courses, workshops, conferences and seminars presented by organizations working in the criminal justice field, such as regional planners, state agencies, youth and delinquency authorities, probation and parole agencies and colleges and universities. Basic training of law enforcement officers is provided at the center through the Seattle Police Department and the State Law Enforcement Officer's Training Commission Academies.

To facilitate change within areas of the criminal justice system, two significant programs have been initiated, both in Snohomish County. The state's fourth largest county, Snohomish has many of the same problems facing smaller counties and yet is large enough to have many of the problems incident to urban areas.

The first project has been an analysis of and recommendations for change in police services within the county. As a result of this project, Snohomish County and municipalities located there are seriously considering a reorganization of their various law enforcement agencies. And, just as important, the findings of this project can be utilized in other counties throughout the state.

The second project in Snohomish County has been a strengthening of the family court concept. With FY 1970 funds a project was undertaken to study the feasibility of combining in one court all of those cases dealing with family disorganization. This would include those criminal cases that could more properly be called domestic relations cases. During the first year only divorce cases and juvenile delinquency referrals were successfully combined, but new steps have been taken to provide additional criminal referrals during the second year which is being funded with FY 1971 funds.

It is the goal of this project to demonstrate that if there is a single uniform court with adequate support staff many family situations which often result in more serious criminal behavior can be ameliorated at an early stage. Already other counties have expressed interest in utilizing this project in their court structures. The State Bar Association's Family Law Committee has endorsed the project in principle, and it is hoped that at least two or three similar projects can be funded with FY 1972 funds.

Another major program is the University of Washington's development of a Human Resources Center. This project, now in its second year of funding, aims to establish a uniform curriculum for an undergraduate social welfare course offered by six community colleges in the Seattle area, as well as three four-year institutions. The project places undergraduate students in a wide variety of social service agencies, both public and private, to increase their understanding of the criminal justice system.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The institutionalization of delinquents for rehabilitative purposes has met with little success in Washington. Thus the state's "Subsidy" program has been established to provide retention of juveniles within the community in order that rehabilitation can take place without the trauma of social isolation. The program has been nationally recognized for its effectiveness.

The Subsidy program, which pays counties to keep juveniles within the community who would normally be referred to institutions, combined with the group homes already established, has enabled the state to close some of its present institutions. This has resulted in a financial savings as well as better rehabilitative services.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

In 1970, there were 10,359 arrests for public drunkenness in the city of Seattle. This represents better than 45 percent of the total arrests for the city. Since alcoholism is recognized as a disease, rather than a criminal matter, the problem obviously occupies an inordinate amount of space within the criminal justice system, impacting the courts and correctional facilities, as well as law enforcement time. But because the criminal justice system has had to take major responsibility for handling the indigent alcoholic, the system has sought to develop a more efficient, yet humane way of dealing with the problem.

Seattle has met this challenge by establishing a detoxication center to which all persons formerly arrested, taken to jail and referred to court—the so-called "revolving door alcoholic"—will now be referred. The detoxication center was established with a grant of $162,000 for a seven month start-up period, after which it is anticipated other funds, both Federal and local, will become available to maintain the project. Excellent coordination has been maintained with both the State Department of Social and Health Services and the National Institute of Mental Health. Because the program is still in the early stages, its full impact cannot yet be measured. However, there can be no question that this program will free law enforcement officers, as well as the municipal court, to concentrate on more serious criminal behavior.

MISCELLANEOUS

Police communication's systems. In FY 1971 $866,000 programmed for improved police radio systems. A frequency allocation study was conducted to better utilize the frequencies available. Emphasis has been placed on not simply updating old equipment, but on establishing new communications systems.

Even with this amount of money available, funds were limited to buying the basic necessities, and such additions as hand-held portables could not be supplied from FY 1971 block grant funds. It is anticipated that in future years communications equipment will retain high priority.

Computerized information systems. FY 1971 funds provided $750,000 to begin to develop a statewide inter-disciplinary computer assisted data collection system. Because Washington is one of the states participating in the SEARCH project, special attention has been paid to developing a system compatible with that project. With this year's block grant funds it was felt that first attention should be given to state agencies, with future allocations to be used to assist in establishing and improving local systems.

Community relations programs. Two community relations programs were undertaken with FY 1971 funds. One was a continuation of the project in Pasco, where the police department has had a history of problems in relations with its minority population. The other project, in King County, is especially innovative, in that it is centered in the Prosecuting Attorney's office. It is the goal of this project to provide information and an avenue of communication not only about the role of the Prosecuting Attorney, but also about the entire criminal justice system.

School education projects. Two well-received school projects were funded in FY 1971. One in Chelan County involved a number of teachers and law enforcement officers cooperating to draw up a curriculum to help elementary children develop positive attitudes toward the criminal justice system. The other project, in Richland, supported the development by a high school teacher of an excellent curriculum about the criminal justice system. It is hoped this curriculum can be used in other high schools throughout the state.

By the close of FY 1971, $2,765,759 of a total of $5,612,000 in 1971 block grant funds had been allocated. With this money constructive steps have been taken to make the "criminal justice system" a system in fact and to improve a wide variety of criminal justice agencies.

When crime rates are discussed, one is never on very certain ground, and even if an improvement is noted, it must be realized that the cause or causes for such improvement may be difficult to isolate. Recognizing this, it is with some pride that the city of Seattle has revealed that the rate of reported offenses in each of the major crime categories has decreased over a one-year period. Further impact, not only on crime rates, but also on the efficiency of the component agencies of the criminal justice system can be made with increased coordination and Federal and state financial assistance.

James N. O'Connor, Administrator

West Virginia

Following is the FY 1971 report of the West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction (GCCDC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The Governor's Committee on Crime, Deliquency and Correction has defined training of personnel in the entire criminal justice system as one of West Virginia's greatest areas of need. The Committee discovered that personnel desired all types of training—basic, in-service and specialized—encompassing all aspects of expertise in the system. Consequently, the Committee matched this expressed need with successful action programs and monies.

WEST VIRGINIA STATISTICS

Population: 1,744,237

Planning grant: $272,000

Action grant: $2,849,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $449,256; prevention of crime, $186,240; juvenile delinquency, $524,441; detection and apprehension of criminals, $694,682; prosecution, court and law reform, $289,540; correction and rehabilitation, $291,548; organized crime, $25,685; community relations, $144,770; civil disorders, $32,223; construction $2,800; and research and development, $207,815.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Over 15 percent, or $438,980, of West Virginia's block grant ($2,849,000) has been allocated for training and it is believed that the entire amount will be easily utilized.

A Basic Recruit Training School for local law enforcement officers was funded with a $116,750 action grant. This project consists of a 10-week, 400-classroom-hour course designed for city and county law officers. The highly successful program is under the direction of the West Virginia Department of Public Safety and conducted at its academy. It is inter-disciplinary in nature and covers 69 subject areas such as courts, court procedure, criminology, sociology, penology, history and geography of West Virginia, narcotics, criminal law and communications. These courses are taught by State Police personnel, local police officers, college and university instructors and personnel from the business and professional fields.

On-the-scene investigation exercises are conducted in a training course for West Virginia law enforcement officers.

Under West Virginia's new Deputy Sheriff's Tenure Bill, this school is a requirement for all new officers. By September 1, 1971, 149 men had successfully completed the school, and 38 others were enrolled at that time.

West Virginia's training and educational programs allow considerable latitude to local governmental units in defining their particular needs and selecting the desired training to meet them. Although all applications submitted for in-service or specialized training are thoroughly reviewed by the GCCDC Advisory Board at its monthly meeting, every consideration is given to each request. The major restriction is that the training may not be yearly meetings of associations but must be competent and documented to the satisfaction of the Advisory Board.

During FY 1971, grants were provided to state (approximately $41,860) and local units of government ($121,590) to establish in-service training programs; to establish departmental or inter-departmental seminars, institutes and other programs within the state; and to participate in seminars, institutes or established programs outside the state. Examples of the latter include the National Police Academy, Southern Police

Institute, relevant programs conducted by the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University, Command Level and Mid-Management Training for Correction Personnel at Ohio State University and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges Training Institute.

The College of Law at West Virginia University will develop and conduct various types of training programs for members of the judiciary and prosecuting attorneys, and the School of Social Work at the University has indicated a desire to develop special programs for adult and juvenile probational personnel. The Graduate Center, located in the Kanawha Valley, is interested in team training programs to train personnel who work with juvenile offenders and may also conduct training programs for probation workers.

Additional academic eductaional programs for criminal justice personnel can be initiated in colleges which will provide improved geographic distribution and, more importantly, will be expanded beyond the area of police to include personnel from the entire criminal justice system. Funds allocated will approximate $37,360 and will be available to state agencies through the funding of two to three subgrants. The purchase of books, periodicals and audio-visual aids will be possible, and a criminal justice film library will be established within the Basic Recruit School and available to all areas of the system.

During FY 1971 it is anticipated that from 120 to 160 police officers will attend the four 10-week basic training schools and that at least 40 police agencies will be involved. Attendance at in-service schools should approximate 225 police officers, 100 correctional officers, 40 juvenile officers, court workers and supervisory personnel and up to 75 judges and trial court personnel.

Specialized training refers to that conducted outside the state and will involve up to 100 police officers, 25 correctional personnel, 20 juvenile officers and court workers and 15 to 30 trial judges and trial court personnel. The Department of Corrections is already deeply involved in this type of training, accounting for the low number of correctional personnel in this program. Funds allocated will approximate $23,350 to state agencies and $70,050 to local units of government in this category.

An incentive pay program, designed to encourage better qualified personnel to enter the law enforcement field and to encourage those employed to improve their education, is open to all areas of the criminal justice field. Funds will be made available to local units of government to provide incentive pay for college training which meets LEEP guideline requirements. Salary increases will be authorized at $1.00 per month per undergraduate college hour and $2.00 per month for approved graduate work. It is anticipated that five to 10 subgrants will be awarded at an average of $5,000.

It should be noted that during FY 1970, the SPA sponsored a three-day drug abuse seminar for over 200 local law enforcement officers and a two-week drug abuse school in addition to the in-service, specialized and basic training.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Huntington, the state's largest city, was facing a growing, and common, problem: burglary in its main business areas. Consequently, a program was developed in an attempt to reduce the frequency of this type of crime.

The project consists of a team within the police department which visits Huntington businesses to inspect the entire physical facility, evaluate the existing security measures and recommend minimum and maximum security changes. In addition, the team utilizes a van which contains a display of alarm systems, locks and other security devices. This display is exhibited to, and an informal seminar conducted for, each businessman the team visits. Finally, the team utilizes portable tactical alarm systems for temporary use in high frequency areas to insure immediate security.

This program has been highly successful. Of the businesses visited by the team, those who have incorporated all of the recommendations have not had a single burglary. Moreover, of the 117 businesses inspected, all have put into effect some of the team's recommendations and only one has been burglarized since. As a result of this team's efforts, 70 alarm systems wired directly to the police station have been installed.

West Virginia's entire State Planning Agency and regional staffs total 19 professionals with a planning budget of $272,000. To date, West Virginia has received $796,574 in discretionary money and $512,000 under Part E funds.

However, while West Virginia is applying for many discretionary grants, it has not neglected its block grant. By September 1, 1971, West Virginia had expended 97 percent of its F 1969 block grant, 79 percent of its FY 1970 block grant, and 30 percent of the FY 1971 block grant.

Dr. Harold Neely, Executive Director

Wisconsin

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (CCJ).

WISCONSIN STATISTICS

Population: 4,417,933

Planning grant: $541,000

Action grant: $7,309,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $900,000; prevention of crime, $344,000; juvenile delinquency, $2,309,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $1,800,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $496,000; correction and rehabilitation, $600,000; organized crime, $100,000; community relations, $240,000; civil disorders, $400,000; and research and development, $120,000.

GREATEST NEEDS

During FY 1971 the Wisconsin CCJ identified several areas of greatest need. Foremost among them is improvement in law enforcement training and upgrading of law enforcement personnel. Basic training programs principally exist in large cities; standardized training, however, has not been available to the majority of police agencies. Approximately 81 agencies provide recruits with 160 hours of training, 58 agencies offer some training, and 173 agencies provide no training.

In addition, upper echelon law enforcement officers would benefit from specialized training in systems, administration, and management techniques. Similarly, in-service training is vital if law enforcement officers are to maintain a high level of competence and professionalism and remain informed of new developments.

The second area of greatest need is the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. In Wisconsin, as in the rest of the nation, juvenile crime and delinquency is the single most visible cause of a burgeoning crime rate. This is most evident in Wisconsin's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Using arrests as an indicator, the Wisconsin CCJ staff discovered that most serious crimes were committed by juveniles and young adults. In Milwaukee, for example, juveniles accounted for 27 percent of those arrested for robbery, 39.6 percent for assault, 68.5 percent for burglary, 20.8 percent for larceny, and 79.7 percent for auto theft. Figures for Madison correspond to those of Milwaukee. In the City of Racine 53.3 percent of those arrested for robbery, 30.8 percent for assault, 86.3 percent for burglary, 63.7 percent for larceny, and 79.3 percent for auto theft were juveniles. Statistics for Superior and Kenosha buttress the observation that the single most pressing problem of Wisconsin law enforcement officials is juvenile crime and delinquency.

Another area of need is the improvement in law enforcement communications and detection and apprehension of criminals. To combat crime, an adequate, up-to-date, and accurate data base must be available. Computerization and the ability to process, identify, file, and retrieve data are necessary.

Also, communications must be improved for optimum coordination among law enforcement agencies. For the most part, communications are localized in Wisconsin and the need is to improve inter-systems, or point-to-point, communications.

In FY 1971, the Wisconsin CCJ took a new look at the correctional system and concluded that the recidivism cycle has not been broken and that a new and different approach to corrections is in order. If the corrections system fails to rehabilitate and modify behavior, then improvements in the other parts of the criminal justice system will not stem the tide of crime.

The last major area of need is improvement in prosecution and court activities. The most immediate needs of courts are in administration and education. Improved record keeping and calendaring are essential for the efficient operation of the courts. In addition—because judges are elected in Wisconsin—there is a pressing need for judicial education vis-a-vis administration and court management. Judges must be provided with a continuing education program. Moreover, an education or training program for court support personnel is necessary if Wisconsin is to improve the efficiency of court administration.

Similarly, the needs of prosecution personnel are great. Foremost among them are the lack of adequate training and reference materials. In Wisconsin, prosecutors are elected and lack either sufficient general legal experience or, if experienced in general practice, insufficient criminal law experience. Prosecutors also need administrative and record systems and support personnel, especially investigators.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

The programs of the Wisconsin CCJ are directed at the major needs of the system and tailor-made to improve the training of personnel and deal with juvenile delinquency.

Training. The State Legislature passed a bill creating a Law Enforcement Standards Board in the State Department of Justice. Law enforcement agencies participate on a voluntary basis and meet the minimum training standard established by the Board when providing 160 hours of basic recruit training. Last year the CCJ awarded $360,000 to the Board and approximately 600 recruits received basic training.

In the past, in-service training programs have been scarce in small agencies in Wisconsin. Five regional in-service training programs have been established to meet the needs of smaller agencies. The CCJ awarded five grants for in-service training enabling 1,500 officers to attend schools.

Courses offered in specialized training include police administration, command and supervisory training, management techniques, juvenile delinquency control, community relations, training instructors development, planning, research and development, narcotics and dangerous drugs, criminal law, and specialized investigative techniques. Last year, 175,000 student hours of specialized training were provided as compared with 50,000 student hours in FY 1970. FY 1971 funds awarded for specialized training totaled $116,064. In FY 1972, a projected $162,000 will be allocated for specialized training.

The fiscal picture for upgrading law enforcement personnel shows that $525,000 was granted by the CCJ for training, $900,000 from FY 1971 action funds. In addition, much of the money spent in the category "Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders" has been spent training state law enforcement officers and for training local officers by the State Patrol.

Juvenile delinquency. The CCJ approached juvenile delinquency as a multi-dimensional problem involving all social institutions relating to youth. Consequently, the Council's program was directed to the schools, police departments, juvenile courts, correctional institutions and community agencies.

The CCJ awarded $125,000 to improve the role of schools in delinquency prevention, $332,000 to police and delinquency prevention, and approximately $575,000 to prevent delinquency in communities and improve juvenile corrections. In FY 1971, $2.3 million was allocated for this need, compared with $700,000 in FY 1970.

One grant of $42,253 for improving the role of schools in delinquency prevention went to the Milwaukee Urban Day School. The Urban Day School is a unique educational experiment that hopes to curtail delinquency by modifying the environment. The school stresses quality education, integration and family involvement. Parents are encouraged to visit frequently and become involved in the operation of the school and the education of their children. Area businessmen now attest to the orderliness of the students —a departure from the general conduct when the building was North Division High School Annex.

The Independent Learning Center received $35,583 from the Council to establish a high school for youths who have been identified as delinquents by society or the schools or who have been adjudicated by the court. This program was funded on the recommendation of the CCJ's Juvenile Delinquency Task Force as a demonstration project to determine alternative modes of education for delinquency-prone children and get at one of the causes of delinquency, namely truancy.

Echo Writers Workshop received a grant of $17,030 from the Council. The staff at Echo Writers provides instruction in various types of written communication, reading and typing, and serve as a place for ghetto youths to spend time constructively. Of the 600 ghetto youths that attend Echo Writers, not one has had "a brush" with a law enforcement agency since beginning participation.

Three police and delinquency prevention programs have been developed: The Police-School Liaison Officer, Police-Youth Interaction Program, and Police Youth Aid Division.

Police-School Liaison Officers assist teachers, administrators, counselors, social workers, and psychologists in working with parents and youths to solve mutual problems. They educate and interpret to school staff and students the administration of justice and serve as liaison between the police department and the schools. The officers patrol school grounds and investigate, at the request of the school administration, offenses involving school property and pupils.

The Police-Youth Interaction program is intended to prevent juvenile delinquency and promote police youth understanding and cooperation. The program emphasizes, through social and recreational activities, a police-youth relationship; it puts youths into contact with policemen as individuals. The City of Milwaukee's "Project Before" has been the major recipient of grant funds under this program; in FY 1970 it was awarded $74,600 and in FY 1971, $98,725.

Police Youth Aid Divisions are another means to prevent and control delinquency in Wisconsin. Police

Youth Aid Division investigates delinquency-related cases, provides patrol in areas conducive to delinquency development, and refers youths to appropriate agencies. The Youth Aid Division provides information on drug abuse, traffic safety, child molestation, shoplifting, and so on. Police Youth Aid officers patrol areas where youths congregate and make personal contact to build better relationships, find youths who are potential delinquents, and seek out areas where known drug sellers may be working. In FY 1971 eight grants totaling $114,793 were made for Police Youth Aid Divisions.

Prevention is an integral part of the Council's over-all delinquency program. Several grants have been made in this area.

Foremost was an award of $124,602 to the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council to develop and implement a comprehensive delinquency prevention and youth development program for the Indian communities of Wisconsin. The grant provides for the 10 tribes—comprising the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council—to develop and implement a comprehensive program for Indian youths. It also allows each tribe to establish a planning unit and a statewide group to develop a delinquency prevention program to improve the quality of life on reservations. Group activities include planning for recreation improvements, arts and crafts, social activities, educational activities, work projects, and community relations.

Other grants have been made in Milwaukee to establish youth centers where recreation, counseling, and education are pursued. In Racine, an award was made to the 'Big Brothers of Greater Racine" to enable them to continue their worthwhile program. And in Madison, an award of $20,114 was granted to the Madison YMCA to establish "Project Outreach"—a project that seeks community youth to participate in YMCA activities. Operation Fresh Start, in Madison, is an attempt to provide pre-apprenticeship training for delinquent youth. The project, which received $20,144, provides the youths with pocket money during the summer. Approximately $250,000 was expended for these six grants.

Improvement of juvenile corrections and rehabilitation is one of the most important efforts that the Council has undertaken. It has assumed two forms: Funding of shelter care and halfway housing and providing services to rehabilitate delinquent youth and prevent delinquency. Several halfway houses were funded during FY 1971. Davis House, Inc., established as a halfway house for hard-to-place delinquents, was awarded $37,577. The boys attend public school and have their schooling supplemented with field trips and special cable television programs. The facilities are maintained by the boys and staff; the boys receive payment for their work.

Awards also were made to Rock County for a shelter home and the Dane County Juvenile Court for a shelter home for girls. Rock County received $64,705 and Dane County, $46,849 in Federal funds.

Two of the most successful juvenile correction and rehabilitation programs were granted to Milwaukee Commandos, Inc. and to Milwaukee Enforcers. The Commandos received $101,168; the Enforcers were allotted $75,000. The Commandos provide referrals to resources and special programs for young adult parolees and school dropouts. They encourage individuals to continue their education, provide casework services, and act as liaison between the young individual and community social-service agencies, schools, and institutions of higher learning. The Commando staff serves nine secondary schools and the Milwaukee Area Technical College. They also serve as ombudsmen between correctional institutions and inmates. They serve to open channels of communication, sensitize institutional staff to clients needs, and bridge the gap between client and community. The Wisconsin Division of Health and Social Services and the Metropolitan Milkwaukee Association of Commerce provide matching funds for the Commando project.

The Milwaukee Enforcers, Inc. assist the Children's Court Center by preparing case histories, finding employment for probationers, and providing pre- and post-release counseling. They assist the Wisconsin School for Girls by providing liaison between institutionalized girls and their families. The Enforcers provide group therapy sessions for problem children at selected Milwaukee public schools. They also assist the Milwaukee County Department of Public Welfare in job placement and counseling.

Both the Commandos and Enforcers are successful programs because the staffs relate to the clients as members of the same subgroup; they are invaluable to their clients and the agencies.

In adult corrections, more than $100,000 has been expended for halfway housing and community-centered corrections programs that provide many of the same services as the Commandos and Enforcers.

Prosecution and court activities. A major education and training project for judicial education was undertaken in conjunction with the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The program pays new trial judges to attend the Wisconsin Judicial College, which is sponsored by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. College course work includes pre-trial criminal matters, criminal court trials, criminal jury trials, sentencing, probation, juvenile courts, general court administration, and evidence. Corrections institutes, seminars, and tours are planned for 250 judges. A Court Management and Administration Institute is being established; it will accommodate 150 participating judges. The program provides for sending 15 Federal and 10 county judges to the National College of State Trial Judges and the development of a Judicial Benchbook—an easily accessible reference in criminal, juvenile, and traffic law. The total program budget is $461,356, while the Federal share is $154,800.

The CCJ has funded several District Attorney Intern Programs in association with Marquette University Law School and the University of Wisconsin Law School. Under the program, the law students do witness interviewing, fact gathering, legal research, legal document drafts, and assist the District Attorneys at trial. Marquette University Law School received three grants in FY 1971 for $22,371, $12,323, and $66,528. The University of Wisconsin Law School was awarded $24,680. A grant of $30,000 to assist prosecutors was made to the Department of Justice of the State of Wisconsin to develop a Prosecutor's Manual.

Detection and apprehension. The CCJ awarded $140,000 to the Crime Information Bureau, a unit created by the State Legislature to collect and process crime statistics. To improve communications and convert from low-band to high-band systems, the Council has approved grants totaling $781,555. To improve police technology and equipment, it has awarded $244,125.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

One of the most innovative programs funded by the CCJ in FY 1971 was an award to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin to produce a film entitled "You Be The Cop." The film graphically will show the problem of the law enforcement officer and his use of discretion—to weigh the alternatives, anticipate the reactions of the public, and make reasonably intelligent decisions. The film will be available to both commercial and public television stations and will be used in police training programs and in secondary schools. The format of the program will show a policeman's problem and then a range of decisions available to the policeman. Viewers can put themselves in the policeman's place and decide what they would do. Their responses can be analyzed through survey techniques. The range of situations include a felony, a misdemeanor, a morals case, domestic disturbance, juvenile delinquency, traffic violation, riot, narcotics case, and alcoholism. The total budgeted project cost is $79,746; federal assistance is $48,965.

Another innovative project funded during FY 1971 is a $75,623 LEAA grant to the City of Milwaukee for a police personal portable radio system. Total cost of the project is $125,828. The program has three phases. Phase one involves the development of base station equipment and installation. The second and third phases involve the purchase of handi-talkie units and an extensive training program for the use of the new system. The Milwaukee Police Department ran a survey that indicated officers were absent from their vehicles 50 percent of the time—and during peak busy periods, 82 percent of the time. When they are away from their vehicles they can not be called for emergency assignments and, for all intents and purposes, they are cut off from supervision and control. Moreover, the officers are unable to utilize the department data bank or to request assistance.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

Big city programs not previously mentioned include drug treatment and education. A request for $71,198 in Federal funds by the Racine Addiction Center was granted for a program to attack the drug abuse problem. The program begins with initial contact with drug abusers, addicts, parents, teachers, clergy, physicians, and social and community organizations to determine immediate needs.

A second element consists of educational presentations to schools, clubs, PTA's and the like. The third phase of the program will provide treatment for abuse and addiction, including physical examinations, laboratory tests, group therapy, and vocational counseling. In addition, a daily methadone maintenance program will be established.

The City of Milwaukee received a discretionary grant of $73,531 for a drug abuse education program in the city schools.

In FY 1971, the CCJ again funded the Community Council on Drug Abuse of Green Bay. This organization, a cross section of area citizens, has developed a drug information program using participants from the legal, medical, and clerical professions and inmates from the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Approximately 24,000 persons were exposed to the more than 300 programs presented. Most of the programs are accompanied by selected films and discussion. The Green Bay Community Council on Drug Abuse also established a Public Information Center on Drug Abuse as part of the Brown County Library. The Center produced, with the assistance from the State

Medical Society, a 3-hour televised program, "Drug Turn-On", and distributed it to the area high schools. Finally, the Green Bay Community Council published a supplement, titled "The Drug Puzzle," to the Green Bay Press Gazette which was distributed to 26,340 students in the junior high schools, high schools, and colleges.

Walter Kelly, Executive Director

Wyoming

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Wyoming Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Committee organized itself into five program area subcommittees dealing with the following subjects: Organization and Operations of the Criminal Justice System (CJS); Upgrading Personnel of the CJS; Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation of Offenders; Upgrading Equipment and Facilities of the CJS; and Communications and Information Systems for the CJS.

In setting priorities for the 1971 Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan, the Committee identified the following as the highest priorities for action in their respective program areas: juvenile and criminal code revision; mandatory minimum standards of training for law enforcement officers; increased alternatives for juvenile rehabilitation, including especially community-based programs; the creation of a state criminal laboratory facility; and mandatory recordkeeping requirements for all agencies of the Criminal Justice System.

WYOMING STATISTICS

Population: 332,416

Planning grant $134,000

Action grant: $750,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, $206,000; prevention of crime, $35,000; juvenile delinquency, $48,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, $260,000; prosecution, court and law reform, $7,500; correction and rehabilitation, $42,000; community relations, $20,000; construction, $131,500.

CHEYENNE
HALFWAY
HOUSE

A new halfway house located in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

With regard to the five highest priorities for improvement identified above, the Committee made significant progress in FY 1971 in achieving objectives for meeting the needs. Legislation designed to provide for mandatory training standards for law enforcement officers and for Mandatory Recordkeeping Requirements of all criminal justice agencies was drafted by the Wyoming State Planning Agency, introduced in the 1971 session of the Wyoming State Legislature and subsequently passed and signed by Governor Stanley K. Hathaway.

An application for a discretionary grant to implement the Mandatory Recordkeeping statute is currently being processed by LEAA, and the Governor's Planning Committee has funded a variety of pilot programs with Part C funds which are designed to develop and test possible alternatives for meeting the requirements of the Mandatory Law Enforcement Training Standard.

This is a particular problem in a state such as Wyoming which has a small number of police officers (approximately 500) distributed throughout a broad geographical area (97,000 sq. mi.). Thus, alternative methods of providing police training, such as closed circuit TV and telephone telelecture systems, in addition to the traditional law enforcement academy concept, are being investigated as possible solutions to the law enforcement training problem.

Also drafted by the Committee was a comprehensive set of recommended changes in the Wyoming Criminal Code and Juvenile statutes, together with a completely redrafted Juvenile Court Act for the state of Wyoming.

This code revision project was presented to the 1971 Wyoming State Legislature. A majority of the recommendations of this project were enacted into law by the legislature, along with the proposed juvenile court act, and almost all of the recommended revisions in the criminal code.

Juveniles. Alternatives for the treatment of juvenile offenders has been a concern of the Committee for the past two years. In FY 1971, a total of $96,000 was allocated from the total of $750,000 in action funds available to the state for this purpose.

Among projects for subgrants awarded under this amount will be the development of a halfway house and a group treatment center for juvenile offenders. These will be located on the Wind River Indian Reservation in central Wyoming.

In addition, community-based drug abuse prevention centers were created in the state's three largest cities. These centers will offer direct counseling services to present and potential youthful drug abusers. The centers also will receive backup support from a community mental health center in each location.

These projects continued work in this area started in 1970 with the development of a pilot project for group treatment homes for delinquent children. These projects were funded under an LEAA discretionary grant and a $50,000 action grant designed to assist the state's only community-based residential treatment facility located in Laramie to upgrade its facilities.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

The Committee has assisted several Wyoming agencies to draft applications for assistance under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. This led to the award of $134,000 to Wyoming agencies under that act in 1971.

These grants included major dropout prevention programs in two of the state's three largest cities, together with a combined planning and action grant award to the Cathedral Home for Children in Laramie.

A request for a discretionary grant for a court management survey of the district court structure of the state was pending as of September 1, 1971—before LEAA—as was the state's request for $176,000 in Part E funds to improve correctional programs. Included in the request for funds was the continuation of a halfway house for alcoholics which was originally funded under a 1970 discretionary grant from LEAA. The house is currently serving approximately 24 alcoholics on a residential care basis, together with another 60 alcoholics in therapy sessions in Cheyenne.

During 1970, the city of Cheyenne received an action grant of $38,000 to upgrade its police communications and to remodel for the new system.

In FY 1971, an additional $30,000 was awarded to Cheyenne to initiate the second phase of this communications improvement program.

In the state's second largest city, Casper, plans neared completion in FY 1971, partially assisted by planning funds, for the development of a joint city-county law enforcement center. This center, which is estimated to cost $4,000,000, will house all of the criminal justice system agencies located in Natrona County including local police, court, and probation agencies together with the sheriff, district and justice courts and state probation agencies, with shared jail, record-keeping and communications facilities for all the agencies.

MISCELLANEOUS

One of the significant achievements of the Committee was the development of a statewide data-gathering process. This is designed to provide the necessary statistical information for comprehensive long-range planning for improvements in the criminal justice system.

These data were not available in Wyoming prior to the initiation of the 1968 Omnibus Act program. Statistical information is compiled annually as the Wyoming Criminal Justice System Data Book.

The basic procedure used to compile the majority of the data in the Data Book was personal interviews with representatives of nearly every agency in the Wyoming criminal justice system.

These interviews were conducted annually by four graduate assistants from the College of Law at the University of Wyoming during the summer. Using forms developed by the Committee, the students visited the office of every police chief, county sheriff, district judge, county clerk, county attorney, justice of the peace, and municipal judge in the state. The use of personal interviews for data-gathering purposes has resulted in a 95 percent coverage of all criminal justice system agencies at the local level in Wyoming.

When questionnaires called for information or statistics which previously has not been compiled by an agency, these graduate students extracted required information from raw data and files kept by the agency.

Plans are being made to place current and future years' data on the state computer facilities to facilitate compilation and statistical analysis.

John B. Rogers, Administrator

Guide to Appendix

The Appendix is a tabular compilation of relevant data pertaining to the funding of the various activities of LEAA. Following is a guide to the contents of the Appendix which gives a cross reference of tables, categorizing them by type of awards, amount of awards, state recipients of awards, and program areas in which awards were funded.

	Table No.
Criminal Justice Assistance (grant categories):	
Planning grants:	
Total funding	1, 20
Funding by state	1
Action grants:	
Total funding	1, 20
Funding by state	1
Funding by program area	1
Discretionary grants:	
Total funding	20
Grant abstracts	2
Funding by state	3
Funding by program area	4
Technical Assistance awards:	
Total funding	20
Funding by type of award	5
Law Enforcement Education awards:	
Total funding	20
Funding by state	6
Criminal Justice Assistance (funding breakdown):	
Funding by state	1, 3, 6
Funding by program area	1, 4
Funding by award number	2, 3, 4, 5
Funding by award amounts	2, 4, 5, 6
Funding totals	1, 20
Law Enforcement Research:	
Funding by award amounts:	
Grant abstracts	7
Funding by state	9, 10
Funding by program area	8, 11
Funding by type of recipient	12
Funding by type of award	13
Funding totals	8, 9, 12, 13, 20
Funding by award numbers:	
Grant abstracts	7
Funding by state	10
Funding by program	11
Statistics and Systems Analysis:	
Total funding	20
Statistics Center grants:	
Funding by award amount	16
Funding by award number	16

Systems Analysis Center grants:
    Funding by award amount ---------------------------- 17
    Funding by award number ---------------------------- 17

Management of LEAA:
  Total funding -- 20
  Contracts:
    Funding by award amount ---------------------------- 18
    Funding by award number ---------------------------- 18
  Interagency agreements:
    Funding by award amount ---------------------------- 19
    Funding by award number ---------------------------- 19

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Table 1.—Allocation of Funds by Program Categories and by State

State	ACTION FUNDS*												PLANNING FUNDS
	Funds available	Upgrading personnel	Prevention of crime	Juvenile delinquency	Detection and apprehension of criminals	Prosecution, court and law reform	Correction and rehabilitation	Organized crime	Community relations	Riots and Civil disorders	Construction	R & D	Funds available
Alabama	$5,645,000	$1,050,700	$540,000	$637,100	$1,262,500	$620,400	$840,000	$197,400	$135,000	$253,800	$17,500	$90,600	$440,000
Alaska	750,000	202,300	32,700	----------	235,600	86,400	175,000	----------	10,000	----------	----------	8,000	130,000
American Samoa	75,000	22,500	----------	----------	25,000	8,000	19,500	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	103,000
Arizona	2,933,000	348,000	200,000	230,000	730,000	165,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	25,000	570,000	215,000	277,000
Arkansas	3,157,000	320,400	104,492	408,550	614,000	391,850	448,200	63,000	135,000	46,340	380,060	245,108	290,000
California	32,999,000	2,260,403	2,630,589	5,373,996	8,006,305	1,528,885	5,019,277	843,886	1,214,991	1,038,687	1,041,500	4,037,481	2,090,000
Colorado	3,646,000	378,500	90,000	440,000	617,000	315,000	380,000	200,000	125,000	120,500	680,000	300,000	320,000
Connecticut	5,001,000	633,046	580,000	1,019,337	1,382,130	420,691	800,051	165,745	----------	----------	----------	----------	401,000
Delaware	1,000,000	----------	----------	208,693	400,727	90,132	90,286	----------	----------	----------	210,162	----------	155,000
D.C.	1,374,000	119,194	434,697	58,335	15,000	381,960	175,482	----------	105,999	33,333	----------	50,000	175,000
Florida	11,166,000	1,351,907	108,019	1,366,113	4,217,435	770,528	1,560,987	387,590	17,500	264,000	748,983	372,938	773,000
Georgia	7,518,000	749,239	1,020,441	473,952	2,427,366	394,604	773,219	270,042	152,269	68,973	1,016,559	171,336	553,000
Guam	250,000	69,963	6.600	40,510	35,599	----------	28,631	----------	21,697	----------	47,000	----------	109,000
Hawaii	1,379,000	264,180	18,000	255,600	245,400	66,000	79,100	226,020	38,100	33,000	----------	153,600	176,000
Idaho	1,286,000	144,270	20,340	194,173	346,101	48,322	104,608	7,500	4,800	3,943	380,666	31,277	170,000
Illinois	18,368,000	1,123,000	900,000	600,000	1,400,000	1,445,000	1,982,000	1,388,000	60,000	400,000	5,700,000	3,370,000	1,207,000
Indiana	8,609,000	512,900	310,725	1,222,000	2,536,000	917,000	1,326,870	329,000	108,000	418,890	518,000	409,615	619,000
Iowa	4,670,000	419,598	640,708	278,920	1,953,552	177,854	548,093	187,340	198,908	65,979	199,048	----------	382,000
Kansas	3,712,000	1,158,521	53,764	416,710	730,500	396,065	424,686	181,150	151,059	17,000	50,000	132,545	324,000
Kentucky	5,290,000	289,000	280,000	970,000	2,245,000	526,000	700,000	----------	----------	30,000	250,000	----------	419,000
Louisiana	5,966,000	494,287	284,234	366,608	1,200,000	573,325	667,819	302,599	50,000	318,750	1,708,378	----------	460,000
Maine	1,800,000	832,000	24,600	174,000	435,600	126,000	78,600	7,500	2,400	19,500	----------	99,800	199,000
Maryland	6,485,000	419,300	301,800	649,400	1,241,000	1,156,400	2,010,100	306,000	160,000	50,000	----------	191,000	491,000
Massachusetts	9,424,000	945,000	940,000	1,045,000	2,506,000	565,000	2,570,000	128,000	300,000	275,000	----------	150,000	668,000
Michigan	14,692,000	2,875,000	1,607,000	2,498,000	2,289,000	1,420,000	1,080,000	1,000,000	675,000	275,000	150,000	823,000	986,000
Minnesota**	6,307,000												480,000
Mississippi	3,614,000	266,174	1,308,080	300,000	348,700	343,449	330,000	129,064	150,000	68,533	290,000	80,000	318,000
Missouri	7,760,000	990,860	450,154	1,900,052	1,978,213	341,620	1,106,455	109,500	220,672	110,056	481,654	70,764	568,000
Montana	1,279,000	255,000	85,000	170,000	463,000	47,000	96,000	3,000	30,000	10,000	70,000	50,000	170,000
Nebraska	2,457,000	433,315	93,435	191,900	1,045,000	238,350	230,000	5,000	10,000	----------	150,000	60,000	248,000
Nevada	888,000	81,000	35,000	22,000	320,000	45,000	100,000	35,000	30,000	60,000	110,000	50,000	149,000
New Hampshire	1,331,000	159,000	9,000	200,000	425,000	110,000	287,000	15,000	50,000	21,000	----------	55,000	173,000
New Jersey	11,870,000	600,000	1,600,000	2,440,000	1,840,000	493,000	2,880,000	686,000	550,000	150,000	----------	631,000	816,000
New Mexico	1,839,000	254,085	91,000	307,658	334,438	198,063	217,263	30,000	103,000	47,000	180,619	75,874	201,000
New York	30,093,000	700,000	1,300,000	2,600,000	8,093,000	5,050,000	5,450,000	1,000,000	4,600,000	----------	----------	1,300,000	1,914,000
North Carolina	8,305,045	1,112,314	118,939	930,330	3,310,652	451,269	918,120	24,209	285,120	83,700	671,143	399,204	601,000
North Dakota	1,125,000	136,000	96,000	103,000	342,000	103,000	60,000	----------	----------	----------	285,000	----------	162,000
Ohio	17,645,000	2,263,000	1,232,000	2,415,000	2,263,000	1,454,000	1,800,000	261,000	475,000	750,000	3,897,000	835,000	1,164,000
Oklahoma	4,182,000	465,000	147,000	600,000	791,000	620,000	660,000	75,000	184,940	201,500	250,000	187,560	352,000
Oregon	3,442,000	180,461	91,225	478,300	1,219,782	207,119	683,354	----------	52,485	----------	315,892	213,382	307,000
Pennsylvania	19,532,000	1,545,182	1,394,148	3,635,155	4,651,537	2,595,448	2,284,723	1,188,034	265,601	203,386	1,500,000	268,786	1,278,000
Puerto Rico	4,502,000	1,012,000	425,000	1,008,000	381,000	518,000	709,000	20,000	129,000	300,000	----------	----------	371,000
Rhode Island	1,699,000	100,000	105,000	250,000	894,000	40,000	95,000	15,000	110,000	----------	75,000	15,000	193,000
South Carolina	4,223,000	554,800	25,500	482,730	678,850	460,250	204,300	37,500	42,000	174,950	1,198,100	364,020	355,000
South Dakota	1,218,000	54,000	30,000	145,000	300,000	150,000	99,500	----------	6,500	20,000	370,000	43,000	167,000
Tennessee	6,425,000	1,181,250	----------	----------	2,286,250	381,250	1,147,500	42,000	75,000	90,000	1,059,250	162,500	487,000
Texas	18,393,000	1,406,000	200,000	2,675,000	1,457,000	2,469,000	1,518,000	814,000	310,000	339,000	3,000,000	4,205,000	1,209,000

State	ACTION FUNDS*												PLANNING FUNDS
	Funds available	Upgrading personnel	Prevention of crime	Juvenile delinquency	Detection and apprehension of criminals	Prosecution, court and law reform	Correction and rehabilitation	Organized crime	Community relations	Riots and Civil disorders	Construction	R & D	Funds available
Utah	1,953,000	143,000	27,000	56,000	714,000	90,000	523,000	10,000	----------	----------	245,000	145,000	207,000
Vermont	807,000	187,578	----------	54,299	367,409	88,855	13,595	----------	6,350	1,500	----------	87,414	144,000
Virginia	7,604,000	962,000	996,000	1,322,000	1,059,000	450,000	749,000	125,000	175,000	75,000	1,496,000	195,000	558,000
Virginia Islands	250,000	40,000	65,000	35,000	40,000	----------	70,000	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	106,000
Washington	5,612,000	390,000	31,000	375,000	1,451,000	770,000	895,000	50,000	35,000	----------	1,615,000	----------	438,000
West Virginia	2,849,000	449,256	186,240	524,441	694,682	289,540	291,548	25,685	144,770	32,223	2,800	207,815	272,000
Wisconsin	7,309,000	900,000	344,000	2,309,000	1,800,000	496,000	600,000	100,000	240,000	400,000	----------	120,000	541,000
Wyoming	750,000	206,000	35,000	48,000	260,000	7,500	42,000	----------	20,000	----------	131,500	----------	134,000
Total	342,458,000	34,010,483	21,649,430	44,504,862	76,905,328	31,098,129	46,192,867	11,090,764	12,066,161	6,895,543	31,064,814	20,672,619	26,000,000

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*Includes funding after June 30, 1971, which was awarded with FY 1971 funds appropriated so as to be available until expended. Also includes funds expended under Part C block action grants and Small State Supplements from discretionary grant funds.

**Information on Minnesota is incomplete. Only total state expenditure data available for this state.

Table 2.—Discretionary Grant Abstracts

71–DF–455—$63,506.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Crime Detection and Prevention Program.

Project Summary—There will be an attack on the crime problem in New Mexico through: 1) implementation of IBM data programing for better information and 2) procurement and use of additional communications equipment (45 mobile unit scramblers and 36 hand-carried radios).

71–DF–456—$1,568.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Inter-Agency Transfer.

Project Summary—A Kansas City police sergeant will be assigned to Dallas Police Department for six months, for exchange of information and ideas.

71–DF–457—$1,568.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Title—Inter-Agency Transfer.

Project Summary—A Dallas police lieutenant will be assigned to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department for six months, for an exchange of information and ideas.

71–DF–458—$30,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Mandatory Statewide Criminal Justice Statistics Program.

Title—Development and Planning of a Mandatory Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—The Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State Police, will develop and plan a statewide statistics program using the basic format of National Uniform Crime Report. Other units of law enforcement agencies will participate (Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and Pennsylvania UCR Planning Council).

71–DF–459—$150,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—District Attorney's Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Title—Emergency Juvenile Control Project—Phase II—Philadelphia.

Project Summary—Second stage funding for operation of two neighborhood youth service centers in the inner city areas in north and west Philadelphia.

71–DF–460—$200,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Broward County Narcotics Guidance Council, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Title—Broward County Drug Abuse Programs.

Project Summary—This award will permit the subgrantee the implementation of a broad-based drug abuse treatment program as an alternative to institutionalization for those convicted for involvement in drug abuse.

71–DF–461—$147,984.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Pikeville, Kentucky.

Title—Pike County Crime Reduction Program.

Project Summary—This award is for improvements in police operations, a new communication system, additional police cars, police training and the operation of a juvenile detention center. Programs will be shared with the city of Elkhorn, also in Pike County.

71–DF–462—$108,825.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Council, Ft. Hall, Idaho.

Title—Community Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center for Male Adults and Juveniles.

Project Summary—Funds will be used for architectural fees, professional planning and construction of a detention and rehabilitation facility to serve adult and juvenile offenders on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

71–DF–463—$139,600.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—City Demonstration Agency, Trenton, New Jersey.

Title—Drug Addiction Treatment, Rehabilitation, Prevention.

Project Summary—This grant has the primary purpose of establishing Daytop Village drug treatment and rehabilitation program in the Trenton Model Cities Neighborhood.

71–DF–464—$150,000.

Grantee—Utah SPA.

Subgrantee—Salt Lake City Police Department.

Title—Salt Lake City Police Department.

Project Summary—This project proposes the establishment and utilization of four specialized five-man team tactical forces to: 1) prevent and reduce crime and delinquency in Salt Lake City; 2) reduce the high incidence crimes such as auto theft, larceny, burglary, robbery and sex crimes; 3) emphasize efforts in areas of high crime index; 4) educate within the police department and encourage citizen participation; 5) provide for increased law enforcement mobility; and 6) improve law enforcement effectiveness in the Model Cities Neighborhood.

71–DF–465—$103,000.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Juvenile Corrections, Wilmington, Delaware.

Title—Residential Treatment Centers.

Project Summary—To establish treatment centers—one for girls and one for boys, between ages 9–17—providing community rather than institutional rehabilitation.

71–DF–466—$138,637.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—Community Corrections Center.

Project Summary—To establish a multi-purpose program within the Minneapolis Model Cities Program, working with those on parole status.

71–DF–467—$130,288.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Tucson, Arizona.

Title—Metroplitan "METRO" Squad.

Project Summary—To form a metro squad of one lieutenant, two sergeants, and 17 patrolmen to develop three programs: 1) community education and support; 2) special tactical force to supplement normal patrol; and 3) a program to promote understanding and cooperation of courts, prosecution and corrections personnel.

71–DF–468—$37,407.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Louisville, Kentucky.

Title—Community Correctional Study.

Project Summary—To plan a correctional complex to replace overcrowded and outdated facilities of the county jail, the children's detention center and the city police lock-up.

71–DF–469—$81,803.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—Aquidneck Island Law Enforcement Planning Commission, Newport, Rhode Island.

Title—Tactical Disorder Control Unit.

Project Summary—To form a practical force to prevent civil disorder, and to prevent the expansion of disorder if it should occur.

71–DF–470—$90,037.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Tucson Police Department, Tucson, Arizona.

Title—Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad.

Project Summary—To enable the community to gain a "total effort" approach to the successful handling of prevailing narcotics and dangerous drug problems in Tucson, South Tucson and Pima County.

71–DF–471—$192,547.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Chosen Freeholders, Newark, New Jersey.

Title—Newark Defendants' Employment Project.

Project Summary—To establish a model in the use of Employment Projects Court Liaison Aid, a paraprofessional group working with arrested individuals, in counseling, job development, training and placement services.

71–DF–472—$147,050.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—"TAKE HOME" Police Vehicles.

Project Summary—The police will lease 100 highly identifiable vehicles to off-duty personnel, thus establishing a further deterrent-to-crime concept.

71–DF–473—$199,882.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Fenner Canyon Probation Camp Vocational Training and Placement Program.

Project Summary—Rehabilitation, job development, placement and counseling will be available for six-month periods at a residential treatment center for 96 juveniles, aged 16 through 18, in Fenner Canyon.

71–DF–474—$104,298.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—Housing Environment Liaison Police Program "Help."

Project Summary—To develop an innovative, multi-purpose program to reduce crime, and provide effective police services in an environment of public subsidized family and elderly multi-story congregate housing.

71–DF–475—$15,000.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Court Administrator, Supreme Court, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Training Institute for Magistrates.

Project Summary—The Supreme Court of Idaho conducted a six-day training institute for all magistrates of Idaho District Courts (December 7–12, 1970 at Boise).

71–DF–476—$11,759.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Attorney General of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Title—School for Commonwealth's Attorneys, Virginia Prosecutor Training.

Project Summary—Two three-day sessions will provide intensive training for Commonwealth's Attorneys and their assistants.

71–DF–477—$15,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Consolidated City of Jacksonville.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—Providing office of Sheriff with a high-level recruit and in-service training in the area of criminal law and for liaison with courts and prosecutors.

71–DF–478—$74,128.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Title—Incentive Program for Boys—Winston-Salem.

Project Summary—This grant is for a contract with the YMCA to provide summer and year-round recreational programs for boys. Approximately 1,435 boys will benefit from these regular YMCA activities.

71–DF–479—$39,434.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Prevention and Control Specialist.

Project Summary—To assist local and regional agencies and groups in developing programs and projects for prevention of civil disorders.

71–DF–480—$13,500.

Grantee—Utah SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Supervisory Board Workshop, LEAA Region VI.

Project Summary—A two day workshop for 195 supervisory board members from the 10 states in Region VI, designed to strengthen the supervisory board process.

71–DF–481—$61,575.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Syracuse, New York.

Title—City Services Intern Program for City of Syracuse.

Project Summary—Sixty inner-city youths will be employed throughout the year. They will be given training in three city departments (Police, Department of Parks and Recreation and Model Cities Agencies).

71–DF–482—$100,000.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Criminal Justice Education and Training Center.

Project Summary—An Interdisciplinary approach for training criminal justice system practitioners, giving each more depth; accomplished in the classroom and through on the job training.

71–DF–483—$6,453.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Philadelphia Probation Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Title—Philadelphia Planning Proposal for a Research and Development Unit (Probation).

Project Summary—The funds will be applied to planning a model research and development unit for Philadelphia Probation Department of Court of Common Pleas. The project will include: on-site observation of existing municipal probation units; consultation with experienced professional organizations; inputs on model configuration and programming; and determination of local probation department needs and priorities.

71–DF–484—$37,590.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Police Service, New Haven, Connecticut.

Title—New Haven Riot and Civil Disorder Control Program.

Project Summary—The project will include 1) the development of coordination capability with demonstration leaders for mutual planning in order to limit the possibility of violence, 2) the development of police capability for use of minimum effective force when necessary, 3) command and control planning and 4) tactical training for field commanders.

71–DF–485—$89,024.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Community Relations/Communications Civil Disorder Project.

Project Summary—To provide for the compatibility between the two communications systems required when the Jacksonville Police (VHF) and office of the Sheriff (UHF) consolidate.

71–DF–486—$52,250.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Santa Barbara, California.

Title—Police-Student Awareness Seminars—County of Santa Barbara.

Project Summary—There will be 10 three-day seminars, each involving 10 students and 10 field officers selected from four law enforcement agencies serving the Santa Barbara area.

71–DF–487—$59,981.

Subgrantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Conflict/Disorder Assessment Group—Massachusetts.

Project Summary—With emphasis on community action prevention, the four major program objectives are: 1) to develop local capabilities to respond to community conflict in order to protect citizen rights; 2) to provide competent advice to various state-wide groups; 3) to provide a means by which violence may be prevented and 4) to insure, when necessary, the most effective possible action.

71–DF–488—$135,148.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Detroit, Commission on Children and Youth, Detroit, Michigan.

Title—Heartlin—A Community-Based Treatment Program.

Project Summary—This project provides a post-release program for women about to be discharged from jail and a probation program for first offenders. These will involve intensive group and individual counseling.

71–DF–489—$9,000.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—New England Governors' Conference, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Regional Technical Assistance for Implementation and Evaluation of Action Project.

Project Summary—New England Governors' Conference supports this program which will provide a mechanism for evaluation and technical assistance to six New England States' criminal justice planning agencies. Focus will be on two action program categories: drugs and juvenile delinquency.

71–DF–490—$150,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Riverside, Riverside, California.

Title—Project "ACE" (Aerial Crime Enforcement).

Project Summary—Because of terrain and structural features, it is necessary to use an aerial enforcement unit of two helicopters and three crews to maintain police capabilities.

71–DF–491—$150,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Richmond, California.

Title—Police Helicopter Patrol to Reduce Crime Rate—Richmond.

Project Summary—Because of extremely high crime rate in remote and inaccessible areas, a 12-month period will be devoted to use of two helicopters, four pilots and two observers to reduce crime in this city.

71–DF–492—$32,091.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Georgia Bureau of Investigation—Drug and Narcotics Squad.

Project Summary—The present existent Georgia Bureau of Investigation narcotics squad will attack drug abuse within the state through a program of training, enforcement and public education.

71–DF–493—$67,798.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Fulton County District Attorney's Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Metro Atlanta Narcotics Enforcement Unit.

Project Summary—A squad of 14 highly trained specialists will be formed utilizing personnel assigned to it by the major law enforcement units of the area. U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will assign a liasion officer and also will provide a basic two-week training session.

71–DF–494—$180,661.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Middlesex County Sheriff's Office, Billerica, Massachusetts.

Project Summary—At the Billerica House of Correction, a dairy and broom factory will be closed. In its place will be installed a program of academic and skill training, work release, and statewide job placement and counseling for some 400 soon to be released inmates (ages 17–28).

71–DF–495—$111,527.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Police, Dayton, Ohio.

Title—Dayton Metropolitan Scientific Crime Control Program.

Project Summary—To increase the Dayton Police Department's capability to meet the growing demands for service in scientific collection, preservation and evaluation of evidence.

71–DF–496—$24,500.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vermont.

Title—Expansion of Forensic Laboratory Services—Vermont.

Project Summary—Rather than depend on federal agencies for examinations, the Vermont agency will be provided a centralized laboratory available for statewide use.

71–DF–497—$98,106.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—City School District of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

Title—School Sentries Program—Rochester, New York.

Project Summary—To create and employ a corps of para-professional workers attached to various schools throughout the city of Rochester who would patrol the campuses of the schools and adjacent streets in order to prevent and control crime within these areas.

71–DF–498—$48,900.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Omaha, Nebraska.

Title—Computerized Court Information System, Omaha.

Project Summary—This grant's purpose is to plan, design and develop, over an 18-month period, a computerized information system for the Municipal Court for the city of Omaha.

71–DF–499—$29,890.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Administrative Office of the Courts, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—North Carolina Solicitor Training Project.

Project Summary—This grant envisions the establishment of a Solicitor Training Program for both solicitors-elect and all prosecuting officials and public defenders.

71–DF–500—$150,000.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Seattle, Washington.

Title—Law and Justice System Aides and Volunteers.

Project Summary—This is designed to involve the citizenry in the process and philosophy of the law and justice system. It will be carried out in three stages: 1) A full-time coordinator of aides and volunteer services will be employed. 2) Programs will be defined. 3) Designated program areas will be implemented.

71–DF–501—$10,115.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Title—Police/Community Group Encounter Training Program.

Project Summary—A specific training program in "sensitivity" for police officers. In addition, this training for 20 men will be used as an experimental program to determine techniques and methods for future programs of a broader nature.

71–DF–502—$150,000.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Lexington, Kentucky.

Title—New and Improved Community and Public Relations.

Project Summary—This project features a "work-study" program for underprivileged youth, "teens on patrol" for school grounds and recreational areas, a "neighborhood assistance community officer" and a "neighborhood police/community projects officer," all designed to strengthen relations between community and police. Also, a "Work Opportunity Now Program" is sought.

71–DF–503—$42,185.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Attorney General, Charleston, West Virginia.

Title—Prosecutor Training Coordination Section.

Project Summary—To permit establishment of a Prosecutor Training Coordination section (three persons) in the office of Attorney General whose responsibilities will include coordinating and conducting training seminars and dessimenting information to all state Attorneys.

71–DF–504—$200,000.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Illinois Department of Corrections, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—Illinois Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Program —Addict Offenders.

Project Summary—Drug addicts in the penal system will be assisted prior to parole by program consisting of three phases: 1) Work Release, 2) Community Center Residence and 3) Detached Center.

71–DF–505—$37,771.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Title—Nominal Bond Project.

Project Summary—To expand an existing personal recognizance-release program. Four additional staff members provide services in the circuit court of St.

Louis. Demonstration will test the feasibility of lessened restrictions, and an appeal will be made to lower courts to adopt this program.

71–DF–506—$146,940.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Antonio, Texas.

Title—Crime Task Force.

Project Summary—A task force of 27 men with three supervisors will determine needs and reinforce the police department of San Antonio, which is critically undermanned.

71–DF–507—$99,599.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—NONE.

Title—Emergency Communications Systems Project.

Project Summary—To utilize services of a consultant (MITRE Corporation of Bedford, Massachusetts) for improvement of the emergency communications system in Massachusetts. The results will enable the governor's committee to plan a total statewide emergency communications system.

71–DF–508—$37,535.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Commissioners, New Vim, Minnesota.

Title—Community-Based Regional Group Home Treatment Facility for Juvenile Delinquents.

Project Summary—To establish a group home to house 10 juvenile delinquents (13–16) who reside in a five-county area. The project will help 50 to 75 youths over a year's time.

71–DF–509—$250,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City and County of San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, California.

Title—Automated Command and Control System—Digicom II, San Francisco.

Project Summary—To provide for an automated command and control center to improve police response time and facilitate the maintenance of accurate records.

71–DF–510—$25,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Title—Mutual Aid Compact Training Program Development.

Project Summary—Twenty-two jurisdictions in northern Massachusetts will develop mutual aid compacts and train a tactical unit of 106 men in the prevention and control of civil disorders.

71–DF–511—$84,775.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—Massachusetts Institute of Technology Division of Sponsored Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Title—Workshops for Juvenile Crime.

Project Summary—Four model interdisciplinary workshops to study juvenile delinquency problems will be financed by this grantee.

71–DF–512—$172,989.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of New Orleans.

Title—Comprehensive Diagnostic Plan for Juvenile Offenders.

Project Summary—To develop a plan for the treatment and in-depth diagnosis of juvenile offenders and the provision of assistance and services to juvenile offenders and their families.

71–DF–513—$94,910.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Metropolitan Dade County, Miami, Florida.

Title—Behavior and Attitude Modification in a Jail Setting.

Project Summary—To initiate a program of attitudinal and behavioral change both in inmates and officers of the Dade County Jail through the introduction of scientifically-tested correctional methods, classification systems and a training program for officers in custodial roles.

71–DF–514—$147,725.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Title—Demonstration Community Adjustive Services Bureau.

Project Summary—To utilize the existing community adjustive services bureau as the neighborhood outpost of the Norfolk Juvenile Court for establishing a decentralized intake unit and counseling-supportive services to 300 juvenile offenders. Services of the bureau would be provided in lieu of court action and as an alternative to traditional sentencing options.

71–DF–515—$58,080.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Pennsylvania Dept. of Justice, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Title—Pennsylvania Civil Disorders and Riot Central Unit.

Project Summary—To establish, at the state level, a civil disorders and riot control unit composed of the Deputy Attorney General, a riot control specialist and a secretary. Legal research working and document preparation for municipal attorneys will be addressed.

71–DF–516—$14,990.

Grantee—New Hampshire SPA.

Subgrantee—State of New Hampshire Department of Centralized Data Processing, Concord, New Hampshire.

Title—Law Enforcement Statistical Report System.

Project Summary—Assistance will be given to expand and improve the state's mandatory criminal record reports system in order to automate all existing crime files with one central repository within a five-year period.

71–DF–517—$173,540.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Boston Housing Authority and Mayor's Commission for Administration and Justice, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Vertical Policing Services-Multi-Story Housing.

Project Summary—Boston Housing Authority and City of Boston are planning joint effort to meet the severe problem of citizen security in multi-story housing developments.

71–DF–518—$21,497.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Communications Improvement.

Project Summary—To modernize and improve the Des Moines law enforcement communication system, including purchase of additional hand-held communications units for line police officers.

71–DF–519—$37,155.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Portland, Maine.

Title—Operation "Impact".

Project Summary—A special police unit will be deployed in the model cities area utilizing innovative techniques and experimental programs in an attempt to bridge the gap between regular methods of enforcement and existing problems.

71–DF–520—$72,750.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Natick, Massachusetts.

Title—Command Training Institute.

Project Summary—To provide command training for 300 New England police personnel through a series of 10 training sessions aimed at sharpening police skills, techniques and practices.

71–DF–521—$150,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Project Summary—An effort will be made to attack the problem of drug abuse through establishment of a voluntary center for treating, counseling and providing services to drug abusers.

71–DF–522—$150,000.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Wichita Police Department, Wichita, Kansas.

Title—Wichita Police Management Information System.

Project Summary—To undertake a three phase improvement of the Wichita Police Department Management Information System (PMIS) through the design and implementation of proper specifications, the purchase of equipment and computer programs and the dissemination of findings.

71–DF–523—$102,330.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Mayor's Council on Narcotics and Drug Abuse, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Title—Special Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Enforcement Education and Prevention Programs.

Project Summary—To establish, on a permanent basis, the Mayor's Council on Narcotics and Drug Abuse as the central agency for the coordination of a drug abuse program. The program will include the establishment of a broad education program, the development of in-service training and the involvement of community agencies.

71–DF–524—$24,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Toledo, Ohio.

Title—Safety Program, Toledo, Ohio.

Project Summary—This will provide extension of a Police Aides Program already funded by a labor grant, and administered by the Toledo Police Department.

71–DF–525—$47,849.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—State of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Prosecutor Criminal Justice and Education Program.

Project Summary—To establish a Criminal Justice Prosecution Training and Education Division within the Idaho Attorney General's office responsible for training, research assistance and information dissemination programs for state and county prosecutors.

71–DF–526—$56,147.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Expanded Laboratory Services and Police Training Program.

Project Summary—To increase the extent to which the University of Rhode Island lab for scientific criminal investigation can serve both the training and operation needs of the police in the state, through increased staffing and the establishment of a Police Training School. Thirty trainees will undergo training for seven months, one day a week. The grant will support compensation of three and a half technical and professional staff members.

71–DF–527—$35,588.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Drug Abuse Education and Coordination Center.

Project Summary—To develop a metropolitan drug abuse information collection and dissemination center involving the community through educational forums and workshop groups. Coverage is expected to include 3,000 teachers and over 90 two-hour educational sessions.

71–DF–528—$25,244.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Hoboken, New Jersey.

Title—Street Surveillance to Reduce Crime.

Project Summary—To increase street surveillance through the use of closed-circuit television cameras.

71–DF–529—$120,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—State of Massachusetts and City of Boston.

Title—Forensic Science Improvement Program.

Project Summary—The capacity of two major forensic laboratories will be increased from 2,059 to 5,300 cases for the State Department of Public Safety and from 752 to 3,000–4,000 cases for the Boston Police Department.

71–DF–530—$96,950.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Youth Authority.

Title—Law Enforcement Consultant Team.

Project Summary—Six high ranking police officers will be assigned to work with Youth Authority personnel as members of a "Law Enforcement Consultant Team" to develop state-wide delinquency prevention programs.

71–DF–531—$92,475.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Michigan State Department of Social Services.

Title—Adolescent Drug Use Limitation and Treatment.

Project Summary—Three hundred and sixty juveniles (12 to 18 years) under treatment for narcotics addiction will receive inexpensive, effective, long-term rehabilitative treatment provided by 47 community court social worker supervisors, institutional social worker supervisors, health education social worker drug counselors and community organizers.

71–DF–532—$85,102.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—New Jersey Department of Public Safety, West Trenton, New Jersey.

Title—State Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Bureaus.

Project Summary—This project will combine the intensive training involved in narcotics control with actual operational enforcement against wholesalers, sellers and importers. A 17-man task force will be deployed in an attempt to curb considerable illegal drug traffic.

71–DF–533—$80,070.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Anchorage Police Department, Anchorage, Alaska.

Title—Police/Community Drug Information and Prevention Program.

Project Summary—This project is designed to aid in the collection of available drug abuse data and resources, to present for public dissemination and information. Five police officers, a full-time coordinator and a part-time consulting psychologist constitute the staff.

71–DF–534—$50,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Daytona Beach, Florida.

Title—Halifax Alcoholic Court Oriented Program, Inc.

Project Summary—This will permit the city of Daytona Beach to establish a court program to deal with the chronic alcoholic through the use of special suspended sentencing and rehabilitation program. The court program will work closely with community agencies such as mental health, vocational rehabilitation, the Halifax District Hospital and the Florida State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Board.

71–DF–535—$72,875.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Danville, Illinois.

Title—City of Danville-Vermillion County Jail Complex.

Project Summary—To plan for a correctional center for the city of Danville and county of Vermillion and to explore the possibility of a facility to serve on a multi-county, regional basis.

71–DF–536—$6,558.

Grantee—Hawaii SPA.

Subgrantee—Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Title—Specialized Crime Laboratory Equipment for Honolulu Police Department.

Project Summary—This will make it possible to upgrade facilities, secure services of additional forensic personnel and secure more equipment to handle increased criminalistic requests. A training program for 30 to 40 officers will be established also.

71–DF–537—$80,580.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety.

Title—Criminalistics Training and Specialty Liaison Services.

Project Summary—To increase the capacity of the State Police crime laboratory and provide in-service training for 9 criminalist interns and 400–600 police trainees in 15-hour courses in evidence evaluation, recognition and preservation.

71–DF–538—$96,290.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—State Bureau of Investigation, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—State Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Bureau Program.

Project Summary—Four special agents will be added for investigative work in the primary component of a statewide interagency planning effort to combat drug abuse problems.

71–DF–539—$116,940.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Crime Laboratory of Pennsylvania.

Title—Training Police Officers as Crime Scene Specialists and Improvement of Lab Facilities.

Project Summary—To meet the critical training and equipment needs of 129 separate police agencies in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Counties through the enlargement of the crime laboratory, including the addition of a classroom and training aids for more than 120 officers.

71–DF–540—$52,266.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—State Department of Parole and Probation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Title—Female Halfway House—Threshold, Inc.

Project Summary—Short-term intensive treatment will be provided for 70–90 probationers, parolees or persons directly released. The project will permit no more than six-months time per person, and will include counseling and placement services.

71–DF–541—$52,470.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Juvenile Court of Travis County, Austin, Texas.

Title—Comprehensive Treatment Program for Young Drug Users.

Project Summary—To establish a comprehensive program to curb juvenile drug abuse through the provision of "walk-in" services and intensive care and therapy.

71–DF–542—$51,260.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Ventura Board of Supervisors, Ventura, California.

Title—Management Study of Ventura Court System.

Project Summary—This management study will hopefully improve processing of criminal cases, developing information as to work-flow and utilization of space with attention on planning a model Hall of Justice for the county.

71–DF–543—$27,402.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Ann Arbor Police Department, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Title—Police-Community Relations Unit on Campus.

Project Summary—To establish a plain clothes police unit on campus available for community relations work and assistance in the prevention of potential disorders.

71–DF–544—$24,326.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Criminal Justice Statistics System Study.

Project Summary—To secure an independent consultant study of the degree and adequacy of the state's criminal justice statistics reporting statute that will form the basis for legislative and operational change.

71–DF–545—$14,975.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This positon will afford assistance to the Police Department in legal matters: enforcement problems relating to laws of evidence, search and seizures and arrest and investigative techniques. The advisor will research in criminal law and will review all written directives of department before their implementation.

71–DF–546—$12,213.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Gary, Indiana.

Title—Mid-America Regional Criminal Justice Conference—Multi-State Workshop for Medium Sized Cities.

Project Summary—Key personnel from 17 medium-sized cities met to discuss the administration of criminal justice in their jurisdictions. Five major problem areas were considered: juvenile crime; alcoholism, drugs and mental illness; community based corrections; court systems; police-community relations and public education.

71–DF–547—$150,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Columbus, Division of Police, Columbus, Ohio.

Title—Preventive Program for Metropolitan Narcotics and Drug Abuse Enforcement.

Project Summary—The overall goal of this program will be to stimulate and coordinate a comprehensive educational, therapeutic and rehabilitative approach to problem of metropolitan enforcement of narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

71–DF–548—$58,500.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Title—Bomb Disposal and Training Capability—Minnesota.

Project Summary—A Four-man unit is to recruit and train a specialized bomb disposal unit. Funds are to be provided for six six-day training seminars for local law enforcement officers in explosive ordinance identification and disposal.

71–DF–549—$150,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Diego, California.

Title—Municipal Command and Control System—City of San Diego.

Project Summary—To develop an integrated, computer-assisted system for the central coordination and dispatch of municipal police, fire, public works and utility forces. Comprehensive files will be kept in support of all operations.

71–DF–550—$100,000.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—Washington State Patrol Drug Control, Assistance Unit, Olympia, Washington.

Title—Drug Control Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—To provide additional funds in support of drug testing laboratory services and investigative assistance. This program was originally funded by the Washington Legislature.

71–DF–551—$136,503.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Missouri Department of Probation, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Title—Project "Chance," Jefferson City, Missouri.

Project Summary—To provide for the operation of a comprehensive training and placement program for offenders, including specialized training in fields with advancement opportunity and education courses in reading and math.

71–DF–552—$145,413.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—San Bernardino Police Department, San Bernardino, California.

Title—Reduction in Street Crimes, Crimes of Violence and Burglary.

Project Summary—An intensively trained patrol will operate in selected parts of the city. Approximately 160 hours of specialized training will be provided.

71–DF–553—$154,318.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Title—Comprehensive Inter-Correctional Drug Addict Treatment Program.

Project Summary—To establish a halfway house at Massachusetts Correctional Institution (Concord) for 25 inmates, providing group as well as individual counseling.

71–DF–554—$150,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Kansas City Missouri Law Enforcement Automated Mobile Unit Support System.

Project Summary—To allow on-line updating of criminal offense records and the development of an automated master-name index.

71–DF–555—$57,972.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Title—New Orleans "Special" Citywide Planning Council.

Project Summary—This citywide council will coordinate all efforts of criminal justice agencies in New Orleans, identify law enforcement problems and develop responses.

71–DF–556—$12,650.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The legal advisor will advise members of the Police Division on enforcement problems relating to laws of arrest, search, evidence and investigation.

71–DF–557—$15,000.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Jersey City, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Title—Legal Advisor—Jersey City Police Department.

Project Summary—The legal advisor will research court decisions, interpret them to police and assist in a training program to ensure correct police action. He will advise the police in matters relating to the laws of evidence, search, seizure and arrest.

71–DF–558—$12,500.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of South Bend, South Bend, Indiana.

Title—Legal Advisor (Police), South Bend, Indiana.

Project Summary—An attorney will be employed to consult with the Police Department on laws pertaining to arrest, search, seizure, evidence and investigation. He will render service as needed in planning preventive and control measures, reviewing proposed legislation, court decisions and legal trends and writing legal training bulletins, manuals and directives.

71–DF–559—$15,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Title—Legal Advisor—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—An attorney will be employed to consult with police relating to laws of arrest, search, evidence and investigations and to render services as necessary.

71–DF–560—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Quincy Police Department, Quincy, Massachusetts.

Title—Legal Advisor—Quincy, Massachusetts.

Project Summary—A legal advisor unit will work in conjunction with the prosecutor's staff, the Police Academy and community services unit in interpreting law and court rulings which apply to police. The advisor will also represent the department in collective bargaining situations and grievance hearings.

71–DF–561—$197,256.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Corrections, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Title—Community Care for Juvenile Delinquents.

Project Summary—To expand the Nebraska Division of Corrections facilities for the foster care of delinquent youth. An additional 35 youths will be placed in foster homes and 24 in four group homes.

71–DF–562—$44,556.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—California Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—To establish a unit to provide support and advice to SPA task force on riots and civil disorders and assist local jurisdictions and regions in matters of detention, detection and control, including training and equipment acquisition.

71–DF–563—$15,205.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Chesterfield, Chesterfield, Virginia.

Title—Juvenile Detention Home.

Project Summary—To support the development of a program of architectural design for a regional detention facility for the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Goochland. This facility would house 20–25 junveniles.

71–DF–564—$18,170.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Central Lane Planning Council, Eugene, Oregon.

Title—Lane Area-Wide Mutual Aid Network, Eugene, Oregon.

Project Summary—To expand a mutual aid compact which includes command responsibilities, communications services, back-up support responsibilities and policy on the use of force.

71–DF–565—$96,477.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Lowell, Massachusetts, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Title—Breaking/Entering and Auto Theft (BEAT) Program.

Project Summary—To provide an operational program to reduce breaking and entering and auto theft incidence through community education and police training in the operation of surveillance devices.

71–DF–566—$22,874.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Western Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Title—Mutual Aid Compact and Program Development—Western Massachusetts Regional Project.

Project Summary—Twenty communities will cooperate in the development of a plan for the pooling of equipment, manpower, training and command and control resources for civil disorders control.

71–DF–567—$120,900.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, Falls Church, Virginia.

Title—Northern Virginia Police Science Laboratory.

Project Summary—To establish a narcotics analysis laboratory serving a multi-county area of Northern Virginia of more than 1,000,000 residents. Referrals will be made for narcotic addicts and drug abusers and drug treatment information service will be offered.

71–DF–568—$115,822.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Title—National Conference on the Judiciary.

Project Summary—The grant for this project supported a two and one-half day conference, focusing on the Virginia Court System Research Project.

71–DF–569—$99,039.

Grantee—D.C. SPA.

Subgrantee—District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Washington, D.C.

Title—Regional Correctional Training Academy—Washington, D.C. Area.

Project Summary—District of Columbia SPA, in conjunction with D.C. Department of Corrections, will activate an academy for managers and trainers who function in the correctional systems of Maryland, Virginia, D.C. and Region II (Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia).

71–DF–570—$24,987.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Yuma County Sheriff's Department, Yuma County, Arizona.

Title—Dual County Tactical Squad-Yuma and Mohave Counties.

Project Summary—To create a dual county tactical squad to serve the Colorado River-California border area. Because of inaccessibility of some areas, watercraft and four-wheel drive vehicles will be used; special detention facilities and basic riot control equipment will be secured.

71–DF–571—$68,493.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Stockton Police Department, Stockton, California.

Title—Stockton Police Department Total Communications System.

Project Summary—In order to free more men for street patrol in threatened areas, the communication system will be improved by providing needed equipment for patrol, crowd work, undercover work, traffic and riot control. Scrambling equipment will be included.

71–DF–572—$250,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Production and Evaluation of a Firearms Training Facility—Los Angeles.

Project Summary—To design, establish and equip a facility where officers can use firearms in simulated field stress situations. There will be immediate success-failure feedback to cultivate judgment in use of firearms.

71–DF–573—$2,168.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office, Martinez, California.

Title—Police Executive Development Fellowship.

Project Summary—To support one year of full-time graduate or senior year baccalaureate study for selected middle-management or command level employees with the goal of improving their managerial skills.

71–DF–574—$57,700.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Calcasieu Parish Sheriff Department, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Title—Criminalistics Laboratory—Expansion of Present Facilities.

Project Summary—Expansion of the present crime lab will provide technical analysis for southwest Louisiana.

71–DF–575—$22,700.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Des Moines Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Des Moines Police Criminalistics Laboratory Program.

Project Summary—To equip, staff and re-evaluate current crime laboratory operations within the Des Moines Police Department.

71–DF–576—$9,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio.

Title—Police Recruits and Personality Assessment—Police Professional Aide.

Project Summary—The services of a qualified psychologist will enable Cleveland's Department of Public Safety to secure the best possible recruits for police positions.

71–DF–577—$30,000.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Delaware State Police, Dover, Delaware.

Title—Standardized Crime Reporting Form for All Delaware Police—Dover.

Project Summary—To develop a standard incident reporting form which will be used by all police agencies in Delaware. This form will be used as a source document for the statewide criminal justice information system.

71–DF–578—$29,500.

Grantee—Massachusetts Police Training Council, Boston, Massachusetts.

Subgrantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Title—Police In-Service Training Curriculum Design—Massachusetts.

Project Summary—To finance an analysis of in-service training needs, design of a model in-service curriculum, testing, training of trainers and development of a realistic strategy for implementation of needed training. This should reach 3,000 police officers.

71–DF–580—$67,570.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Genesee County Prosecuting Attorneys' Office, Flint, Michigan.

Title—Regional Crime Laboratory.

Project Summary—This regional crime laboratory will serve three counties: Genesee (Flint), Lapeer and Shiawassee, with a total population of 558,000.

71–DF–581—$150,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Drug Abuse Program for City of Atlanta.

Project Summary—To establish a coordinated program for combatting the growing drug abuse problem, Atlanta will form teams for: research; independent evaluation; coordinating law enforcement efforts; education, prevention and training; community intake points; emergency pretreatment hostels; and aftercare services.

71–DF–582—$149,805.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota.

Title—Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

Project Summary—This grant will make possible implementation of four programs, coordinated by members-at-large from the community. The projects are: (1) student information and education program; (2) public information regarding the drug problem through mass media and public speakers; (3) establishment of a three-man narcotic unit in Duluth Police Department to concentrate in identification and apprehension of drug pushers and to train 120 police officers in city police division on drug control methods; and (4) crisis telephone answering and referral service, providing a storefront facility by employing one psychiatric social worker who will refer to appropriate social services.

71–DF–583—$249,900.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Controller, City of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.

Title—Recorder's Court Management Information System.

Project Summary—To provide for analysis, design, and implementation of a new system for recorder's court management. It will be converted to a new system, establishing an administrative management information system for processing of criminal prosecutions through the Recorder's Court of City of Detroit.

71–DF–584—$32,645.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Misdemeanor Court Management Improvement Program.

Project Summary—Municipal Court of Albuquerque will convert from manual to an automated system of court administration. This will expedite scheduling of caseloads, and handling of cases before court.

71–DF–585—$160,108.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Youth Services, Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Employment Opportunities Unit.

Project Summary—To support the development of an employment opportunity unit to be operated by the Michigan Office of Youth Services; 100 youths from 16–19 will be helped.

71–DF–586—$25,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex County, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Title—Third District Court Management Study—Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Project Summary—This grant is for a courts management study to improve the operation of the Third District Court through organizational and technical reforms as well as through better coordination between the various components of the court.

71–DF–587—$27,246.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Kent County Juvenile Court, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Title—Juvenile Court Services Management Systems Analysis.

Project Summary—To fund a management systems analysis study of Kent County Juvenile Court, applying industrial and managerial systems and procedures. The study contains five major steps: (1) employees will be asked to keep detailed daily logs of activities for one month; (2) logs will be analyzed as to work flow; (3) organizational and work flow charts will be prepared; (4) a procedural manual will be developed; and (5) recommendations will be made and evaluated.

71–DF–588—$51,145.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Oakland Community College, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Title—Campus Security: Control of Student Revolt, Oakland Community College.

Project Summary—This project will support a four-day conference on campus disorders for 100 persons from state campus police and security department heads. Top-level professionals in relevant fields will provide conference resources in an effort to begin early stages of development of professional expertise for handling campus disorders.

71–DF–589—$48,920.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Juvenile Court of Oakland County, Pontiac, Michigan.

Title—Delinquency Reduction through a Volunteer "Case Aide" Program.

Project Summary—The Juvenile Court will be able to expand its limited volunteer case aid program. The volunteer, working with pre-delinquent and delinquent juveniles on a one-to-one basis, will complement efforts of the court's probation worker and the juvenile's parents in meaningful programs. This will be helpful in situations in which parents or probation workers are unable to carry full responsibilities. Project staff will include a full-time coordinator of volunteers, a volunteer services case supervisor and a stenographer as well as part-time research, administrative and project director staff. There are 47 volunteers at present, with 200 expected.

71–DF–590—$15,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, New Britain, Connecticut.

Title—Police Legal Advisor—New Britain, Connecticut.

Project Summary—The Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (consisting of units of local government) in cooperation with the Police Departments of Berlin, Bristol, New Britain, Plainville, Plymouth and Southington, will share the services of a civilian police legal advisor. The advisor will function in administrative and policy planning, police operations, training and prosecutor-court liaison.

71–DF–591—$11,540.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Navajo Tribe, Window Rock, Arizona.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—To employ an attorney to consult with members of Navajo Tribal Police in relation to problems of arrest, search, evidence and investigation. He will render legal advice during civil disturbances and protests, research law and review current court decisions, advise police department on recommended procedural changes, suggest new regulations, assist in planning and implementation of police procedures and policies involving legal matters and maintain liaison between the Police Department, prosecutor and tribal legal office.

71–DF–592—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Safety, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—An attorney will be employed to consult with Massachusetts State Police (approximately 1,000 men) and advise on problems relating to laws of arrest, search, evidence and investigation. He will: counsel on court decisions; assist in upgrading knowledge of criminal law and processes through training programs; evaluate policies relating to operational and administrative matters; and develop, when necessary, manuals and instructional materials on law enforcement.

71–DF–593—$62,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Mayor, Highland Park, Michigan.

Title—Youth Services Bureau—Highland Park.

Project Summary—This grant is to assist in development of a technique for police handling and referral to the juvenile court system. Approximately 250–300 youths will be handled per year.

71–DF–594—$25,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Legal and Psychiatric Assistance—Boston.

Project Summary—A full-time legal advisor will be hired by the Boston Police Department and the Corporation Counsel, of the city, focusing primarily on criminal law resources in the process of proper law enforcement and justice administration. Psychiatric services will be available two full days a week on a consultant basis. This person will: (1) give in-house consultation based on referral; (2) give referrals to other appropriate medical, psychiatric and social services; and (3) consult with the Police Department involving the police training program.

71–DF–595—$1,000.

Grantee—Utah SPA.

Subgrantee—Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), Boulder, Colorado.

Title—Regional Institute for Corrections Administrative Study (RICAS).

Project Summary—This grant is supplementary to 70–DF–261, which established a regional training center for management and trainer development programming for approximately 100–150 correctional managers in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The program consisted of two five-day regional training sessions followed by three two-day sessions to be held in each of the five states.

71–DF–596—$49,203.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Bloomington, Bloomington, Minnesota.

Title—Community Drug Education and Enforcement Program.

Project Summary—To establish a two-part, anti-drug abuse program for 80,000 people in this area. Included will be a public education and information program for 26,000 school children (12,000 in junior and senior high school), their parents and civic groups. The program includes establishment of a three-man narcotics enforcement unit in the Bloomington Police Department and a one-week training course for 70 police officers.

71–DF–597—$30,000.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Law and Public Safety, Trenton, New Jersey.

Title—Expanded Court Disposition Reporting System.

Project Summary—More than 1,200 units will supply input data, and they will receive accurate offender histories on instant request from this expanded criminal statistical information system, which will include data on detention and adjudication of over 23,000 individuals. Contributors will receive training by six field representatives in proper recording procedures to be developed by a consulting firm.

71–DF–598—$61,169.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.

Title—Automatic Data Processing Systems for Police Information.

Project Summary—City of Anchorage proposes to develop data processing capability within the Police Department. This grant will enable them to combine their system with the several original systems in use throughout the nation. It will also provide for the implementation of an immediate retrieval system for the Anchorage Police Department.

71–DF–599—$8,400.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—Minxray Portable X-Ray System.

Project Summary—Two units (radiographic and fluoroscopic x-ray machines) with portable capabilities will be purchased to detect bombs and to determine the mechanism and thereby lessen danger from possible explosions. These will be used for Chicago Police Department, Sheriff's Department, suburban police and federal agencies such as U. S. Post Office and U. S. Customs.

71–DF–600—$150,000.

Grantee—Oklahoma SPA.

Subgrantee—Tulsa Police Department.

Title—Tulsa Regional Automated Criminal Identification System (TRACIS).

Project Summary—To develop a systems design and implementation plan for an automatic criminal identification system. A complete revamping and realignment of information gathering, storage, retrieval, and dissemination will be accomplished through: 1) an automated records index, 2) a criminal history file, 3) a case records file system and 4) a digital fingerprint identification system (funded by National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice).

71–DF–601—$89,130.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Miami.

Title—Miami Police Patrolman-Area Resident Dialogue Program.

Project Summary—Twenty-five volunteer off-duty police officers who normally work within Liberty City, Coconut Grove, and the predominately Latin areas, will devote six hours a week to work with area residents. They will establish informal dialogue between residents and police and between police and youth, to build confidence and cooperation. Training and evaluation will be handled by Center for Urban Studies at the University of Miami.

71–DF–602—$30,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety.

Title—Criminal Identification Unit for State of Georgia.

Project Summary—Activation of a criminal statistical information gathering program for Georgia will increase files by 500 percent. It will increase the number of law enforcement agencies participating by 900 percent, the manpower of the Georgia Department of Public Safety by 287 percent. Six employees from the Georgia Department of Public Safety are available, and 31 full-time employees are anticipated for identification division. A Kodak Micracode Microfilmer is also available. An assembly-line type production will be established to handle the volume of criminal statistical and record information.

71–DF–603—$30,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Michigan Department of Corrections, Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Corrections Subsystem of Michigan CJIS Program.

Project Summary—The goal is to extend the present mandatory reporting system to include corrections, courts and prosecution statistics in a unified data system. A consulting firm will analyze existing corrections into system, and consultants will design a proposed alternative upgraded into system. As others are in the first two stages, Department of Corrections personnel will be developing codes and coding procedures needed for overall CJIS. Michigan is already part of SEARCH, and will eventually tie into this.

71–DF–604—$197,077.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Title—Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force.

Project Summary—This project supports regional efforts to overcome fragmentation of law enforcement efforts against organized crime in the Dallas metropolitan area. A task force made up of representatives from six police agencies and a legal advisor will conduct investigations, develop cases and create and maintain a central records system on organized crime participants, mainly in Dallas area. The overall state plan for an intelligence network calls for linking together regional systems, with Dallas as the base for north central Texas.

71–DF–605—$115,746.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Title—Special Operations Divison—Development, Training and Equipment.

Project Summary—This division will be created for special response in handling "crisis situations" (bomb threats, explosion dangers) and similar situations which might develop in Minneapolis. Carefully selected personnel will be trained at the District of Columbia Police Department in use of dogs and other special problems relating to bomb threats and the dismantling of bombs.

71–DF–606—$72,500.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Hennepin County Sheriff's Department, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Title—Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad (MANS).

Project Summary—This project will provide initial funding and support for the planning and establishment of a seven-county metropolitan level narcotic and dangerous drug unit. The counties are Anoka, Carver, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Dakota, and Washington. Ten agents will form the initial group. Operational responsibility will be with the director under supervision of the Metropolitan Sheriff's Association. All will work closely together with the Burea of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs, the Minneapolis Police Narcotics Squad and the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

71–DF–607—$41,967.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

Title—Appellate Judges Conference Seminars.

Project Summary—This project is being conducted by the University of Alabama together with the Alabama Program of Continuing Legal Education and the National College of State Trial Judges. Three seminars will be held, with an estimated 20 appellate judges participating. Through the seminars, research and exchange of ideas, it is hoped that a model will be developed for a continuing series of educational services to be made available to the state appellate judiciary.

71–DF–608—$55,745.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Program for Training New Employees, Management and Administration Personnel, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire.

Project Summary—A management training program is to be developed and implemented, involving 200 employees from correctional institutions and parole agencies in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Focus will be on the development of management skills and capabilities.

71–DF–609—$149,775.

Grantee—Hawaii SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Title—Model Neighborhood Safety and Police/Community Relations.

Project Summary—The Honolulu Police Department will decentralize its community relations services in the city's two Model Cities neighborhood areas—Kaliho-Palama and Waiani Nanakuli. Three goals are to improve police/community relations, reduce and prevent deviant behavior and provide training opportunities for 25 youths in subprofessional work, leading to permanent positions with Police Department. The project will be carried out by two coordinators and five community relations officers and will be assisted by 25 community service aides. The youths will receive both classroom and on-the-job training.

71–DF–610—$12,680.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—City of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—Police Ordnance Disposal Equipment.

Project Summary—This project will equip the newly established 2-man bomb disposal unit for city of St. Paul. This would eliminate the delay in the use of the U.S. Army Disposal Unit based several miles away.

71–DF–611—$132,488.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Long Beach Police Department, Long Beach, California.

Title—Selective Enforcement and Crime Prevention Teams.

Project Summary—Suppression of burglaries and street crime will be accomplished by concerted use of teams of personnel on foot, in cars and in helicopters, with electronic and mechanical equipment necessary to keep constant communication between them. They will work in areas found to have high burglary and robbery incidence. LEAA support will be for equipment and an evaluation component, while the grantee will provide the personnel component.

71–DF–612—$162,255.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Houston, Texas.

Title—Houston Opportunity House.

Project Summary—This is a program shown necessary by previous LEAA grant study of late 1969. Its purpose is to redirect activities of heretofore neglected, chronic public drunkeness offenders into new cycles of community usefulness. Its goals are rehabilitation of victims of alcohol, relief for crowded courts and diversion of police manpower to high-crime problems.

71–DF–613—$150,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Title—Living Arts Center.

Project Summary—The YWCA Living Arts Center proposal will serve girls from ages eight to 18. The program has five components: 1) A program for first offenders and drop-outs using discussion method for improved behavior; 2) a drop-in center open for recreation, informal counseling and referral; 3) skill training in communication arts which act as therapy, thus relieving frustrations; 4) a community board which will consist of these young people, their parents and professionals in the community; and 5) a school with ability to provide an alternate means for acquiring a high-school diploma. Approximately 200 people will be served at cost of $1,214 per person.

71–DF–614—$117,878.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Attorney General, Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—Organized Crime Control (OCPD #2).

Project Summary—To give Minnesota an intelligence system comprized of five full-time professionals, including a project director.

71–DF–615—$99,935.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, D.C.

Title—Training of Management, Supervisory and Training Personnel From County Jails.

Project Summary—Approximately 222 trainees from counties in Florida, Ohio and New Jersey will take part in a training program concerned with developing and upgrading managerial skills of managers, administrators and trainers at county jails. Consultants will be from the corrections, management, education and training fields.

71–DF–616—$440,940.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—National Public Safety Institute.

Project Summary—To establish and operate a national public safety aviation institute to meet a growing need for training in use of helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft, to acquire and convert for use on old airport (Huntsville-Madison County) and to train 70–80 public safety pilots. The institute will be the clearinghouse on techniques and applications of aviation to crime and accident control. This single, nation-wide training center will serve needs of all law enforcement agencies.

71–DF–617—$36,680.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Comprehensive Crime Planning Proposal.

Project Summary—Coordination among all area law enforcement agencies will permit individual studies and evaluations so that each agency may find itself more capable, better equipped and better organized for efficient and effective operations in the area of total law enforcement.

71–DF–618—$111,670.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Expanded Criminalistics Operations—Greater Kansas City, Missouri.

Project Summary—This project is designed to expand criminalistics capability of the existing forensic science laboratory in greater Kansas City metropolitan area (bi-state-8 county). Development of the project is divided into utilization of: 1) a specialized evidence transfer system, 2) a mobile crime lab, 3) evidence field kits, 4) training programs, 5) consultant services and 6) a program designed to maintain an updated standard of professional efficiency. Especially innovative is the experimental use of closed-circuit television between the regional laboratory, the Kansas City Police Department Prosecutor's Office and criminal courts in Kansas City.

71–DF–619—$29,930.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Cohoes, New York.

Title—Comprehensive Police Requirements and Organization Study.

Project Summary—The city of Cohoes will seek to develop and evaluate a comprehensive police protection plan. A study will precede reorganization into a more effective unit. Five phases that will last 21 months are: 1) committee formation, 2) concept formation, 3) development of procedures, 4) implementation and 5) evaluation. The committee will be made up of staff members of the police department in New York state, as well as the Mayor, chairman of the Crime and Delinquency Committee, a Corporation Counsel, a representative of LEAA, the director of Model Cities, the Chairman of Board of Education and the Commissioner of Public Safety.

71–DF–620—$120,000.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety.

Title—State Police Crime Lab Expansion.

Project Summary—This three-fold projected plan calls for expansion and improvement of the chemical and fingerprint sections of the state criminalistics laboratory, using three additional chemists and obtaining additional equipment. The third lab improvement will be in drug identification and routine criminalistics. By adding these provisions, more time may be devoted by local police to preservation and identification of evidence.

71–DF–621—$47,592.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Columbia Recorders Court, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—Improve Misdemeanor (Recorders) Court Operations.

Project Summary—This project to improve Columbia's court operation system is part of an overall plan to improve the criminal justice system by increasing effectiveness and efficiency of the city Recorder's Court. Funds will support a Chief Judge, Associate Judge, Deputy Clerk of Court, senior secretary, four Recorder Clerks, three clerk stenos and a probation officer.

71–DF–622—$29,271.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Middle Georgia Area Planning Commission, Macon, Georgia.

Title—Comprehensive Regional Corrections and Detention Feasibility Study, Adult and Juvenile.

Project Summary—A seven-county area will be considered as the base for an adult and juvenile correctional and rehabilitative facility for 227,000 persons. Specific project steps are: 1) preliminary analysis, 2) preparing a seven-fold consolidated correctional plan, 3) obtaining adoption of plan and establishing intergovernmental agreements and 4) preparing architectural and feasibility study.

71–DF–623—$31,942.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Establishment of a Special Technical Assistance Unit—Louisiana.

Project Summary—A unit will be established within the Louisiana State Police for civil disorder prevention and control throughout the state. Emphasis will be placed on inter- and intra-state agency cooperation.

71–DF–624—$170,159.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—National Association of Counties Research Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Title—Action Program for the Support of Area-Wide Law Enforcement Planning.

Project Summary—To enable the National Association of Counties to develop written materials and conduct a training program for county executives on the problems and techniques of law enforcement planning. Five action guides are expected to be produced. Four pilot two-day institutes will be conducted in the spring for testing its effectiveness. If successful, 16 institutes to provide national coverage are contemplated.

71–DF–625—$139,915.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Colorado Organized Crime Intelligence Unit.

Project Summary—The first central repository will be established for information on organized crime. This unit will coordinate statewide organized crime intelligence collection and will provide technical assistance and tactical support to local law enforcement agencies. In-service training will be given. A liaison will be maintained with major police and prosecuting agencies within the state, and comparative data will be carefully tabulated.

71–DF–626—$27,390.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—22nd Judicial Circuit, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Criminal Court Improvement Proposal—St. Louis.

Project Summary—The purpose of this project is to enable criminal trial judges to be relieved of administrative and clerical duties and devote their full efforts to judicial functions. For these additional duties a docket controller, two court reporters and one stenographer will be utilized to eliminate the many delays presently occurring.

71–DF–627—$31,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Prosecutive Technical Assistance and Coordinating Units.

Project Summary—Six prosecuting attorneys offices in Michigan will be studied as to management systems, workload and procedures. Consolidation of the best elements of each system will be made available to each prosecutor.

71–DF–628—$86,360.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Mayor, Highland Park, Michigan.

Title—Cadet Programs, Highland Park, Michigan.

Project Summary—The purpose is to establish two programs dealing with juveniles: a police cadet program and a community service program. This will 1) help youth to relate positively to the police department and other agencies, 2) aid youth in beginning career orientation in law enforcement, 3) allow youngsters to provide useful services, 4) increase the number of black officers in the police department and 5) provide a paid job situation for youthful participants. In the first group, 60 volunteers will work 10 hours a week under a guidance counselor. The second, 6 men of 18–20 years of age, will become police cadets. At 21 they may become full time officers. A community service program will deal in playground activities, with a part-time counselor and part-time director for 10 youngsters.

71–DF–629—$104,644.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Connecticut Department of Health Laboratories.

Title—Expansion of State Toxicology Lab Facilities and Services.

Project Summary—This program will expand the capabilities of the state toxicology laboratory to meet the rapidly increasing demand by law enforcement agencies for narcotics, dangerous drugs and blood-alcohol analysis. A large backlog will be reduced, and exams and reports will be more rapidly transmitted back to criminal justice agencies. Additional personnel, equipment and working space will be acquired.

71–DF–630—$6,415.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, Richmond, Kentucky.

Title—Training in the Area of Police Photography.

Project Summary—Kentucky has only 15 local police departments with adequate facilities, equipment or trained personnel to secure photographic evidence. Ten one-week training courses in police photography will be provided, accommodating a minimum of 60 police personnel. Eight weeks are devoted to 8 basic photography courses containing 6 men in each class. Remaining 2 weeks are for advanced photography training. Following these courses, each man will be able to take acceptable photos, and process them himself.

71–DF–631—$237,201.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—Knapp Commission, New York, New York.

Title—Knapp Commission to Investigate Alleged Police Corruption.

Project Summary—The Knapp Commission was named to determine the nature and extent of alleged police corruption in New York City and to recommend methods for controlling and preventing such corruption. Legislative reforms will be suggested also.

71–DF–632—$137,576.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Mayor, Richmond, Virginia.

Title—Comprehensive Metropolitan Narcotics Dangerous Drug Control Program.

Project Summary—Funds are requested to finance a comprehensive Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs program for Richmond, with three proponents—police, general public and pupils in Richmond schools. Prevention of use of drugs will be accomplished by stepped up enforcement and education. A three-man task force will concentrate on efforts against drug traffic. The public education part involves establishment of an Information Center, and juvenile education provides for training 670 teachers to instruct 35,000 students. Each part has its own director who will be responsible to the Director of Public Safety.

71–DF–633—$90,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Franklin County Municipal and Common Pleas Court, Columbus, Ohio.

Title—Municipal and Common Pleas Court Case Scheduling System.

Project Summary—The project plans for scheduling and calendaring procedures to be improved by use of data processing techniques. LEAA will fund the first two of three phases: 1) a general system design of 2 courts will be involved and 2) the system will be refined to meet specific needs of these Franklin County Courts. The final design report will include input requirements, alternate approaches and complete description of the design system.

71–DF–634—$124,135.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Delaware State Police, Dover, Delaware.

Title—Delaware State Police Intelligence Central.

Project Summary—To form a statewide intelligence unit to combat organized crime, coordinate statewide organized crime intelligence gathering and provide manpower and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Cooperation will also be planned with neighboring states and all federal agencies.

71–DF–635—$45,380.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—Clark County Juvenile Court, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Title—Juvenile Court Services Volunteer Program.

Project Summary—This will be used to expand a pilot program which has been in operation for the past year. A total of 150 volunteers will be working with juveniles on probation from Clark County Juvenile Court, in place of regularly assigned probation officer. In addition, ex-felons and narcotics addicts will be used in a crisis counseling program with juveniles with these special problems. Volunteers will be trained by three professionals.

71–DF–636—$8,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Western Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association.

Title—Recruitment and Public Education Project, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—To enable members of the association to improve the image of the police, by the implementation of a program of recruitment and education at the high school level.

71–DF–637—$166,792.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Young Lawyers' Section of the American Bar Association.

Title—Youth Drug Abuse Education Program.

Project Summary—Young lawyer, doctor teams will visit junior high schools in 500 (ultimately 1500) communities across the nation. They will conduct three one-hour sessions, presenting medical and legal facts, and will answer questions. The program will be evaluated to determine knowledge gained by youth, attitude change toward drugs and attitude change toward law enforcement.

71–DF–638—$8,760.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services—Division of Corrective Services, Providence, Rhode Island.

Title—Group Therapy: Aftercare in a Community.

Project Summary—Five part-time therapists will be employed to conduct five therapy groups made up of from six–eight inmates or parolees. The groups will meet once a week for 10–20 weeks.

71–DF–639—$74,171.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Broward County Board of Commissioners.

Title—Broward County Community Correction Center.

Project Summary—Broward county's facilities are overcrowded, and this project will make possible a study of the entire criminal justice system resulting in a new facility or renovation of the existing jail. The study will call for the collection of basic data, population analysis, prediction of future needs, design of innovative programs, and architectural design. Assessment will be made by LEAA, Florida SPA, Florida Division of Corrections and Federal Bureau of Prisons.

71–DF–640—$79,285.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Narcotics Service Council, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Community-Based Treatment and Supervision of Selected Offenders—Narcotics.

Project Summary—Narcotics Service Council proposes to establish a community-based treatment program for offenders with a history of narcotics addiction and/or use. Treatment will begin six months before the inmates' release from institution life. At 30 days before release, the inmate enters into a pre-release program which includes education and vocation evaluations, employment and job placement guidance, planning for living accommodations, family counseling and on-the-job training. About 200 would be helped by these services.

71–DF–641—$37,722.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Ohio Department of Mental Health.

Title—Halfway House and Community Services Development Program.

Project Summary—A central clearinghouse for Ohio's community service programs will be established with a coordinator, assistant and secretary. This unit will oversee acquisition and allocation of resources; will inspect, certify and approve halfway houses; will aid both state and private agencies in development and operation of additional units; and will administer state funds made available for halfway house subsidies. Along with standardized nondiscriminating intake, several innovative features, such as programmed treatment, will be tried.

71–DF–642—$156,560.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Kentucky Department of Corrections, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Frenchburg Correctional Rehabilitation Center.

Project Summary—The purpose of this project is to provide rehabilitation services to non-sophisticated young offenders in a camp-like situation apart from more mature adult violators. An effort will be made to maximize the use of community services in treatment programs for approximately 165 offenders. The Department of Corrections plans to have a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of this plan.

71–DF–643—$101,046.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Title—Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center.

Project Summary—A drug abuse and alcohol abuse center will be established in Royal Oak. Direct and intensive care will be given 900 to 1000 individuals yearly.

71–DF–644—$275,020.

Grantee—Mississippi SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

Project Summary—An Explosive Ordnance Disposal training school for 300 civilian (non-military) law enforcement personnel will be held at the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. The course will be of three-week (120-hour) duration, from January 18, 1971 to June 30, 1972. Those trained will be expected to train assistants upon their return to their departments.

71–DF–645—$2,248,630 (S-1, S-2).

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington.

Title—Project "SEARCH" (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories).

Project Summary—This continuation of two previous DF grants will permit the activation of the operational system of "SEARCH" on July 1, 1971. This will make possible an interstate exchange of criminal history information of 300,000 active offenders. There will be development of additional applications, including satellite transmission of information, automatic fingerprint identification/verification and additional work on the transaction-based criminal justice statistics generating capacity of SEARCH.

71–DF–646—$31,176.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Great Falls, Montana.

Title—"SCIP" (Search for Community Involvement and Participation).

Project Summary—An effort to improve the image of the law enforcement officer and generate total public concern for the necessity and importance of good law enforcement. Since Great Falls is the largest police department in the state, it is felt that this project will help establish an awareness for better police/community relations statewide.

71–DF–647—$53,991.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Portland, Maine.

Title—Operation "IMPACT" (Improved Police Activities, Capabilities and Offenders Talents).

Project Summary—This project will allow Portland to expand its Youth Aid Bureau. Funds will support a director, school liaison officer, three juvenile officers and a police woman. They will be provided in-service training, thus increasing the police department's capability in handling juvenile offenders' problems. They will give diagnosis and counseling services, as well as providing proper referrals to appropriate agencies within the communities.

71–DF–648—$10,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, New Britain, Connecticut.

Title—Psychiatric Consultant.

Project Summary—This agency of the municipalities of Berlin, Bristol, New Britain, Plainsville, Plymouth and Southington will avail itself of services, on a part-time arrangement, of a psychiatric consultant.

71–DF–649—$84,260.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

Title—Project "SEARCH" (Supplemental to 71–DF–645).

Project Summary—To allow 10 state law enforcement planning agencies to develop and demonstrate an offender-record based criminal justice information system—Project Search (Systematic Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories).

71–DF–650—$70,417.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Iowa Men's Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa.

Title—Community Residences for Adult Male Felons.

Project Summary—To increase rehabilitative services to adult male work releasees, parolees and probationers, the men's reformatory at Anamosa will establish two halfway houses at Waterloo and Dubuque. Each residence will house 20 offenders and provide 24-hour supervision, job placement, educational opportunities, medical services and counseling. One-hundred and twenty offenders will be served.

71–DF–651—$46,929.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—Butte Youth Service Center, Butte, Montana.

Title—Butte Youth Service Center Group Home.

Project Summary—This project will provide group care programs for troubled youth in the Butte area, consisting of immediate shelter care for 12 young people, individual and group counseling, problem solving experiences, drug abuse seminars and law enforcement seminars. There will be a nine-member advisory board.

71–DF–652—$15,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson Counties, Nashville, Tennessee.

Title—Legal Advisor to Metropolitan Police Department.

Project Summary—The legal advisor will assist metropolitan law enforcement officers in preparation of search warrants and arrest warrants; will generally advise them regarding legal problems they will likely encounter; will represent the metropolitan government in court proceedings; will prosecute and defend; and will handle appeals from courts involving violations of metropolitan ordinances.

71–DF–653—$149,709

Grantee— Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Dade County Public Safety Department, Miami, Florida.

Title—"Safe Streets Unit Project" Miami, Florida.

Project Summary—Dade County will attempt to provide increased support between their county Public Safety Department and the high crime area in the county. Recruitment of 16 men for training will come from an expected 50–60 persons, half from the black community. Their training will include sensitivity training, family crisis intervention and psychology of juvenile delinquency. The unit will work seven days a week, from 8 a.m. to midnight. Juvenile guidance will be offered as well as community service and family crisis intervention. They will be specially dressed, housed in a target area. Evaluation will follow, with changes to be made accordingly.

71–DF–654—$149,588.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Middlesex County Sheriff's Office, Billerica House of Corrections, Billerica, Massachusetts.

Title—Middlesex County Sheriff's Office Program for Counseling and Legal Services.

Project Summary—Approximately 120 inmates will be selected at Billerica Jail and House of Corrections for a comprehensive program, including legal services, in-service counseling, rehabilitation, work release and family counseling. The Massachusetts Bail Reform Act and Release on Own Recognizance project will be implemented. It is hoped the jail population may be reduced and recidivism decreased.

71–DF–655—$15,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis County Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Police Legal Advisor—St. Louis County.

Project Summary—A full-time legal advisor will be assigned to the St. Louis County Police Academy, on state and local laws, preparation of training materials, operational and policy matters, disciplinary matters. The advisor will serve as liaison between the police department, county counselor's office, courts, (circuit and magistrate) and prosecuting attorney.

71–DF–656—$7,500.

Grantee—Arkansas SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Arkansas Law School, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Title—Arkansas Project on Standards of Criminal Justice.

Project Summary—This project will enable the group to make an in-depth study and comparison of the American Bar Association standards with Arkansas criminal procedures. Legislation will be drafted, and ABA will then work for passage of revised legislation.

71–DF–657—$31,110.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Chicago Department of Human Resources, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—The "Looking Glass."

Project Summary—A counseling service for runaways, within Travelers Aid Society of Chicago,will be enlarged and expanded by providing immediate counseling and referrals to appropriate city agencies. This licensed outpatient treatment facility will also grant temporary housing, immediate medical care and legal services. Project staff and volunteers will receive in-service training through a series of seminars. Walk-in and telephone cases will be handled by volunteers under guidance of professionals. Staff-case records maintained by them will be evaluated, as will weekly data sheets, to indicate volume of intake, follow-through appointments, number of returns, and so forth.

71–DF–658—$75,480.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Fulton County Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Fulton County Atlanta Juvenile Court Information Systems and Management.

Project Summary—To revise intake forms of Fulton County Juvenile Court and to increase information availability to judges. This will also allow a projection of delinquency trends and a formation of prevention programs. This project is planned to tie in closely with LEAA's project SEARCH, and with other areas of the criminal justice system.

71–DF–659—$29,415.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, Redwood City, California.

Title—Youth Counselor Program—Redwood City.

Project Summary—This community youth counselor program, designed as an extension of juvenile probation services in East Menlo Park communities, would enhance the recently funded youth responsibility program and enable it to employ young people to provide counseling to their predelinquent and delinquent peers. Eight young people will be trained for one year, working one-to-one with assistant probation officers. Evaluation will be made by three educators from Stanford University in fields of anthropology and social psychology.

71–DF–660—$69,000.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Rockford, Illinois and Winnebago County, Illinois.

Title—Developmental Work Towards a Joint Public Safety Building—Rockford, Illinois.

Project Summary—To aid in the schematic phase and design development phase for a new joint Public Safety Building for Rockford and the County of Winnebago.

71–DF–661—$15,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Waterbury Police Department, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Title—Legal Advisor (Police).

Project Summary—This legal advisor will develop training materials on recent laws and court decisions, lecture to in-service trainees, assist in development and implementation of new federal and state grant-in-aid projects for law enforcement improvements and assist police in proper procedures of conduct.

71–DF–662—$199,819.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Operation Advocate.

Project Summary—To support development of a coordinated manpower system to offer preemployment counseling and training, job development, placement, educational upgrading, medical services, legal aid and other supportive services to offenders and their families.

71–DF–663—$96,000.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky.

Title—Final Plans for a Law Enforcement Traffic Safety Center at Eastern Kentucky University.

Project Summary—This proposal is for final plans to construct a center for criminal justice and traffic safety to consolidate all training, education, research and development under one roof.

71–DF–664—$43,200.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit Court, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Court Management Study, St. Louis, Missouri.

Project Summary—This project will conduct a survey of the entire court procedures and processes of the St. Louis 22nd Judicial Circuit Court. The objective is to modernize court procedures to more effeciently meet demands of increased criminal case loads. The study will be evaluated by the judges of the court and a committee of the St. Louis bar association.

71–DF–665—$15,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis County Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Police Legal Advisor—St. Louis County.

Project Summary—Police department has over 400 sworn officers. A full-time legal advisor will be assigned to St. Louis County Police Department serving superintendent of Police as advisor, lecturer in Police Academy on State and local laws, preparation of training materials, advisor on operational and policy matters, representative for department on disciplinary matters, liaison between police department, county counselor's office, courts, (circuit and magistrate) and prosecuting attorney.

71–DF–666—217,354.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Michigan Intelligence Network Team (Mint).

Project Summary—This provides funds for the second phase of a three-year project for the collection of strategic and tactical intelligence for investigation and prosecution of organized crime by 21 representatives in seven Michigan agencies. A strategy group from the State Police, Attorney General's Office and the Detroit Police Department will propose organized crime targets for concentration of one month duration. Three seven-man teams will rotate assignments. A training program is included for purpose of developing 60-minute films to assist in future training in surveillance and intelligence gathering techniques.

71–DF–667—$151,500.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners, Cleveland, Ohio.

Title—Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Corrections Program.

Project Summary—It is hoped that 450 juveniles a year may be diverted from the criminal justice system at their earliest contact, by providing satisfactory alternatives to formal handling: by significantly involving community agencies in coordinating programs for improved prevention and control of delinquency and related problems and then evaluating the programs undertaken.

71–DF–668—$61,745.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—National Council of Juvenile Courts Judges, Reno, Nevada.

Title—Regional Interdisciplinary Workshops for Workers in Juvenile Justice System.

Project Summary—Representatives from offenders, juvenile court judges, probation officers, police officers, correctional personnel and private social agencies will assemble in three regional institutes. They will serve four purposes: 1) establishing regional umbrella organizations, 2) planning of institute and selection of curriculum, 3) providing participants with experience in relevant situations and 4) evaluation and refinement to provide future structuring for such workshops for use on a national basis.

71–DF–669—$97,696.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Louisiana Department of Public Safety, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Unit of Louisiana State Police.

Project Summary—A 20-man narcotics and dangerous drug unit will be formed within the Louisiana State Police to curb illegal drug traffic. It will gather data, making this available to federal and state law enforcement agencies. At the same time the men will conduct educational programs in the state. Personnel will be trained by Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the State Police Academy.

71–DF–670—$152,340.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Michigan Intelligence Network, East Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Michigan Intelligence Network Gang Squad.

Project Summary—Personnel from 14 Michigan Intelligence Network zones will be selected and trained to provide investigative surveillance up to 16 hours a day on persons who have been reasonably suspected of engaging in robbery, burglary, worthless document operations and other felonies. Necessary equipment will be centrally stored, ready for use by any of the 16 zones. The program will include interfacing between metropolitan, regional and state operating units, and this pooling of resources includes 117 municipal police and sheriffs, which account for 11,000 sworn personnel and 1,800 officers of the Michigan State police. The network is to be expanded to include the entire state.

71–DF–671—$10,209.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Bureau of Adult Corrections Service.

Title—Multi-State and Federal Facility for Adult Female Offenders.

Project Summary—The goal of this project is a six-month feasibility study for a multi-state, federal correctional facility for Iowa and Minnesota. Each state will 1) evaluate its present status, using American Correctional Association Standards, 2) administer statistical surveys, 3) study changes necessary for effective operation and 4) seek advice from a team of professional consultants after they have made a study. A survey will also be made of possible required legislature or policy changes before implementation of the multi-state facility.

71–DF–672—$56,334.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene Adult and Correction Parole Authority.

Title—Ohio SPA.

Project Summary—A halfway house for adult female offenders released from state prison will better enable 185 to 210 women yearly to adjust to community living by 1)help from a post-release guidance center, 2) a reduction of technical violations for returns to institutional living and 3) an increase of parole services with a community treatment center. Job training and placement programs will be offered, and both qualitative and quantitative evaluations will be supervised by a qualified academician.

71–DF–673—$263,395.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Pennsylvania Crime Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Title—Support of Pennsylvania Crime Commission's Organized Crime Unit, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—To provide staffing and equipping of an organized crime control unit within the Pennsylvania Crime Commission. The objectives are: 1) to establish an organized crime intelligence center, 2) conduct investigations of organized crime as mandated by the Act which created the Crime Commission, 3) furnish legal and technical assistance in development and trial of organized crime cases, 4) provide training for local units of government in prevention, detection and prosecution of organized crime, 5) conduct research into causes and effects of organized crime, 6) develop measurements of effectiveness of control programs and 7) develop recommendations for legislation and such other reforms as may be necessary.

71–DF–674—$52,700.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Arizona Department of Public Safety Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Department of Public Safety State Crime Lab Expansion Project.

Project Summary—Because of an extremely large increase in caseload (600 percent in the last three years) for the Department of Public Safety Lab, added personnel and equipment will be made available. This will assist all municipalities within the state except Phoenix and Tucson, where facilities are considered adequate.

71–DF–675—$114,665.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—Metropolitan Regional Council New York, New York.

Title—New York Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement and Prevention Unit.

Project Summary—It is estimated that one-half of the nation's drug addicts live in New York City, resulting in a high death rate—4,254, between 1960 and 1969. For better prevention and enforcement of narcotics laws, a 15-man unit will be trained by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. An additional 300 men will be selected to assist the first group, all from participating police departments and local units of government. An evaluation will follow, to be closely examined for results. A basic understanding of the attitudinal changes in drug users will be part of the training for all participants.

71–DF–676—$200,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Shelby County Penal Farm.

Title—Project Community "Key," Memphis, Tennessee.

Project Summary—Twelve selected inmates will be trained during their confinement to understand and work with problems facing offenders upon their release to their community. When they are discharged, they will be full time employees (community "keys"), working with 10-15 ex-offenders assigned to them. These activities will be supervised and monitored by professional staff and by other ex-offenders who have succeeded in adjusting to the community for an extended length of time. "This will become a continuous way of one helping another who can help yet another."

71–DF–677—$147,706.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Jose, California.

Title—Combating Felonious Crimes by Citizen Involvement.

Project Summary—The project's goal is to reduce incidence of crimes, especially rape, robbery, burglary, auto theft and drug abuse, through the use of interested, active and knowledgeable citizens. The project will include: 1) formation of a citizen anti-crime committee to deal with special cases where police are dependent on community support, 2) utilization of a citizen-police officer team, reducing the "elevated authority" of the police officer, 3) institution of a daily Spanish language service by radio, 4) organization of information available in Spanish and English, 5) establishment of a drug abuse center as a clearinghouse for drug information material and 6) drug education briefings for educators and the general community by qualified professional personnel.

71–DF–678—$175,981.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Santa Clara County, California, San Jose, California.

Title—Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau.

Project Summary—This project will attempt to reduce supply and demand of illegal narcotics within Santa Clara County and increase effectiveness of county-wide law enforcement. Fourteen specially trained sworn officers will provide services to all jurisdictions in the county. Additionally, a coordinating council on drug abuse will be established with members from the Education, Probation, Health and Social Services Departments. Key people will serve on a Law Enforcement Drug Council, and Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse for maximum coordination. The Narcotics Bureau will assist with cadre of specially trained officers, and establish a central narcotics record system, imparting information when needed. Special education for public schools, colleges and interested community groups will be available, as will evaluation of statistical comparisons and data of various kinds.

71–DF–679—$204,863.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Santa Clara County Health Department, San Jose, California.

Title—Santa Clara County Methadone Treatment and Rehabilitation (MTR) Program.

Project Summary—This project expands the size and scope of an existing (MTR) program begun in Santa Clara County in February, 1970, with active participation of a local school of medicine. Plans are to 1) decrease heroin addiction, 2) reduce crime and 3) improve life chances of methadone patients. City, county and criminal justice agencies and citizen and medical groups will cooperate to organize five MTR clinics within a year to distribute treatment, stabilization and maintenance, rehabilitation and referral for 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

71–DF–680—$195,364.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis County, Clayton, Missouri.

Title—Police/Court/School/Community Project to Reduce Juvenile Delinquency.

Project Summary—Formal cooperative agreement has been achieved among six school districts, five municipalities, Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis and St. Louis County to develop and support within the administrative structure of the St. Louis County Juvenile Court six juvenile delinquency service teams and six community-based remedial education centers. Each team consists of a deputy juvenile officer, school worker, and police juvenile officer. Remedial education centers will be staffed by trained community volunteers.

71–DF–681—$30,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council and Model Cities Agency—Coordination Development Program.

Project Summary—An administrative component will be established within the Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council which will identify and develop an organizational model to assure close continuous cooperation and coordination between the Council and the Kansas City, Missouri Model Cities Agency. The program will be evaluated on the basis of accomplishment of project goals.

71–DF–682—$205,967.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Kentucky Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Organized Crime and Intelligence Unit of the Kentucky State Police.

Project Summary—Under this project Kentucky will organize an Intelligence Unit in the State Police which will analyze data collected by field agents to identify and assess organized crime throughout the state. Eleven field agents, one system analyst, four intelligence analysts and two clerks will correlate and analyze data. Sixty-one officers will be fully utilized as assigned to investigative command. Prior to implementation, these people will undergo vigorous training techniques in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. Evaluation will be on comparisons of new and old filing systems, local police agency participation and number of suspects prosecuted.

71–DF–683—$30,320.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—Coosa Valley Planning Agency, Anniston, Alabama.

Title—Coosa Valley Adolescent Development Center Plan.

Project Summary—This project will serve as planning support of a program to develop an adolescent regional center. It will serve as a diagnostic facility, "crisis" center and treatment center. Seven counties will be served, containing a population of 314,000. It is anticipated this center will serve as a model and guide for other centers in Alabama. A qualitative evaluation will provide positive incentive for future legislation in Alabama.

71–DF–684—$150,293.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Essex County Commissioners, Salem, Massachusetts.

Title—V.I.S.I.T.—Volunteers In-Service Intern Training Project.

Project Summary—The purpose of this project is to improve and expand existing diagnostic treatment services of juvenile courts of Salem, Lynn, Haverhill and Glouster in Essex County. Undergraduate majoring in social work or social sciences, community volunteers and one probation counselor will be assigned to each of four courts. In-service training will be given to students and volunteers, and client selection criteria will be developed. After training, staff will be divided into teams. Each team will be assigned and evaluation will be made according to 1) reduced recidivism, 2) method for data concerning attitudes, values and goals of staff and clients, 3) distribution of 25-50 questionnaires and 4) twenty-five in-depth instructional interviews to determine reactions to project.

71-DF-685—$37,200.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Pima Association of Governments, Tucson, Arizona.

Title—Crime Commission Operating Staff.

Project Summary—This will secure a permanent staff in the form of director, investigator and secretary whose major mission will be to coordinate law enforcement activities within the metropolitan area and limit functional overlap within jurisdictions. General goals are 1) to study the nature and extent of crime in the Tucson area, 2) study causes and methods of dealing with civil disturbances, 3) analyze the operation and effectiveness of the Tucson area criminal justice system, 4) review and propose crime legislation and 5) promote and engage in criminal justice research in conjunction with the university.

71-DF-686—$36,765.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Virginia's Fifth Planning District Commission.

Title—Regional Corrections—Requirements and Facilities.

Project Summary—This will permit the Fifth Planning District Commission of the state of Virginia to undertake a study as to the feasibility, size, costs, types of programs and other elements involved in the development of a regional correctional facility for treatment and detention of adult offenders. The cities of Clifton Forge, Covington, Roanoke, and Salem; counties of Allegheny, Botetourt, Craig and Roanoke; and the town of Vinton will be included. Correctional services considered will be diagnostic capability, short-term treatment, employment placement, work release and other support services. The planning commission will have assistance from Virginia Department of Corrections.

71-DF-687—$200,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of San Diego, California.

Title—Communications System for Coordinated Law Enforcement (Phase I).

Project Summary—To improve law enforcement communications capabilities through probing consolidation and coordination efforts. The system has been in the developmental stage for 10 years, and this grant will help purchase equipment for adding terminals, a switchboard and ancillary equipment. Phase II would include two-way video and "911" concept service.

71-DF-688—$100,000.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—State of Arizona Department of Corrections, Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Preliminary Planning for Community Correctional Facility for Male Youthful Offenders.

Project Summary—The bulk of funds will be used to provide architectural services, temporary research, clerical assistance and data processing services for a correctional center for youthful offenders.

71-DF-689—$143,806.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—Metropolitan Wash., Council of Governments, Washington, D.C.

Title—Drug Education—A Socio-Psychological Approach.

Project Summary—This is an extension of 70-DF-032. Using research gained from the grant which preceded, it will provide students with conceptual tools for self-examination in order to better understand the motivations of drug abuse, and find better ways to cope with them. Eleven certified teachers were extensively trained to implement this curriculum in spring 1971 semester for 500 11th grade students in Maryland and Washington, D.C.

71–DF–690—$25,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Berkeley Police Department, Berkeley, California.

Title—Berkeley-Alameda County Disorder and Riot Control Action Plan.

Project Summary—This project will implement the first phase of "a problem definition" stage of a larger plan for the control of civil disorders in Berkeley and Alameda County. Phase II is analysis and Phase III is solutions and recommended plans for implementation of the total program.

71–DF–691—$42,840.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Town of Bennington, Vermont.

Title—Community Based Residential Center for Junenile Offender Rehabilitation.

Project Summary—This project will permit Bennington to establish a group home program for 15 male youths with delinquent behavior histories. This will be midway between institutionalization and probation, and the youths will either attend school or be employed. Project staff will include a resident director, assistant director, cook and maintenance man, financial officer and secretary-clerk. Diagnostic and therapeutic service, consultation on intake and discharge, staff development and in-service consultation will assist the community agencies. Local Jaycees will assist, and evaluation will be made by an independent consultant.

71–DF–692—$92,506.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Title—Coordinated Response to Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Problem.

Project Summary—The city of Corpus Christi has a growing drug abuse problem, with arrests by narcotics squad increasing from 98 in 1967 to 298 in 1969. This project will attempt to coordinate efforts for a community program by: 1) counseling and supporting drug abusers without the use of drugs, 2) assisting with a treatment center with methadone use and 3) programing public information through a speakers bureau and seminars. Community involvement will include preventive and rehabilitative work with drug users and abusers, expansion of addiction treatment to include an adolescent psychiatric service center and community and civic concern on drug abuse education.

71–DF–693—$64,930.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of State Medical Examiner, Wilmington, Delaware.

Title—Providing a Statewide Crime Lab.

Project Summary—Delaware has 910 men in 33 local and one state police department. There are no state crime laboratories, so the state is dependent upon FBI criminal evidence analysis. The office of state medical examiner, now investigating deaths of a suspicious nature, will provide crime laboratory facility use when completed. (Now under construction). The Delaware police training commission will train men in preservation of evidence. Equipment for chemical and biological examinations will be purchased.

71–DF–694—$68,351.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Sheriff, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Career Development.

Project Summary—The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department will conduct a research project to create a model personnel development system, to maximize utilization of limited manpower.

71–DF–695—$150,367.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Mid-Iowa Drug Abuse Council—Des Moines, Iowa.

Project Summary—A broad spectrum of rehabilitative services to drug abusers and an expanded program for drug education to the public in a nine-county area of mid-central Iowa is planned. Three crisis centers will be operated, plus a 30-bed medical center for longer treatment. A team of counselors will assist in employment placement, social and family counseling and educational help for patients. Education includes development of school curriculums, workshops for parents, a drug information center, a speakers bureau and media advertising. Evaluation will be made by local school rehabilitation center as well as the Polk County Law Enforcement Advisory Council.

71–DF–696—$150,000.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Maryland.

Title—Improved Juvenile Services, Baltimore.

Project Summary—This grant will make possible improvement in juvenile services of Baltimore City Juvenile Court. A reduction in backlog of juvenile cases, plus additional cases of 17- and 18-year olds consistent with recent federal court rulings can be accomplished with the additional support. Four additional court juvenile masters will be hired and trained. They will be assisted by the addition of a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker and resident nurse who will act at in-take interviews. Also, additional state's attorneys will be available to guarantee prompt and efficient presentation of petitions, as will a cadre of court security officers to maintain law and order within the juvenile court.

71–DF–697—$150,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Hamilton County, Ohio.

Title—Establish Department of Court Services and Expand Rehabilitative Agencies.

Project Summary—This project will establish a Department of Court Services to relieve the court of administrative details and provide increased services to offenders. The Department will include a Probation Service Division, Rehabilitative Division and Psychiatric Clinic.

71–DF–698—$16,270.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—National College of District Attorneys, Houston, Texas.

Title—National College of District Attorneys—Curriculum Development.

Project Summary—This project will fund the developing of curricula for two month-long training sessions in summer 1971 for prosecutors from all 50 states who are interested in becoming "career men." Two hundred men will be involved, and it is hoped grant improvements will be seen in prosecution and fuller utilization of the prosecutor office.

71–DF–699—$71,310.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Spartanburg Police Department, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Title—Comprehensive Police Cadet In-Service Training and Community Relations Program.

Project Summary—This program will generally establish better understanding by the citizens of the programs, priorities and problems of the police role in the community. Three major components of the program consist of establishing a three-man police civil-disorders prevention unit, a training division and community relations unit and a 30-hour police/community relations in-service training program for all members of Spartanburg Police Department and a police cadre training program. The program will be evaluated by an independent organization.

71–DF–700—$92,808.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Sterling Heights Police Department, Sterling Heights, Michigan.

Title—Inter-Community Enforcement Unit—Macomb County.

Project Summary—This project will establish an inter-community narcotics and enforcement unit in Macomb County, which is adjacent to metropolitan

Detroit. A central information file and intelligence system will be developed in cooperation with existing neighborhood municipal and state enforcement groups. This also provides for specialized training for 35 participating investigators from 15 departments utilizing facilities made available by Macomb County Community College where an advanced police curriculum is being developed.

71–DF–701—$78,507.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Supervisors, San Jose, California.

Title—Santa Clara County Pretrial Release Program.

Project Summary—A staff of six full-time and 14 part-time employees of the county will strive to establish a system of granting bail to those who are the best risks, assisting them in keeping their jobs and yet insuring their appearance in court. The program will establish a "Program Executive Board" of local judges to set policy and review functions of the "Program Staff." The "Program Staff" will 1) interview each defendant according to pre-established criteria, 2) check appropriate sources to verify data, 3) recommend whether or not to release on own recognizance, 4) follow up with freed defendants to insure appearance in court and 5) maintain appropriate records.

71–DF–702—$40,471.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Jacksonville Police Department, Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

Title—Jacksonville Beach Civil Disorder Prevention Unit and Mutual Aid Compact.

Project Summary—Jacksonville Beach Police Department will be able to develop 1) a mutual aid compact to include purchase and installation of equipment designed to increase mobility and provide communication with neighboring communities and 2) a civil disorder prevention program which will recruit and train 10 men (preferably junior college police science students) for a summer of four months.

71–DF–703—$155,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Orange, Santa Ana, California.

Title—Mutual Aid Compact.

Project Summary—The Orange County Sheriff and the 22-member police department of Orange County plan to develop a mutual aid compact to prevent and control riots. A training program will be conducted for 2,130 sworn law enforcement officers of the county. To do this, the applicant will: 1) develop standardized uniform operational procedures; 2) develop a state of joint operational readiness; 3) procure specialized equipment to maximize riot control, minimize danger to life; 4) prevent future disorders by public awareness to keep in readiness; and 5) keep down disorders thru firm, disciplined joint application of highly effective/nonlethal procedures.

71–DF–704—$120,000.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—School of Police Administration, Louisville, Kentucky.

Title—National Crime Prevention Institute.

Project Summary—This institute will be established within School of Police Administration of University of Louisville. A three-week course for 25 law enforcement personnel will be held semi-annually to enable participants to establish their own crime prevention bureau. Topics in the course include: lighting, urban planning, building construction, lock and safe design, alarm systems, public education and municipal planning codes. The institute will offer technical assistance and two three-day refresher courses each year. A technical assistance publication draft will be made available for nationwide dissemination.

71–DF–705—$246,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Mayor, Detroit, Michigan.

Title—Criminal Justice System Coordinating Council —Detroit.

Project Summary—This council will achieve improved coordination in plans and programs in various agencies now constituting the Criminal Justice System of Wayne County by: 1) improving communications among agencies in the system, 2) facilitating treatment of problems involving more than one agency within the system, 3) seeking more intelligent allocation of resources among agencies within the system, 4) providing skilled personnel to conduct research to develop the best system and handle critical problems and 5) developing a new management information system using computer technology to facilitate more effective administration in courts and other criminal justice agencies.

71–DF–706—$190,766.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Genesee County Prosecuting Attorney, Flint, Michigan.

Title—Genesee County Metropolitan Crime Task Force.

Project Summary—Two major functions: (1) coordinating and conducting investigations and prosecutions within the county which frequently cross jurisdictional lines (organized crimes, civil disorders, vice, narcotics, public corruption and consumer fraud); (2) demonstrating the effectiveness of increased consolidation and coordination of the law enforcement effort. Hired full-time will be five attorneys and six investigators, with requisite clerical help. An evaluation committee will be made up of a judge, county demonstration agency director for Model Cities, representative from the County Board of Commissioners, County Prosecuting Attorneys, City of Flint Police Chief, two citizens and an independent law enforcement consultant.

71–DF–707—$75,615.

Grantee—Massachusetts Department of Corrections, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Development of Inter-Agency Cooperation in Corrections.

Project Summary—To continue 70–DF–135 more months. The coordinating committee will work toward rehabilitation of criminals through training and placement in quality jobs. A private firm will be contracted to obtain commitments for guaranteed jobs from private industry and will conduct a training program in correctional institutions. It is anticipated that 172 offenders will receive the planned vocational training and placement.

71–DF–708—$4,900.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Title—Special Police Task Force.

Project Summary—This is for supplemental equipment for Bridgeport for a Special Police Task Force, initially funded through 70–DF–080 and operating in Father Panik Village, a low income housing project.

71–DF–709—$107,688.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Macomb County Community College, Warren, Michigan.

Title—Macomb Center for Criminal Justice.

Project Summary—This project will enlarge MCCC's continuing education program in criminal justice to include in-service training for professionals and para-professionals, not only in police functions (the present program) but in all areas of the criminal justice system. Major emphasis will be upon use of part-time faculty members, drawn from various law enforcement agencies. Curriculum revision will be continuous, based upon an advisory committee's recommendation. Evaluation will be made by the R&D division of MCCC and the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Planning Council of Southeast Michigan and the Michigan SPA.

71–DF–710—$150,000.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Chosen Freeholders, Hackensack, New Jersey.

Title—Comprehensive County-Community Approach to Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation.

Project Summary—Direct rehabilitation will be given early drug abusers by a center that fills the gap between community referral sources and community adjustment agencies. This in-patient rehabilitation center will serve 70 municipalities within Bergen County and it will house 35 by end of 1971. For both males and females, it will be the base for formulation and execution of county-wide programs in research, training, community education and volunteer participation (State Parole, State Employment Department and Department of Institutions).

71–DF–711—$110,632.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Title—Creation of Union County Crime Control Unit.

Project Summary—This crime control unit will be under command of a prosecutor. This will provide means to coordinate services of 21 participating municipalities in formation of a narcotics strike force. All phases of criminal activity will be attacked, especially those involving narcotics. Technical assistance will be given local municipal police departments. Evaluation will be in terms of comparative analysis of before-and-after arrest conviction data.

71–DF–712—$144,171.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—Nassau County, Carle Place, New York.

Title—County Narcotics Outreach Clinic.

Project Summary—An outreach drug clinic will be established in the greatest minority population section—Hempstead, Roosevelt, and Freeport area. Approximately 500 non-white drug users may be reached. Additionally, to direct detoxification, methadone maintenance and group counseling involving peers and ex-addicts and family services. Other community resources are Nassau County Medical Center, various residential therapeutic facilities, Mental Health Board and Office of Manpower Development. "Street workers" will be involved in all activities short of methadone use. A drug education and prosecution program will be set up within public school system.

71–DF–713—$250,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Commission on Peace Officer Standard and Training, Sacramento, California.

Title—Project "STAR."

Project Summary—Project STAR will seek to provide initial action for systematic upgrading of personnel in law enforcement, courts and corrections. The line-level role will be analyzed from observations and surveys to be made in New Jersey, Texas, Michigan and California. Jobs will be described to formulate "task performance objectives." Recommendations will be issued for public education related to criminal justice rolls.

71–DF–714—$6,450.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—New York State Senate, Albany, New York.

Title—Conference on Security Policy in American State Legislatures.

Project Summary—This project will sponsor a two and a half day conference in Washington, D.C., at which time problems, techniques and issues of securing the state legislatures from acts of individual and collective violence will be discussed. Participants will be security officers and legislative leaders from each house of each state legislature. Conference proceedings will be distributed to each house of each state legislature.

71–DF–715—$11,136.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Hualapai Tribal Council, Peach Springs, Arizona.

Title—Hualapai Police Training (Basic).

Project Summary—This will provide five Indian police officers from the Hualapai Indian Reservation with 8 weeks of basic police training and 4 weeks of specialized training, first at Namjo Police

Academy (Window Rock, Arizona) and then Indian Police Academy at Roswell, New Mexico. Specialized training will be given at Navajo Police Academy at Hualapai Reservation. Uniforms and equipment will be included.

71–DF–716—$48,370.

Grantee—New York State SPA.

Subgrantee—John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, New York.

Title—Curriculum Development for Advanced Training in Corrections.

Project Summary—John Jay College of Criminal Justice has received funding for design and implementation of a management training program for decision makers in corrections. This will be directed toward the needs of approximately 40 middle- and upper-level managers within the criminal justice system.

71–DF–717—$42,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, New York.

Title—National Parole Board Exchange Project.

Project Summary—Fifty participating parole board members will observe and study the parole system of another state for a week. This will reduce isolation of parole boards, increase communication and comparisons and promote improvements in parole systems and parole decision making. Disparities between states may be reduced and total systems somewhat standardized.

71–DF–718—$125,916.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Middlesex, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Title—Office of Criminal Justice Services' Middlesex County.

Project Summary—A council of criminal justice planning and coordination will be established, with Assignment Judge of Courts as chairman. Assistant to him will be the Freeholder Chairman of Department of Corrections. It will be composed of nine directors of criminal justice or related organizations. Staff includes three key coordinators, a county facilities planner, and a criminal justice planner from the county Planning Board. They will work with county criminal justice consultants and an independent firm. They will develop and implement plans for improving the criminal justice system, including: 1) estimated criminal justice information processing and management system, 2) personnel training and recruitment for several parts of the justice information system and 3) implementation of differentiated rehabilitation programs to include release on own recognizance and a county drug treatment program.

71–DF–719—$153,986.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Norfolk County Commission, Dedham, Massachusetts.

Title—Norfolk County Comprehensive Drug Program.

Project Summary—Two diagnostic referral centers will be created in Quincy, Massachusetts, for treatment of drug dependent persons in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. Projected programs include a methadone maintenance program and a self-help type halfway house. In some instances these services will provide first and last states of therapy and counseling, complementing more specialized programs involving total therapeutic environment. Also included will be initiation of a lending library or drug abuse education kits for elementary and secondary schools.

71–DF–720—$32,363.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Commissioners' New Ulm, Minnesota.

Title—Community Based Group Home Treatment Program for Juvenile Delinquents.

Project Summary—This will permit development of a community-based regional group home for both male and female adolescents between ages 13–16, who have been adjudicated and referred by probate court and who reside in the five-county area served by Sioux Trails Mental Health Center (Brown, Martin, Nicollet, Sibley and Watonevan Counties). It will care for 10 youths at a time of 120 days duration, and will include a full time couple, half-time counselor and half-time secretary. The home will offer: 1) Short-term small group residential living, 2) development of community foster homes, 3) training of parents of delinquent children in methods of child management, 4) day-achievement program following residential treatment and (5) follow-up with young persons released from Minnesota Department of Corrections.

71–DF–721—$51,168.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Lane Council of Government, Eugene, Oregon.

Title—Lane Inter-Agency Narcotics Team.

Project Summary—A county-wide metropolitan area narcotics enforcement group will consist of nine investigators from five major law enforcement groups (agencies) in Lane County. Effort will be concentrated in the metropolitan area where problems exist. Pooling of informants and intelligence and establishing uniform policies for both prosecution and prevention will be priority concerns. Major thrust will be against narcotics sale cases especially.

71–DF–722—$94,728.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Arizona Department of Public Safety, Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Arizona Strike Force on Organized Crime.

Project Summary—To enable Arizona Department of Public Safety to establish a statewide strike force on organized crime.

71–DF–723—$48,529.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Model Criminal Code and Rules Revision Project.

Project Summary—Because of the broad rule-making power of its Supreme Court, Arizona was chosen as one of four states by the American Bar Association for a project to revise rules of criminal procedure and its Criminal Code. Revision will be overseen by the dean of the state university and all Arizona criminal justice Agencies will be involved. Research will be studied against former Arizona Codes, and typical state Codes.

71–DF–724—$198,402.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Maricopa County, Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Law Enforcement Judicial Information System.

Project Summary—This project will provide for a computer-based criminal justice and judicial information system to serve city and county law enforcement agencies which had operators independently. Nearly all such agencies in Maricopa County will participate. They may eventually have a tie-in with SEARCH.

71–DF–725—$13,157.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Police Department, Alexandria, Virginia.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A police legal advisor will be hired as consultant, who hopefully will continue indefinitely. He will be involved in 1) training and continuous education, 2) police planning, 3) liaison with legislature and community, 4) liaison with prosecution and courts, 5) problems arising out of specific investigations, 6) interpreting laws and regulations pertinent to departmental administration, and 7) consulting with the chief of police on legal problems.

71–DF–726—$87,611.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Oakland, Pontiac, Michigan.

Title—Children's Village Phase II (Design).

Project Summary—This project will provide architectural development costs for proceeding with detailed architectural plans and specifications for Oakland Company Juvenile housing and rehabilitation complex, Childrens Village. The county has committed itself to this project, and a portion was completed in 1965. Design will include the following facilities: 1) intake and detention (58 beds), 2) health unit and nursery (10 beds), 3) administration, 4) central kitchen, 5) girls work education unit (24 beds), 6) three rehabilitation cottages (25 beds each) and 7) shelter care cottage (42 beds).

71–DF–727—$14,268.

Grantee—New Hampshire SPA.

Subgrantee—New Hampshire State Police, Concord, New Hampshire.

Title—Professional Aides-Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—A systems analyst will be responsible to the director of New Hampshire State Police for development, through research, of improved services in procedural and tactical management operations.

71–DF–728—$20,756.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorder Coordinator.

Project Summary—This will provide Montana with the position of civil disorder specialist—a coordinator whose varied duties include planning and development of a program in prevention, detection and control of civil disorders in Montana; assessing the potential problems; improving current plans; and initiating and developing training programs.

71–DF–729—$108,376.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—Appellate Divisions—First and Second Departments, New York, New York.

Title—Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program.

Project Summary—The main purpose of Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation is to develop practical alternatives to construction of new facilities. The first phase has been to study the reorganization, to see that present buildings could be used for another 20–30 years. Phase II will be to provide detailed plans for the criminal courts and related buildings. The third and fourth phases, scheduled to be completed within the next 12 months, will include space analysis and planning for several court buildings within the urban context of the court complex.

71–DF–730—$300,069.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—South Carolina Department of Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—The Application of Industrial Principles to Correctional Industries.

Project Summary—This is an operation of a multibased effort to improve employment opportunities in South Carolina for the institutionalized offender about to return to society.

71–DF–731—$158,422.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Arizona.

Title—Comprehensive San Carlos Apache Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program.

Project Summary—To allow the San Carlos Apache Tribe to establish a juvenile bureau composed of a juvenile judge, probation officers, policemen, social workers, school representatives and tribal public health officials. They will oversee a court-corrections program, revise tribal law and order codes and conduct training for juvenile court judges and probation officers.

71–DF–732—$100,765.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Indianapolis Police Department, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Title—Regional Computer Crime Information Program.

Project Summary—This project is designed for converting and storing all wanted car files, stolen property files and wanted person files at a centrally located computer center for a 5-county region including Indianapolis. These records will be interfacing the present National Crime Information Center and project SEARCH. Over 200,000 existing records will be converted.

71–DF–733—$45,102.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado.

Title—Colorado State Penitentiary Adult Basic Education and Reading Project.

Project Summary—To enable penitentiary staff to assess reading level of inmates, develop an intensive training program for personnel to teach reading, develop bi-lingual and bi-cultural materials for Mexican-American readers and develop adult interest reading materials for the inmate population.

71–DF–734—$18,949.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Mendicino, Ukiah, California.

Title—Mendicino County Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program.

Project Summary—To support a planning and design phase (arhitectural service only) for a facility to handle increasing numbers of arrested and convicted persons in a detention and rehabilitative treatment center for Mendicino County.

71–DF–735—$34,106.

Grantee—Hawaii SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Research and Evaluation Units for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies.

Project Summary—This project will establish a research and evaluation unit in the Hawaii SPA. Data will be collected on operations of police, courts and correctional agencies. Research will be conducted on crime and law enforcement problems, and evaluations will be made on current crime prevention and crime control problems. Emphasis will be on collections of data for a correctional statistics base. A criminal justice information system will result. A task force will be established representative of all major segments of the criminal justice system to coordinate, evaluate and eventually prepare materials for dissemination.

71–DF–736—$203,827.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Louisville Public Schools, Louisville, Kentucky.

Title—A Development and Predictive Study of Delinquency Prevention.

Project Summary—This project will evaluate delinquency prevention effectiveness of the country's most extensive humanistic educational reforms, as presently implemented in the Louisville inner city school district (27 schools). It also will develop and validate indices to measure and predict behaviors and related indicators and determine cost-effective and multiple correlational relationships between most effective educational program components and possible alternates (positive) in behavior among elementary and junior high students.

71–DF–737—$243,443.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, Kansas.

Title—Organized Crime Section.

Project Summary—Kansas proposes to establish a statewide organized crime intelligence unit within Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Goals are to identify the nature and extent of organized crime problems in the state.

71–DF–738—$175,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Connecticut Department of Corrections, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program.

Project Summary—Under this project the Connecticut Department of Corrections, in conjunction with a non-profit organization, will fund maintenance programs for heroin addicts in a ghetto area of Hartford and intake clinic located within the community correctional center.

71–DF–739—$15,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The legal advisor will insure awareness of changing laws and legal decisions, will counsel and advise and will assist in preparing and obtaining of search and arrest warrants.

71–DF–740—$18,000.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Southwestern Legal Foundation, Dallas, Texas.

Title—Regional Program of Training Courses for Prosecutors.

Project Summary—A training program will be held for recently elected or appointed prosecutors in Southwestern states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. It will accommodate expenses—tuition, subsistence and travel—for 60 persons, but it is expected many more will attend.

71–DF–741—$59,572.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Oregon Board of Police Standard and Training, Salem, Oregon.

Title—Improving Police Academy Service and Providing Statewide Administrative Services.

Project Summary—This has two separate objectives: 1) to improve and enlarge the Oregon Police Academy by hiring a full-time training coordinator to administer activities of 35 weeks of operations each year and to develop a film library for use in smaller, more isolated parts of Oregon; 2) to provide administrative and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout Oregon. Manual development and improvements in all phases will be the objective.

71–DF–742—$150,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Demonstration Out-Patient Evaluation and Rehabilitation Program for Drug Addicts and Users, Jacksonville, Florida.

Project Summary—Comprehensive drug treatment and rehabilitation for approximately 700 drug addicts and users will be given during 1 year period. Reduction in all problems related to drug use will be sought, especially drug-related crimes. Other agencies involved are, Office of Economic Opportunity, Mental Health, Child Guidance, Family Consultation Services, Vocational Rehabilitation and State Drug Abuse Council.

71–DF–743—$55,435.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Fairfax County, Fairfax, Virginia.

Title—Expansion and Modernization of Fairfax Adult Correctional Facility.

Project Summary—This will permit Fairfax County to plan and develop a modern correctional center with ample room for rehabilitative and training programs. It is hoped the accommodations of this facility will house offenders from county and cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Vienna, Herndon and Clifton.

71–DF–744—$25,000.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Title—Union County Tactical Force.

Project Summary—The Tactical force will be comprised of two 50-men units from all municipalities in Union County, on a force-strength ratio, with a minimum of two men from each department. Extensive training will be given at Ft. Dix, N.J. in civil disorder-related subjects, to be followed by one training day per month for each unit at local National Guard Armory. Each unit will be made up of unit leader, assistant unit leader, two 20-man squads, a three-man gas squad, a three-man sniper squad. An attorney will be attached to assist in legal matters. Senior level officers will be sent to Ft. Gordon, Georgia, for special training.

71–DF–745—$12,709.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of State's Attorney, New Haven, Connecticut.

Title—State's Attorney's Law Enforcement Training Program.

Project Summary—This will provide for a course in criminal law and procedure for experienced police officers throughout the state of Connecticut, given by state's attorney in New Haven.

71–DF–746—$197,280.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Niles, Illinois.

Title—"MEG"—Metropolitan Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Enforcement Group.

Project Summary—This will make possible the MEG group, made up of 19 police departments in Cook County, near Chicago, containing 600,000 people. MEG investigators will be trained jointly by Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Illinois Bureau of Investigation. Approximately 800 police officers will be trained, and 19 police departments have agreed to assign one officer to MEG. The plan is endorsed, and will receive cooperation of Cook County Sheriff's Department.

71–DF–747—$56,729.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Application of Systems Analysis Methodology to Reduce Crime in Delaware.

Project Summary—Principal objective is to produce design and operational framework for activating a model crime reduction management and information system for Delaware. 1) Project planning phase: Series of seminars to acquaint key persons with methodology and techniques for developing goals for system. 2) Execution phase: Identify major programs; define objectives; measure effectiveness; determine information needs; develop program relationships; develop program structure, data and information; and develop plan of action. SPA directors from Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania and Virginia will assist in project evaluation.

71–DF–748—$25,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Police Incentive Plan for Educational Achievement.

Project Summary—This will enable the Georgia Department of Public Safety to provide a salary incentive program, based upon completion and accumulation of college credits, for 145 participating law enforcement officers. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation and Georgia State Patrol have a combined, sworn complement of 740 officers.

71–DF–749—$93,258.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Second Judicial District, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Organized Crime Unit.

Project Summary—This will continue support to the Denver District Attorney's office in continuation of a commendable progressive program (70–DF–191). New staff members have been added—a full-time accountant, intelligence analyst and a MTST operator. There will be computerization of the growing intelligence repository.

71–DF–750—$322,300.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, Detroit, Michigan.

Title—Organized Crime Task Force.

Project Summary—To fund a pilot project to control organized crime. It will be investigative and prosecutive in nature, concentrating only on selective targets in the organized crime area.

71–DF–751—$88,238.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Florida.

Title—Inter-American and Caribbean Intelligence Group—Tallahassee, Florida.

Project Summary—To continue funds for the intelligence group and communications network, and a growing function involving exchange of intelligence on organized crime among group members.

71–DF–752—$15,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Diego, San Diego, California.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A deputy city attorney will be assigned to the Police Department in the capacity of Police Legal Advisor. City attorney and chief of police will be jointly responsible for the supervision of the legal advisor.

71–DF–753—$25,620.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Administration, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—Law Students Interns.

Project Summary—This project will employ 12 law students in second and third years of law school. They will be assigned to county solicitor's and public defender's offices throughout the state.

71–DF–754—$178,196.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Pima County Juvenile Court, Tucson, Arizona.

Title—Upgrading Facilities at Arizona Boys Ranch.

Project Summary—This will enable Pima County to upgrade the physical and environmental facilities at Arizona Boys Ranch. Three main goals include: 1) installation of a modern sewage system, 2) installation of new water system, and 3) improvement of environmental facilities.

71–DF–755—$17,200.

Grantee—Oklahoma SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Oklahoma, Department of Health Studies, Norman, Oklahoma.

Title—Sudden and Violent Death Investigation.

Project Summary—The University of Oklahoma will sponsor a two-day seminar to provide an opportunity for 200 physicians, attorneys and law enforcement personnel to become familiar, through a multidisciplinary approach, with practical aspects of modern, medical-legal case investigative techniques.

71–DF–756—$31,150.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Charleston, West Virginia.

Title—A Mandatory Statewide Law Enforcement Statistics and Crime Reporting Program.

Project Summary—Prior to March 5, 1971 mandatory reporting act, about 8 percent of law enforcement agencies reported. This project will provide for training of the project director and assistant director. They in turn will design and distribute the necessary forms to train police and sheriffs statewide after consulting with FBI, New Jersey State Policy and Florida Department Law Enforcement officials. All West Virginia Law Enforcement agencies will be required to participate (132 municipal police agencies, 55 county sheriff's offices, 55 county prosecutor offices, 55 state police detachments and 9 correctional agencies.

71–DF–757—$43,063.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.

Title—Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Coordination and Training Project.

Project Summary—This will provide training, technical assistance and coordination to Ohio county attorneys. All to be achieved through the work of an executive director and training coordinator, supervised by the Executive Committee of Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association. They will: 1) evaluate the need for reorganization of office of Prosecuting Attorneys, 2) establish effective legislative program, 3) create and maintain channels of communications for exchange of important information and (4) raise standards and techniques of all Ohio prosecutors by a continuing program of legal education.

71–DF–758—$19,090.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—State Bureau of Investigation, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—State Bureau of Investigation Intern Program.

Project Summary—This will implement an internship program designed to attract college students to the field of law enforcement. Twelve interns will be hired for three months on full-time basis, while four interns will be hired on a part-time basis for nine months. Manpower will be provided to the chemical laboratory, identification section, photographic section, intelligence section, training officer and to six district offices while providing meaningful learning experiences for the student interns.

71–DF–759—$59,997.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Youth Services, Tallahassee, Florida.

Title—McCoy Boys Base.

Project Summary—Florida State Division of Youth Services, Orange County Board of Commissioners and McCoy Air Force Base will join forces to provide a community-based treatment facility for 25–50 delinquent youths committed to Division of Youth Services—This is an alternative to present treatment (probation or state training school). Average length is six months stay for each youth. They will engage in group counseling, vocational training and attend school in the community. Community volunteers will be encouraged to take part, both in planning and operation of the program.

71–DF–760—$178,796.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Southeastern Correctional and Criminological Research Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

Title—Work Release as a Rehabilitative Tool.

Project Summary—This will be for evaluation of work release as a rehabilitative and reintegrative tool within the correctional system. States involved are Florida and South Carolina.

71–DF–761—$56,930.

Grantee—Arkansas SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Pulaski, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Title—Pulaski County Community Correctional Facility.

Project Summary—A replacement of the existing county jail (over 40 years old) is needed. This grant will make it possible to plan for its replacement along with a total correctional center and program. The other agencies involved are the View of Arkansas Graduate School, Medical Center, Law School, State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency and State Juvenile Training School.

71–DF–762—$28,887.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—District Attorney's Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor's Office.

Project Summary—Twenty-six law students will be employed for the summer between second and third years of law school; 10 will be part time during third year. They will be assigned to various divisions of law processing to learn better how all phases integrate into the whole procedure. These students will be recruited from three Philadelphia law schools and five to seven other schools on the East Coast and Midwest.

71–DF–763—$250,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Community Treatment—Probation and Parole Improvement.

Project Summary—This project will extend the existing probation and parole services of Department of Public Welfare and Department of Corrections, and will provide adult misdemeanor probation services for offenders sentenced to less than 91 days. It will permit recruitment and training for 18 additional juvenile probation and parole officers who will receive a minimum of 525 hours in-service and on-the-job training.

71–DF–764—$23,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Missouri Attorney General's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Title—Training Program for Newly Elected Prosecuting Attorneys.

Project Summary—The newly elected prosecuting attorneys in 155 offices in Missouri will have opportunity for introduction to demands and problems of this office, with information provided regarding resources available and methodology. Instructors will be experienced prosecutors, members of the court, law school faculty and representatives of agencies with whom the prosecutor must work.

71–DF–765—$54,100.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Florida Prosecuting Attorney's Association, Sarasota, Florida.

Title—State Prosecutors' Operations Coordinator.

Project Summary—This will support creation of initial operation of a unit, under Florida Prosecuting Attorney's Association, to coordinate activities of 83 such offices throughout the state of Florida. The program is concerned with: 1) making collective knowledge and information available to all Florida prosecutors; 2) developing programs to improve image of prosecutor among law students; 3) planning, programming and sponsoring an educational and training program; and 4) developing and disseminating comprehensive prosecutor's manual of trial and pleading practice.

71–DF–766—$30,000.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Texas Comm. on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, Austin, Texas.

Title—Management Schools for Police Training Coordinators and Directors.

Project Summary—To improve law enforcement training throughout the state, 15 one-week training conferences for management personnel and training officers will be held. The state's 44 certified police academies will be aided. An area-wide course for directors will be included for personnel from Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Evaluation will be made through inspection of the 44 police academies, to determine effectiveness.

71–DF–767—$250,000.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Development of Probation and Parole Improvement Programs.

Project Summary—This proposal will establish centralized adult and/or juvenile probation departments, on the county level, where no services presently exist, or where they are seriously deficient. Grant funds will be used for staff training and upgrading of personnel, employment placement, emergency loan funds, family and budget counseling and medical services.

71–DF–768—$125,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Project "TEMPO."

Project Summary—These three projects will provide intensive, improved probation services to juvenile and adult probationers in Georgia. This will provide a residential treatment center in Atlanta for 100 probationers. Companion grants (769—$66,080) and (770—$58,000) provided diagnostic counseling and a community treatment center for children. This will incorporate a six-man "Special Court Services Worker Unit".

71–DF–769—$66,080.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia State Department of Probation, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Expansion of Concentrated Treatment Centers.

Project Summary—See Project TEMPO (71–DF–768). This companion grant will provide a wide range of residential and diagnostic counseling, training, employment and legal assistance services to twenty probationers. (See grant 71–DF–770 also.)

71–DF–770—$58,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia State Department of Family and Youth Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Community Treatment for Committed Children in Lieu of Youth Development.

Project Summary—See accompanying projects "TEMPO," 71–DF–768 and 71–DF–769. This project will provide a six-man "Special Court Services Worker Unit" for intensive probation counseling with specially selected youth.

71–DF–771—$298,625.

Grantee—Hawaii SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Unit and Statewide Investigatory and Prosecutorial Unit.

Project Summary—This is for two organized crime programs in Hawaii. The first is for upgrading the present structure and capacity, involving four counties, through services of a clerk and necessary equipment to bring personnel to total of 20. Secondly, under office of State Attorney General, a statewide organized crime investigatory and prosecutorial unit will be formed.

71–DF–772—$132,050.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of County Attorney, Olathe, Kansas.

Title—Johnson County (Kansas) Commission Drug Abuse Abatement Program.

Project Summary—This development of a comprehensive, community-based resource as an alternate to incarceration of young drug offenders will have as its primary focus establishment of drug intervention groups staffed by professionals and trained para-professionals, supported by psychotherapy services and coordinated assistance and services of judicial, correctional, law enforcement and social services agencies in the community.

71–DF–773—$17,985.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Vermont Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—Project emphasis will be on 1) expanding and improving aspects of coordination required at all levels of government; 2) development of specific planning tailored to jurisdictional needs as it pertains to prevention and control; 3) expanding and or establishing lines of communication of all agencies concerned with prevention, detection and control of civil disorder situations; and 4) conducting series of conferences, seminars and various planning managements with agencies concerned.

71–DF–774—$163,538.

Grantee—California Council SPA.

Subgrantee—County of San Mateo, San Mateo, California.

Title—Consolidation of County/City Narcotics Forces to Control Dangerous Drugs.

Project Summary—This project will transcend geographical and political barriers in order to facilitate the concerted efforts and cooperation of all law enforcement agencies and local governments in the county to control and restrict the flow of narcotics through creation of a Narcotics Task Force.

71–DF–775—$284,777.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—National College of District Attorneys, Houston, Texas.

Title—National College of District Attorneys—Prevention Training Courses.

Project Summary—Two four-week sessions will be given during the summer at University of Houston and a series of seminars during the coming year. One hundred intermediate candidates will be included in each group, conducted by expert prosecutors, judges, legal educators and other qualified professionals, who will participate as students, faculty, guest lecturers and advisors.

71–DF–776—$293,835.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Title—Methadone Treatment Units in Mental Health, Catchment Areas 1 and 2A.

Project Summary—Two methadone treatment units will be established in two areas where heroin addiction is very high. Each unit will be capable of treating 200 persons and will be divided into three program elements: 1) intake, evaluation, treatment; 2) ambulatory detoxification; and 3) methadone maintenance.

71–DF–777—$31,319.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Tennessee Legal Clinic, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Title—Law Students in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 30 students from College of Law, University of Tennessee, part-time for 10 weeks during academic year in three prosecutor's offices in Knoxville, Tennessee.

71–DF–778—$29,282.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—Washington State Bar Association, Seattle, Washington.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor and Defender Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 26 students for 12 months—20 in prosecutor's offices, six in public defender's offices. Rate will be $3.50 per hour, working 12 full weeks in the summer, 34 weeks (10 hours a week) during the school year.

71–DF–779—$59,700.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Connecticut Judicial Department, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor/Defender Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 20 students during the coming summer and following academic year. They will be placed among the Superior Court and Circuit Court prosecutor and defender offices in Fairfield, Hartford and New Haven counties as appropriate.

71–DF–780—$25,140.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 15 students from University of New Mexico School of Law for summer between second and third year. They will be placed under supervision of District Judges throughout the state.

71–DF–781—$30,900.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Alaska Public Defender Agency, Anchorage, Alaska.

Title—Law Student Interns in Defender Offices.

Project Summary—Law students who take part will have intensive training with staff of the defender's office. They will be given academic credit by UCLA Law School.

71–DF–782—$24,423.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Law Student Interns.

Project Summary—Fifteen law students from Drake University and the State University of Iowa will be recruited for summer employment in county attorneys' offices throughout the state.

71–DF–783—$30,220.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Attorney General, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 20 third year law students during summer and academic year as part of the court support staff of criminal justice division of Attorney Generals' office.

71–DF–784—$15,000.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Juneau, Alaska.

Title—Bomb Disposal Technician.

Project Summary—A bomb disposal technician will be added to staff of Alaska State Troopers, to handle responsibility of disposing of bombs on a statewide basis. He will also teach new troopers and city police officers to handle this problem locally.

71–DF–785—$15,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Department, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—These funds will support a legal advisor for the Lafayette Parish Sheriff Department. He will work closely with District and Parish attorneys to insure that they are aware of changing laws and legal decisions affecting duties of law enforcement officers. He will be available for 24-hour counsel and advice, will assist in coordination with Sheriff's department and courts and will visit crime scenes if necessary.

71–DF–786—$144,593.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of County Commissioners, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Title—Drug Rehabilitation Program — Prince George's County.

Project Summary—This will allow the county to effectively treat drug abuse through an out-patient drug rehabilitation center. This will provide the keystone for future treatment centers. Treatment clinics will operate from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Four-hundred clients will be serviced through referral from law enforcement and social agencies. The basic objective will be behavior modification. Methadone treatment will be only for detoxification purposes. All patients will be given identification cards to prevent treatment at several out-patient clinics.

71–DF–787—$99,933.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Kentucky Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Statewide Narcotic Control Unit of Kentucky State Police.

Project Summary—A lieutenant and six field agents will form a unit to give direction to state and local narcotic enforcement efforts. They will comprise the chief narcotic and dangerous drug agency for the state. They will provide a 10-week training course in Louisville, Kentucky.

71–DF–788—$28,926.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—Bureau of Corrections, Augusta, Maine.

Title—Correctional Intern Program.

Project Summary—This grant will allow the Maine Bureau of Corrections to sponsor an intern program aimed at attracting college students to correctional work. Twenty-three students will be selected, all majoring in social sciences and liberal arts. They will be assigned to four correctional facilities—Maine State Prison, Men's Correctional Center, Boy's Training Center and Division of Probation and Parole.

71–DF–789—$51,820.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Research and Evaluation Unit—Wilmington, Delaware.

Project Summary—This will provide a research and evaluation unit in the Delaware SPA. There will be an associate director, two criminal justice planners and four part-time research assistants.

71–DF–790—$200,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Title—Safety and Sanitation Program—New Orleans Parish Prison.

Project Summary—Will provide maintenance staff (eight employees and a supervisor) for improved food services facilities and will permit undertaking a large number of individual safety and sanitation projects, such as electrical and plumbing system renovation.

71–DF–791—$30,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Second Judical Circuit of Florida.

Title—Law Students Interns in Defenders Office Tallahassee, Florida.

Project Summary—This project will employ 24 interns during the four quarters of the academic year (including summer).

71–DF–792—$21,741.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—West Virginia University.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor/Defender Offices.

Project Summary—Will employ 12 students during the summer and 16 students during the school year.

71–DF–793—$15,000.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Portland, Maine.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—Will employ an attorney to consult with the Portland Chief of Police on questions pertaining to administrative and policy planning, police operations, prosecutor/court liaison, training, preparation of legislation and publications and civil rights protesters.

71–DF–794—$15,000.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Vermont Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vermont.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—Will employ a police legal advisor who will be responsible to the Commissioners of the Department of Public Safety as chief legal advisor on operations and policy matters.

71–DF–795—$99,475.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—Jefferson County Commission, Jefferson County, Alabama.

Title—Regional Criminal Justice Center.

Project Summary—This project will permit the planning of a Regional Criminal Justice Center to provide both correction and police supporting facilities to seven Alabama Counties (Jefferson, Blount, Walker, Winston, St. Clair, Shelby and Chilton).

71–DF–796—$28,000.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—State's Attorney's Office.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ 20 third-year law students for the summer.

71–DF–797—$22,734.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Vermont State's Attorney's Association.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ nine law students during the summer. The students will be recruited from the law schools of Boston University, Boston College and the New York State University at Albany.

71–DF–798—$30,000.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clayton, Missouri.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—Ten third-year law students will be employed during the summer and 10 during the academic year, from Washington University second St. Louis University.

71–DF–799—$36,000.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Supreme Court of Delaware Wilmington, Delaware.

Title—Court Reorganization and Planning Program.

Project Summary—This project will provide legislative research and drafting and data research, collection and evaluation leading to a plan for reorganization of Delaware's statewide judicial system. Goals include expansion of supreme court, court unification at the trial level, determination of statewide need for judges, central administration under one court administrator, general court planning and improved continuing judicial education.

71–DF–800—$21,347.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Title—Recognizance Project.

Project Summary—Missouri Board of Probation and Parole will cooperate with the Circuit Court of Jackson County to establish a recognizance bond project in Kansas City, Missouri. This will be compared with the one in process in St. Louis, Missouri, which places greater restrictions on eligibility. The project will help alleviate over-crowding in Jackson County jails which has caused several disturbances in the jail.

71–DF–801—$250,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Nashville, Tennessee.

Title—Expansion and Improvement of Juvenile/Adult Probation-Parole Services.

Project Summary—One subgrant of $125,000 will provide the Division of Juvenile Probation with 52 officers, nine supervisory counselors, four district directors, two halfway houses with a capacity of 12–15 youths each and two district coordinators for volunteer services. A second grant of $125,000 will provide the Division of Adult Probation and Paroles with 55 officers, four district supervisors, nine supervisory counselors, two halfway houses with a capacity of 12–15 probationers each, one supervisor of volunteer services and an assistant for each of three major divisions.

71–DF–802—$222,751.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Washington, D.C.

Title—A Psychiatric Treatment Unit for an Adult Correctional Facility.

Project Summary—This will enable the District of Columbia Department of Corrections to establish a psychiatric unit in the adult correctional facility at Lorton, Virginia. It will have a capacity of 15 patients and will provide outpatient treatment for approximately 100 cases. The unit will be staffed under a purchase of service contract with a local psychiatric organization and will include a psychiatric worker, psychologists and social workers. Services included will involve social case work, rehabilitation, evaluation psychotherapy, counseling and group and family therapy.

71–DF–803—$15,000.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A full-time legal advisor will be assigned to the Des Moines Police Department to advise the agency on policy decisions, develop law-related training materials, interpret laws, act as liaison to the courts and prosecutive agencies and lecture at the police academy.

71–DF–804—$14,000.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Waterloo, Iowa.

Title—Police Legal Advisor—Waterloo.

Project Summary—A full-time legal advisor will be assigned to the Waterloo Department to advise the agency on policy decisions, develop law-related training materials, interpret laws, act as liaison to the courts and prosecutive agencies and lecture at the police academy.

71–DF–805—$250,000.

Grantee—Mississippi SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Establishment of Community Treatment Programs for Youthful Offenders.

Project Summary—This grant provides for the establishment of five juvenile halfway houses and group houses in five regional and local areas of Mississippi. The objective of this program is to provide an alternative to commitment to a state correctional institution for delinquents and pre-delinquents appearing in the state's youth courts.

71–DF–806—$250,000.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Child Welfare, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Aftercare for Hard-to-Place Delinquents.

Project Summary—This program will provide intensive aftercare for approximately 100 "hard-to-place" delinquents. Ten juvenile counselors will be employed to locate 11 foster homes each, train the foster parents, develop and coordinate volunteers and community resources and provide continuation counseling services for the juveniles and their foster parents. In addition, two group homes will also be established.

71–DF–807—$250,000.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Vocational Rehabilitation Department, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—Vocational Rehabilitation Family Court Program.

Project Summary—This project will provide specialized probation-related services to five South Carolina communities. Five counselors and support personnel will provide services to an estimated 500 youths between the ages of 14 to 17. Included in these services are a variety of functions including counseling, foster house placement, work and recreational programs, job training and special education.

71–DF–808—$246,818.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Regional Youth Service Programs, Group Homes and Adult Parole—Tallahassee.

Project Summary—This award will fund three individual projects which provide intensive pre-parole services to inmates and residential treatment of juvenile probationers: 1) Eight parole counselors will be added to the State Probation and Parole Commission to make available 200 additional interviews per week; 2) Two residential group homes for eight-ten youths each will be established for Duval, Clay and Nassau Counties; and 3) Two more residential group homes for 608 youths will be established in Pinellas County.

71–DF–809—$250,000.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Improvement and Expansion of Probation Services.

Project Summary—This project will provide probation services to counties with population of 20,000 or more. Up to 15 projects will be funded to a maximum of $16,000 each. The focus of this effort is to obtain sufficient probation officer personnel to achieve a caseworker-client ratio consistent with acceptable national standards.

71–DF–810—$109,930.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Alabama.

Title—American Academy of Judicial Education—University of Alabama.

Project Summary—This project will train judges of limited jurisdiction during the summer of 1971. The American Academy of Judicial Education will train 100 judges from across the country for two weeks in August. In addition, a four-day Regional Academy for 18 judges from one LEAA region will be conducted.

71–DF–811—$62,708.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—Development and Implementation of a Comprehensive Information System in a Correctional Agency.

Project Summary—The goals of this project are: 1) to provide information on inmates for administration of rehabilitation programs, 2) to provide information to other criminal justice agencies, 3) to remove internal duplication of data collection and 4) to develop a series of data reports to provide timely management information for decision-making and budget preparation.

71–DF–812—$14,960.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Trenton, New Jersey.

Title—Police Legal Advisors.

Project Summary—The city of Trenton will employ a full-time police legal advisor to recommend procedural, administrative and legislative modifications; to interpret laws for members of the police force; to assist in the planning and implementation of policies relative to legal affairs; and to provide liaison between the department, the prosecutor, corporation counsel and the courts.

71–DF–813—$15,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—New Haven Department of Police Services, New Haven, Connecticut.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The New Haven Department of Police Services will hire a Systems Analyst to develop plans for the expansion of the Department's Computer Information System to 13 other cities in the New Haven region. He will also study the information needs of administrative units of the Department.

71–DF–814—$15,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Metropolitan City of Nashville, Tennessee.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The city of Nashville will employ a full-time legal advisor to assist the police department in a variety of services, such as: prosecutorial and court liaison, academy lectures, advice on operational and policy decisions, development of law-related training materials and interpretation of laws and regulations pertinent to departmental administration.

71–DF–815—$15,000.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The city of Memphis will employ a full-time police legal advisor who will act as a liaison to the courts and prosecution, lecture at the police academy, advise the department on operational and policy decisions, develop law-related training materials and interpret laws and regulations relative to departmental administration.

71–DF–816—$15,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Clayton County, Jonesboro, Georgia.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—Clayton County will employ a full-time systems analyst to provide the specialized knowledge needed by its enforcement agencies in the areas of systems analysis, computer science, law and public administration.

71–DF–817—$15,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The Georgia Department of Public Safety will employ one full-time systems analyst who will provide the agency with the specialized knowledge it needs in areas such as systems analysis, computer science, law and public administration.

71–DF–818—$7,500.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Psychiatric Consultant.

Project Summary—The Georgia Department of Public Safety will employ a psychiatric consultant who will be utilized in a number of functions, such as: selection screening and testing; promotion evaluation; behavioral training instruction for police personnel; consultation on agency policies for handling disturbed individuals; and consultation for employees of the agency.

71–DF–819—$1,084,782.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, New York, N.Y.

Title—Night and Weekend Courts in Queens and Bronx.

Project Summary—This project meets a request to double the number of arraignment courts in the city handling night and weekend arrest cases. This expansion will permit more deliberate proceedings than are now possible. It will allow preliminary hearings to occur at arraignment in substantially more cases, thereby eliminating much of the delay and many of the wasted appearances, and subsequently easing case congestion.

71–DF–820—$100,000.

Grantee—City of Long Beach.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Public Safety Information Sub-System, Long Beach, California.

Project Summary—LEAA, in cooperation with eight federal agencies who are members of the Urban Information Systems Inter-Agency Committee (USAC), is supporting a pilot model project to develop, test and implement a municipal information system which would improve the information and decision-making capabilities of municipalities throughout the nation.

71–DF–821—$21,732.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Wichita County, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Title—Extra-Judicial Probation Program for Adult Offenders.

Project Summary—This project will support a cooperative program of "unofficial" probation for adult offenders, involving the prosecuting attorney, the defendant, the defendant's attorney, the court and probation officer in those cases involving adult violators in first offenses of the grade of misdemeanor or felony. A program of probation, restitution payments, court costs and service fees will be formulated without the filing of a complaint or formal petition. This program will afford the alleged transgressors an opportunity to redeem themselves without the stigma of criminal conviction.

71–DF–822—$295,715.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Department Public Safety and Corrections Services, Hunt Valley, Maryland.

Title—Intensive Release Planning and Parole Supervision.

Project Summary—This award is to fund development of a comprehensive rehabilitation program for 175 inmates incarcerated at the Maryland House of Corrections and 25 women incarcerated at Maryland Correctional Institution for Women. The focus of the rehabilitation program will be the development of guarantee quality jobs within the Baltimore, Maryland, community. It will include intensive counseling, work orientation, social rehabilitation, education and training related specifically to the job that has been developed prior to the release of the inmate.

71–DF–823—$100,449.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—Alabama Industrial School, Mt. Meigs, Alabama.

Title—Pre-Release Training for Institutionalized Delinquent Children.

Project Summary—The purpose of this project is to provide the youth detained at the Alabama Industrial School with a comprehensive pre-release training program. The program will serve 260 15- to 18-year-old youths who have been adjudged delinquent by the Alabama Juvenile Courts. The primary objective of the program is to reduce recidivism through effective institutional programming.

71–DF–824—$14,702.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Idaho Board of Corrections, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Counseling and Treatment Services for Indian Inmates.

Project Summary—The purpose of this grant is to establish a counseling unit exclusively for Indian State Penitentiary. The objectives of the project are to develop programs that meet the needs of a minority cultural group.

71–DF–825—$40.119.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Police Salary Incentive Plan for Educational Achievement.

Project Summary—The project will permit the St. Louis Police Department to initiate a pilot police educational achievement incentive pay plan. Pay incentives will be provided to 201 participants for associate degrees (or 60 credit hours), bachelor's degrees, and master's degrees or doctorate degrees.

71–DF–826—$125,470.

Grantee—New Jersey SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Newark, Community Development Administration, Newark, New Jersey.

Title—Police Cadet Project, Newark, New Jersey.

Project Summary—Newark proposes to establish a police cadet program, by which young men between the ages of 18–21 who may be interested in police work may begin a career with the police department. The cadet training program will consist of a 38-month internship, including on-the-job training during the day and evening courses at Rutgers University.

71–DF–827—$124,900.

Grantee—Florida, SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Miami, Florida.

Title—Organized Crime Fighting Team Project.

Project Summary—Six fully equipped teams of investigators for surveillance operations, vice and narcotics will be formed to help Miami reduce organized crime. Professional services have been acquired by hiring an attorney, an accountant, a systems analyst and two intelligence analysts. Cooperation has been extended to other Florida agencies, and the project includes workshop training for 800 officers.

71–DF–828—$52,835.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of Commissioners of Escambia County, Pensacola, Florida.

Title—Escambia County Juvenile Detention Facility Program.

Project Summary—This project will permit Escambia County to plan for a modern detention center for about 30 youths, (also will serve as a reception and diagnostic center), as well as a diversified complex of community-based programs. A juvenile detention facility task force will provide total project guidance, and in-county capability will be enhanced by using grant funds to engage services of qualified consultants and an architectural firm.

71–DF–829—$75,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Police Youth Specialist.

Project Summary—The project is designed to continue the initially-funded 13 youth specialists (nine police youth specialists, one youth specialist supervisor, one liaison officer and two intake officers) and to further support their efforts to divert juvenile cases from criminal process. The project is an attempt to reduce the number of juvenile referrals to the criminal process, enhance the image of criminal justice, identify potential delinquents, and channel youth activities into areas of useful endeavors.

71–DF–830—$40,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Title—Mobilizing Community Leadership Resources and Systems for More Effective Law Enforcement.

Project Summary—This project aims to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement by bringing together community leaders from the academic, business, special interest, governmental and criminal justice fields and providing them with an understanding of modern social changes and their effect on law enforcement. The emphasis will be on the integrated role that all disciplines must play in mobilizing total community resources against crime.

71–DF–831—$66,353.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Atlanta Judicial Circuit, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Intelligence Unit—District Attorney's Office.

Project Summary—The project would continue and expand the intelligence unit within the District Attorney's Office. It would develop both tactical and strategic organized crime intelligence, and analyze and disseminate information to other law enforcement agencies—state, local and federal. Four agents would be the foundation of the unit and would be complemented by an analyst and a stenographer.

71–DF–832—$60,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Expansion to Insure the Training of Georgia Peace Officers.

Project Summary—The purpose of this project is to insure the full implementation of the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Act. In order to effectively enforce the provisions of the act, on-site visits by field inspectors will be made to each police department and school of instruction. Training schools will be monitored and new police officers will have the certified verifications of inspectors.

71–DF–833—$31,596.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Governor, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Summer Internships in State Correctional Agencies.

Project Summary—The state of Georgia is planning a summer intern program in government for approximately 100 college students, of whom 30 will work in corrections. The program is planned to give students exposure to corrections and provide them with an overview of government operations.

71–DF–834—$225,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.

Title—Regional Court and Corrections Center Restructuring.

Project Summary—This grant is for a one-year project to develop architectural plans for a municipal court facility which will serve the regions of Lucas County and Washington Township and the city of Toledo.

71–DF–835—$51,680.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Illinois Bureau of Identification, Joliet, Illinois.

Title—Neutron Activation Analysis Utilizing Automated Data Analysis.

Project Summary—This project will expand the criminalistics services of the Illinois State Crime Lab, located within the Illinois Bureau of Identifications, through the development of neutron activation analysis (NAA) capability utilizing a proposed multipurpose laboratory computer which will provide for a fast and efficient information bank for retrieval of data.

71–DF–836—$183,375.

Grantee—Virgin Islands SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Program Development and Comprehensive/Correctional System.

Project Summary—The project provides for completing the construction documents phase of the adult correctional facility (programming, schematics and preliminary design completed in first stage grant) and will further permit the islands to 1) complete a feasibility study concerning juvenile programs and facilities, 2) carry out a feasibility study for intermediate detention facilities on St. Thomas and St. John's Islands, 3) do the programming and complete the schematic and design development phases for a youth facility (18–25 age group) and 4) address other elements constituting a complete correctional system.

71–DF–837—$100,500.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Specialized Probation Caseloads with Family Counseling Capabilities for Youthful Offenders and the Offender Clinic.

Project Summary—This project proposes to establish a specialized probation caseload program for youthful offenders with emphasis on family and employment counseling. It will also establish a clinic for second offenders and selected first offenders who have been found guilty of certain sex and assault charges, and permit them to be diagnosed and treated under group therapy as a condition for probation. The probation caseload program will consist of one supervisor and six specially trained probation officers with caseloads reduced to 35.

71–DF–838—$27,800.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—Law Student Interns in Defender Offices.

Project Summary—The National Legal Aid and Defender Association will place 20 students, selected by 20 law schools, in defender offices in 20 locations across the country.

71–DF–839—$19,110.

Grantee—Office of Criminal Justice Program.

Subgrantee—Cass County Board of Commissioners, Cassopolis, Michigan.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor and Defender Offices.

Project Summary—This project will employ five law students full-time during the summer, three assistant local attorneys assigned to represent indigents and two assisting local prosecuting attorneys in Cass County, Michigan. During the school year, six interns will work part-time with the prosecuting attorneys and three with assigned public defenders. The interns will be third-year law students from the University of Notre Dame with previous clinical experience and practical training.

71–DF–840—$28,950.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Idaho College of Law, Moscow, Idaho.

Title—Student Intern Legal Counseling—Idaho State Penitentiary.

Project Summary—This project will employ two third-year law students full-time during the summer and 12 part-time during the school year. The interns will provide legal assistance to the inmates of the Idaho State Penitentiary in Boise, Idaho; to the Oregon Women's Institution in Salem and to the State Juvenile Institution at St. Anthony.

71–DF–841—$90,000.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Institutional Management, Topeka, Kansas.

Title—Drawings and Specifications for Regional Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers.

Project Summary—This project will permit the Kansas Division of Institutional Management to prepare detailed plans, construction drawings and specifications for three regional juvenile detention centers. A plan has been developed to provide six such centers throughout the state. The first three are planned for Hays, Wichita and Johnson County.

71–DF–842—$44,723.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—Contact, Incorporated, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Title—"A Piece of the Action".

Project Summary—This project intends to provide services to offenders prior to and after their release from about 150 correctional institutions throughout the country. During the project period the subgrantee will establish the mechanisms whereby any inmate needing a contact person to aid him during the initial phases of his release will be provided one. Counseling services will also be provided to the families of inmates prior to his release.

71–DF–843—$40,391.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Social Services, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—Comprehensive Study on Juvenile Detention.

Project Summary—The North Carolina Department of Social Services will conduct a comprehensive study of statewide juvenile detention needs and practices. The project will provide information for better decision making regarding the programming of facilities and will enable the state to make recommendations on alternatives to institutionalization.

71–DF–844—$248,185.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—State Board of Pardons and Parole, Montgomery, Alabama.

Title—Development of Expanded Probation and Parole Services.

Project Summary—This award will support the following six projects: 1) a planning specialist to provide consultative services to state and local courts; 2) an interstate Compact Coordinator to expedite decisions relating to the Compact; 3) two institutional parole personnel; 4) a study of the effectiveness of regional probate diagnostic services and the feasibility for statewide application; 5) expanded educational and training opportunities for 12 officers, human relations training for 10 officers and recruit and in-service training for eight to nine officers; and 6) one assistant director, two district supervisors, and one accountant.

71–DF–845—$125,000.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Institutions, Charleston, West Virginia.

Title—Improvement of Probation and Parole Services.

Project Summary—This grant is for the regionalization of the state's probation and parole services. Area officers will be placed in Moundville, Clarksburg, Romney, Charleston, Gauley Bridge and Beckley. Seven probation and parole officers and three clerical persons will be employed to implement this regionalization. This regional concept will provide a more even geographic distribution of probation and parole caseloads throughout the state. In addition, the complete records system of the division will be modernized.

71–DF–846—$47,598.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Colorado Attorney General's Office, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Colorado Attorney General's State Organized Crime Prosecutors Unit.

Project Summary—The Office of the Attorney General will implement a Statewide Prosecutorial Unit to control organized crime, relying heavily on the investigative capabilities of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. In addition to its prosecutorial responsibilities the unit will provide technical assistance to local prosecutors and educate them on organized crime control.

71–DF–847—$67,667.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—City Demonstration Agency, Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Treatment for Juvenile Delinquents.

Project Summary—This project will provide community services to juveniles as an alternative to institutional care. Intensive supervision will be provided to delinquent juveniles who will be referred to the program after an initial 14-day screening period by Iowa's two training schools. A shelter care program will serve as an alternative to the current practice of placing children in large institutions. An independent agency will be contracted to evaluate the project and to help prepare reports.

71–DF–848—$93,180.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Title—Development of a Multi-Parish Community Correctional Center.

Project Summary—This grant will permit the city of Baton Rouge to conduct a feasibility study in planning a multi-parish Community Correctional Center for a six-parish area of Louisiana (East and West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston and Ponte Coupee). The facility will focus on the reintegration of youths into the community, and at least 140 youths will be handled annually once the complex is in operation.

71–DF–849—$362,045.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Illinois Bureau of Investigation (IBI), Springfield, Illinois.

Title—Strategic Organized Crime Intelligence Section.

Project Summary—This project will establish a statewide Strategic Organized Crime Intelligence Section within the Organized Crime Division. The Section will consist of a Data Collection Unit and an Analytical Unit. The IBI will dedicate 15 investigators, two accountants, three analysts, one systems analyst and other support personnel to the new section.

71–DF–850—$250,000.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Probation Services Improvement.

Project Summary—This project provides for the development of two circuit-wide probation departments, each involving five or more counties, to complement a statewide system presently pending legislation. Each department will be administered by a Court Services Director, responsible to the presiding circuit judge. Development of improved caseload management techniques will be required in addition to the utilization of community resources and professionally administered volunteer services.

71–DF–851—$73,742.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Health and Welfare, Juneau, Alaska.

Title—Probation-Parole Intensive Supervisor Capability.

Project Summary—This project has as its major goal the reduction of caseload supervision from a present level of 75–100 to not more than 20 for each project probation officer. It is planned to provide for three probation officers, two in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks. Each will be given small caseloads of juvenile probationers in need of intensive supervision. Emphasis will be on individual as well as group counseling, which will be correlated with other interested parties—family, school, recreation and law enforcement.

71–DF–852—$50,490.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Alaska Division of Corrections, Juneau, Alaska.

Title—Mental Health Services Program.

Project Summary—This grant will provide treatment services to adult offenders confined in five state institutions. Funds will be used for 1) the development of a comprehensive mental health plan for the adult institutions, 2) the implementation of this plan by contracting with local community mental health centers for mental health treatment services and 3) the initiation of training for corrections treatment personnel to increase their clerical skills.

71–DF–853—$24,055.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Waco, Texas.

Title—Juvenile Achievement Center School, Waco, Texas.

Project Summary—At present, there are approximately 250 students (Waco Independent School District, grades six-nine) who are in danger of being rejected by the school because of academic and social behavior problems. The McLennan County Juvenile Probation Department, using its own juvenile center facilities, is providing an education program, using the latest innovations in education, technology and social sciences to take care of these children's academic and social needs. This agency, combined with community service groups, hopes to continue meeting the following objectives: to prepare children to return to school, enter vocational training institutes, or to accept employment; to prevent project from becoming an end in itself; to place major emphasis on self improvement concept; and to provide academic growth. No student will remain in program over two years, and less time is desirable.

71–DF–854—$144,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Philadelphia, Pensylvania.

Title—Residential Center for Adult Probation Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—The Philadelphia Probation Department proposes to establish, as a pilot project, a community treatment center, located at a WMCA, for 25 probationers recommended for admission by court as a condition of their probation. The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism by placing probationers in a setting where they will be more receptive to employment plus social rehabilitation. This center will provide the judge with an alternative to incarceration of a person who (because of crime, personality, etc.) needs more supervision than normal probation procedures provide, but to whom incarceration is seen as detrimental. At present these people are misplaced, on probation or imprisoned. Other services provided are counseling, employment placement, community interaction and recreational facilities.

71–DF–856—$213,701.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Attorney General, Lansing, Michigan.

Title—Statewide Organized Crime Investigation and Prosecutorial Unit.

Project Summary—This project will increase the staff of the Organized Crime Division of the Michigan Attorney General by adding three investigators, two research analysts and one secretary. With these additions, the unit will consist of a director, 3 attorneys, 7 investigators, 2 research analysts and 6 secretaries. This staff will handle organized crime cases and assist local attorneys in the state. The specific goal of the project is to continue the interdisciplinary investigatory and prosecutorial Division within the Attorney General's Office. This unit insures the maintenance of a continuity of effort against the hierarchy of organized crime; stimulates an exchange of information; and insures training for police, prosecutors and the public.

71–DF–857—$30,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Sociedad Para Assistencia Legal de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Title—Law Student Interns in Defender Offices.

Project Summary—The project will employ 10 full-time law students during the summer and 10 part-time during the school year. Students are being recruited from the University of Puerto Rico, Inter-American University and Catholic University. The interns will receive a 1-week orientation course at the beginning of the project. While on the job, interns will be under the direct supervision of the practicing attorneys in the 10 field offices throughout the island.

71–DF–858—$15,898.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Maryland State Attorney's Association, Baltimore, Maryland.

Title—Law Students Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—The project will employ 10 third year law students, recruited from the University of Maryland, American University and Georgetown University. An orientation session will be conducted at the opening of the program by the Maryland State's Attorney's Association Prosecutor Training Coordinator. Interns will then be assigned to work with different county offices, while chief attorneys at each office will describe the duties of the students assigned. Exposure of interns in the fields of juvenile and domestic relations is expected to be high because of incidence of these cases.

71–DF–859—$15,000.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This will establish position of legal advisor in office of chief of police. He will assist in preparation of felony and midemeanor cases and will provide officers legal advice relating to arrest, search and seizure. Also, he will assist city attorney as needed.

71–DF–860—$132,364.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Omaha, Nebraska.

Title—Omaha Drug Abuse Program.

Project Summary—The Omaha Drug Abuse Program is a community oriented project designed to solicit the support of the community in establishing an organization for treating the entire drug problem in Omaha. It will be sponsored by the city of Omaha, which will hire a full-time program director to coordinate the various groups working on drug abuse. The Omaha Police will be directly involved in this corrdination. The program's goals are to prevent drug abuse through education and information, to coordinate law enforcement activities, to encourage voluntary treatment by establishing readily available treatment facilities, to create a master plan to diagnose the drug problem, to provide 24-hour counseling services and to coordinate a centralized referral system for treatment.

71–DF–861—$11,250.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Wichita Police Department, Wichita, Kansas.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This grant will provide for continuation of the Wichita, Kansas Police Advisor Program initiated under FY 1970 Discretionary Fund Award 70–DF–076.

71–DF–862—$15,000.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—East Texas Council of Governments, Kilgore, Texas.

Title—East Texas Council of Government Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The legal advisor will serve directly under the Director of Criminal Justice of the Council. During the first two weeks he will meet with district attorneys of the region, learning of specific problems, attending sessions at East Texas Police Academy, instructing some courses in criminal law case preparation and court presentation. He gives legal advice, when requested, on a case-by-case basis.

71–DF–863—$26,000.

Grantee—Arkansas SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—This grant will provide for a specialist and secretary within Arkansas SPA. This is the initial step toward establishment of state-level expertise to aid appropriate local and state agencies in the field of prevention, detection and control of disorders. The specialist will review state disorders plan, review and improve all non-military state civil disorders plans, assist local juridications in development of mutual aid plans, coordinate with school and citizen groups, coordinate with government office and state legislature, assist in acquisition and evaluation of equipment, coordinate state community affairs, work in conjunction with local communities and assist local and regional groups in prevention activities.

71–DF–864—$215,000.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Community Treatment—Probation and Parole—Denver.

Project Summary—It is hoped that more immediate results may be gained by: 1) six-eight homes for juveniles in the Denver area, 2) methadone treatment for heroin addicts, 3) personal recognizance programs for indigents, 4) paraprofessional volunteer probation program and 5) two halfway house programs for in-patient and out-patient treatment of alcoholics and drug abusers.

71–DF–865—$20,000.

Grantee—Virgin Islands SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Halfway House for Youths 10–16 Years Old.

Project Summary—A juvenile residential community treatment center for 25 offenders will be established at Cruz Bay, St. John's Island. Youngsters will be referred from two sources: juvenile court as a probation condition or the Insular Training School. A central staff of four para-professionals will provide diagnostic and counseling service.

71–DF–866—$30,000.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—District of Columbia Department of Human Resources, Social Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

Title—Coordinator of Community Care Pilot Project, Washington, D. C.

Project Summary—The District of Columbia Department of Human Resources Social Services Administrator proposes to establish a program to coordinate community care services for juveniles coming through and those already committed to juvenile institutions. It will be evaluating the present treatment programs and developing more effective methods when needed. The goals are to evaluate criteria being used in selecting youth for community programs, evaluate present treatment programs and reduce the juvenile recidivism rates by the use of community-based programs. This project will initially evaluate, diagnose and divert, where possible, those juveniles coming through the court on a monthly basis and place them in the community programs. The next emphasis will be given to those juvenile institutions for possible community placement.

71–DF–867—$102,494.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgranee—Idaho State Board of Corrections, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Increase Probation and Parole Staff, Boise, Idaho.

Project Summary—The project will establish new state probation and parole offices which will serve the counties of Idaho. This service is provided by the state, with the counties as the benefactors. New probation officers will attend training sessions and then will be placed in 17 permanently established field offices in the county which correspond to the state's 7 judicial districts. This project will increase the number of state probation officers from 16 to 24 and will provide one officer to each of the state's 24 judges. This will enable the State Probation Department to balance the caseload and presentence work among the probation offices.

71–DF–868—$38,530.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—Inter Tribal Council of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Title—Nevada Indian Tribes Corrections Protection Program.

Project Summary—Tribal leaders of 10 Indian reservations have joined toegther in a joint application for funding of law enforcement positions to provide police services to these Indian tribes. The new positions include full- and part-time employees. Training for these people will be provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to personnel, this project will fund the purchase of three mobile two-way radios and mileage reimbursement to officers using private vehicles while on duty.

71–DF–869—$112,023.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Mayor, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Magistrate and Circuit Court Misdemeanor Project.

Project Summary—This project will provide probation and parole services to three of the seven magistrate courts handling misdemeanants in Kansas City, Jackson County, and will offer the Circuit Courts an institutional parole program for the misdemeanor offender. The program will be implemented by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, in cooperation with the courts concerned, and will be integrated into the Board of Probation and Parole office that is serving the felon segment of the Circuit Court. This is to be a demonstration effort, the goal being the extension of probation and parole to magistrate courts throughout the state. Through state funding, this award will provide for 7 probation and parole officers and appropriate administrative and clerical support.

71–DF–870—$39,531.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Title—Developing Interpersonal Communication Abilities and Communications Systems, Athens, Georgia.

Project Summary—This project by the University of Georgia, Department of Speech, is aimed at improving communications as an important means of improving law enforcement, especially in situations of conflict. The emphasis is on the following areas: identification of major communication problems of law enforcement agencies, the conducting of three one-week communication workshops for law enforcement personnel in the Southeast and the compilation of a handbook tentatively entitled *Interpersonal Communication Systems: A Handbook for Law Enforcement Agencies.*

71–DF–871—$250,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Specialized Caseloads for Supervision of the Narcotic Offender, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Project Summary—The Louisiana Department of Corrections, will recruit 20 adult probation and parole officers and utilize existing staff to provide specialized caseload supervision for probationers and parolees convicted of narcotic and related offenses. The maximum officer and offender ratios will be one officer to 50 offenders. The Department of Corrections will establish a research and statistical section within the headquarters to serve as an aid in the planning process of the Division of Probation and Parole. Also, the program will maximize utilization of community resources in the supervision of offenders.

71–DF–872—$146,563.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Scientific Services Support Unit, Los Angeles, California.

Project Summary—This award will be used to improve, refine and consolidate the field service capabilities of the scientific services bureau. The Sheriff's Office now provides specialized services, including crime laboratory investigation to 75 of the 77 cities comprising Los Angeles county. Grant funds will enable the Sheriff's Scientific Services Bureau to staff and equip two mobile crime units which will conduct crime scene investigations throughout the county. The units will provide for more scientific methods of gathering evidence, including the use of videotape. They will accomplish the crime scene search in a minimum amount of time, to increase the capacity of the laboratory. Court appearance time will be lessened for laboratory technicians by these methods. With the use of videotape recording, a crime scene film library will be developed, with the films available for reference and training purposes.

71–DF–873—$87,719.

Grantee—Oklahoma SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Lawton, Oklahoma.

Title—Comprehensive Criminal Justice Program Improvement Project.

Project Summary—This Award will fund 3 Projects: 1) Police Community Relations—to fund salaries, fringe benefits and vehicle operating costs of an existing unit consisting of a sergeant and three officers for continued operations in the area; 2) Police Cadets—to pay salaries, fringe benefits, and uniforms of 10 cadets in training (all from model cities neighborhood); 3) Public Defender and Release on Own Recognizance Project—to pay salaries, fringe benefits, vehicle operation costs for one attorney, one secretary and five investigators. The attorney will counsel indigent defendants. The investigators will divide their time between performing investigative duties for the public defenders and for the municipal court. Investigation for the court will be to help the judge determine feasibility of releasing an eligible defendant on his own bond prior to trial.

71–DF–874—$45,000.

Grantee—Mississippi SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Mississippi Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—The Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit will consist of a specialist and a secretary. It is the first step toward establishing state-level expertise to aid local and state agencies in detection and control of disorders. The functions of the unit are: to provide support and advice to the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance on riots and disorders; to assist local areas in comprehensive programming; to review all existing comprehensive civil disorder plans in coordination with Mississippi Military Department plans; to coordinate with citizen groups, schools, colleges and the state legislature regarding laws relevant to civil disorder problems; to cooperate with state agencies engaged in community affairs in order to detect tension and deal with disorders; and to assist local and regional groups in prevention activities.

71–DF–875—$75,641.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Delaware County Commission, Media, Pennsylvania.

Title—Delaware County Teleprinter Communication Control Center.

Project Summary—The establishment of county-wide communications control center that will generate data not readily available from present equipment.

71–DF–876—$42,763.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky.

Title—Seminars on Campus Disorder Prevention and Control.

Project Summary—There will be a two-week seminar for police and college officials to develop plans for the prevention of campus disorders.

71–DF–877—$150,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento, California.

Title—Oak Park Neighborhood Program.

Project Summary—A Community Service Officer will encourage police-citizen partnership for crime prevention. The grant will also establish a community relations team.

71–DF–878—$34,202.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Wichita, Kansas.

Title—Police-Community Relations.

Project Summary—A traveling information bus will go through the community with community service officers to try to involve various groups with the police department.

71–DF–879—$36,463.

Grantee—New York SPA.

Subgrantee—State of New York Division for Local Police, Albany, New York.

Title—Law Enforcement Administrative Needs.

Project Summary—Command officers will be chosen from various police departments for training in administrative and managerial problem solving methods and techniques through field surveys, research and preparation of problem solution proposals.

71–DF–880—$53,352.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Texas Civil Disorders Technical Assistance and Coordination.

Project Summary—A civil disorders technical assistance unit will be set up, with staff, to provide competence in the field of civil disorder prevention, detection and control to the SPA.

71–DF–881—$29,250.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Campus Order: Model, Manual, Workshop.

Project Summary—This three-part project is aimed at assisting those responsible for prevention of disorders on 27 Georgia University System campuses. It will be conducted by university faculty members.

71–DF–882—$64,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Berkeley, California.

Title—A Total Police Investigative Administration Microfilm System.

Project Summary—A microfilm system within all divisions of Berkeley Police Department and a miracode system of automation are prime objectives of this grant, restoring facilities to suitable functioning in limited space. All will make for much more efficient operations of administration of justice.

71–DF–883—$10,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia District Attorney's Association, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—Five third year law students from University of Georgia will be employed during the summer in prosecutor/defender offices. Interns will receive academic credit. Their reports and recommendations will be used in future for other students.

71–DF–884—$31,200.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor Offices.

Project Summary—Fifteen law students will be employed in the summer and 20 during the school year. They will perform legal research, aid in case development, assist in litigation and handle appropriate administrative tasks.

71–DF–885—$25,820.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Public Defender of State of Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor and Defender Offices.

Project Summary—Ten third year students will be employed this summer. As Delaware has no law school, they will be recruited from neighboring universities. Three interns will work in public defender offices in Wilmington, two in defenders offices in other parts of state, three in Attorney General's office and two in office of City Solicitor of Wilmington Courts.

71–DF–886—$11,250.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—Clark County Sheriff's Office, Los Vegas, Nevada.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—Legal advisor will be under supervision of undersheriff. He will be available on 24-hour basis. Project goals are 1) to continue to improve legal education of police department personnel, 2) increase convictions through legal planning in enforcement and investigation stages, 3) to reduce false arrests and instances of excessive force and 4) to protect the department and its personnel from civil liability.

71–DF–887—$11,150.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Dayton Police Department, Dayton, Ohio.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This legal advisor will assist in formulation of departmental policy, in advising line personnel on legal aspects of procedure and in conducting an in-service training program. He may also assist in recruit training and prosecutor, court liaison responsibilities.

71–DF–888—$15,000.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Delaware State Police, Dover, Delaware.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The state police will hire a legal advisor on a consultant basis and, if results are favorable, this will become permanent practice. The legal advisor will have been admitted to practice law in Delaware and will have a least one year experience in the practice of criminal law or related enforcement on criminal justice activity. The legal advisor will be involved in the training of law related subjects; liaison with legislative, prosecution and courts; interpreting laws and regulations; advocating of departmental disciplinary cases and consulting on operation and policy decisions.

71–DF–889—$56,755.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—Madison County Board of Commissioners, Huntsville, Alabama.

Title—Court Management Study, 23rd Judicial District.

Project Summary—The 23rd Judicial Circuit is the third largest county in the state and has four circuit court judges. LEAA support will obtain a study of judicial process and procedure within the circuit, with particular attention on determining causes of congestion and delay and the elimination thereof. This study will analyze the past performance in criminal cases, grand jury system, indictment and arraignment procedures, effectiveness of court appointed counsel as compared to public defender systems, bond procedures, docketing, and trial delays. The project will be a time and motion study of legal and trial procedures, with a view to effecting better management of those procedures to increase the effective administration of justice in Madison County and to serve as a possible model for the counties.

71–DF–890—$173,000.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Maximum Staff During Maximum Incident Period.

Project Summary—This project provides for maximizing county probation staffs during high crime periods by providing for courts to employ junior and senior and/or graduate students enrolled in behaviorial science, including law school students, on their probation staffs. Students would conduct programs and provide for reduction in caseloads. It is estimated that 96 students would be hired through participating universities. Courts must provide in-service training, and schools will provide 72 hours of supervision for their students. The intent is to provide probation services through special programs such as tutoring for special training cases. The SPA has envisioned the program as an intensified effort (through programs) to influence the behavior pattern of probationers, when these services are most needed, and to expand upon programs already operational through action funds.

71–DF–891—$19,450.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Supreme Court of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Regional Court Modernization-Court Administration Judicial Training.

Project Summary—This project will fund a week-long conference of Idaho's District Judges and magistrate to discuss the progress and problems evolving within Idaho's new unified court system. In addition, the conference will bring together judges from other western states to study and evaluate for their own states, Idaho's unified court system after six months in operation.

71–DF–892—$250,000.

Grantee—Oklahoma SPA.

Subgrantee—Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Title—Law Enforcement Center for Education and Training, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Project Summary—This grant will partially pay for construction of a new Oklahoma Law Enforcement Center for Education and Training. This center will provide training for all criminal justice personnel in the state of Oklahoma to include: 120 highway patrolmen per year (410 hours), police recruit training (240 hours), state correctional people, state bureau of investigation personnel, county sheriffs, district attorneys, judges, alcoholic beverage control agents, state fire marshall agents and others. The in-service training program will cover the areas of narcotics, road blocks and communications, auto theft, arson, riot control and identification, and criminal investigation.

71–DF–893—$180,000.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Supreme Court of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Title—Idaho Appellate and Trial Court Administration Project, Boise, Idaho.

Project Summary—This project will allow the Idaho Supreme Court to operate a unified statewide trial and Appellate Court system under leadership of the chief justice; to hire "Magistrate Administrators" to oversee administration for the state trial courts; and to purchase and develop a copy records data base center to supply state judges, magistrates and administrators with information, opinions, rules, correspondence and policy changes. Such a center will function as a central location and distribution point within the Supreme Court for all the court records now under its jurisdiction.

71–DF–894—$29,360.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—Laguna Pueblo, Laguna, New Mexico.

Title—Plan and Design, Laguna Center for Corrections and Social Rehabilitation.

Project Summary—This award will permit the Laguna Pueblo to plan for and design a correction facility up to the ready-for-bid stage. Local planning and architectural consultants, university specialists, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and LEAA technical assistance will provide a multi-discipline team approach to meet the needs of the Laguna tribe. This center is vital because the nearest detention centers are 45 to 65 miles away. Under 1970 amendment to 1968 Safe Streets acts, LEAA may waive part or all of the 25 percent minimum grantee contribution. LEAA is funding at the 100 percent level.

71–DF–895—$11,445.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Lane Council of Governments, Eugene, Oregon.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—This project will place a system analyst in the Eugene, Oregon, Data Processing Department. He will be responsible for all police/public safety automation efforts. A major portion of his efforts will be devoted to the area information records systems. This system, a computerization of regional law enforcement records, is a county-wide cooperative Criminal Justice Information System in Lane County, with all major criminal justice agencies participating in the design, development and management of the programs. He will be responsible for the analysis, design, development and implementation of the automated system and will review and evaluate agency automation projects to ensure responsiveness to public needs.

71–DF–896—$11,250.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—Arizona Department of Public Safety, Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This project will provide second year support for the employment of a legal advisor for the Arizona Department of Public Safety. He will continue to be responsible for training, liaison, advisory interpretation, and advocate functions. He is liaison between lower and higher courts, and local and state level prosecutors. He assists in developing of policies and general orders and in developing departmental legislation. The legal advisor reports directly to the director of the Department of Public Safety.

71–DF–897—$10,960.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Riot Control and Civil Disorder Study and Preparation Plan.

Project Summary—This project hopes to establish a working inventory of resources available to detect and quell disorders, and to determine such additional ones necessary to effectively do same. The end product is expected to be a series of mutual aid components among blocks of communities or jurisdictions.

71–DF–898—$15,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Puerto Rico Police Department, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The police department will hire systems analyst for a 12-month period. They plan to install a computer system in 1972 and the use of a systems analyst is a sound approach to insure success. The analyst will have at least four years experience as a systems analyst and either bachelors or a masters degree. After being hired, he will be assigned to the Police Electronic Data Processing Center, reporting directly to the director of that center. The analyst will be involved in determining which information will be processed for the computer and which will be done manually. He will make a study for the installation of a computer system and will design information systems to be used by the computer.

71–DF–899—$12,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Police Department of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Title—Line Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This is a continuation of a previous plan which was funded in 1970. A full-time legal advisor will continue to provide line legal advice in the field to police personnel on law enforcement problems related to laws of arrest, search, evidence and investigation. He will review court decisions, recommend procedure changes and suggest administrative and legislative solutions. He also renders legal decisions at the scene of riots, where the questions of mass arrest and protection of civil rights arise. He will also be a lecturer and instructor at the Puerto Rico Police Academy.

71–DF–900—$144,499.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board, Poplar, Montana.

Title—"New Careers," Community Service Officer Project for Indian Reservations.

Project Summary—This project is designed to create fifty "new careers" in the field of criminal justice on the Indian reservations of Montana and the Wind River reservation in Wyoming. This grant will fund the administrative costs of the project, while the Manpower Administration will provide salaries for the 50 positions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will, over a period of three years, assume the total of these positions and continue them during future years. Job titles and position descriptions have been determined by representatives of the tribes involved. Project planning, recruitment and distribution of the new career slots will be accomplished during the three month period at the beginning of this program. The Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board, as an official representative of the Indian reservations, will steer this project through recruitment of staff, and there will be close coordination with this staff and the governors Crime Control Commission of Montana.

71–DF–901—$149,824.

Grantee—North Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—United Tribes of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Title—New Careers.

Project Summary—Grant will be used to create 40 new positions within the criminal justice system of all Indian tribes in North Dakota, and to improve the capability of the criminal justice system of each Indian reservation.

71–DF–902—$146,000.

Grantee—South Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—United Sioux Tribes, Pierre, South Dakota.

Title—New Careers.

Project Summary—Grant will be used to create 50 new positions within the criminal justice system of all Indian tribes in South Dakota and to improve the capability of the criminal justice system of each Indian reservation.

71–DF–903*—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Andover Police Department, Andover, Massachusetts.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The grant will provide for a police legal advisor to the Andover Police Department.

71–DF–904*—$188,634.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—Purdy Treatment Center for Women, Gig Harbor, Washington.

Title—Purdy Center—Vocational Training and Placement Program.

Project Summary—This will permit the Purdy Treatment Center for Women to establish a program for a coordinated unity of prevocational assessment, vocational training and subsequent job placement for women serving corrections sentences in Washington state and for women serving on a contractual basis from other jurisdictions.

71–DF–905*—$296,000.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—South Carolina Department of Juvenile Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—Intensive Behavior Modification Program to Modify the Behavior of the Juvenile Recidivist.

Project Summary—A specialized treatment program will be implemented at the state-supported John C. Richards Schools for Boys. The juveniles will be placed in economic climate within the institution and will earn monetary credit at a work shop which will be used to pay board and keep. Additionally, a government will be established in which the juveniles will take active roles and learn to function within a political environment. Also, a criminal justice system will be set up and juveniles will assume various roles associated with it.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

71–DF–906*—$52,879.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina.

Title—The Utilization of Community Resources for the Female Offender.

Project Summary—The project will establish a work release program for women at the South Carolina Correctional Institution for Women. The program will include psychological testing of the population, and evaluation of their interests and capabilities. Participants will be given intensive training in living skills prior to release and will be transported to and from community. Approximately 20 women will be involved in the work or study release programs. In addition, five women will be trained in key punch operation in the institution.

71–DF–907*—$62,910.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Education, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Educational Negotiations Project.

Project Summary—A model will be developed and implemented in three Massacusetts schools to institutionalize negotiation procedures in an educational setting. Through a project task force, developmental teams will be selected from each school and will be representative of student, faculty, administrative and community groups. These teams will be trained in formal negotiating procedures by the National Center for Dispute Settlement and the American Arbitration Association and will then direct their skills toward the identification, negotiation and resolution of problems which would lead to crisis situations in the high schools.

71–DF–908*—$39,324.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Urban Affairs and Community Services Center, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—Volunteer Training Pilot Project—Criminal Justice System.

Project Summary—This award will provide a minimum of 300 trained volunteers for supplementary assistance in the criminal justice system. Approximately 20 persons will receive training in the procedures for planning, coordination and management of volunteer programs. Each of these will be expected to develop or coordinate a volunteer program in which at least 15 volunteers are selected, trained and assigned a job on a regular basis during the first year. The project consists of four stages: 1) two-day, statewide leadership conference; 2) follow-up of conference, including development of contacts within criminal justice agencies; 3) pilot training program for 20 volunteers; and 4) follow-up of pilot training, including development of a handbook or manual for establishing and operating volunteer programs.

71–DF–909*—$102,980.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Alternative Processing System.

Project Summary—The Superior Court will conduct a one-year research study on improved methods of handling felony cases. Two groups, experimental and control, will be utilized to test new procedures in filing felony complaints, conducting felony arraignments and preliminary hearings, and administering the processing procedure. Program evaluation will consist of time and cost comparisons between the two groups, as well as other such measures of effectiveness.

71–DF–910*—$60,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Puerto Rico Parole Board, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Title—Education, Training and Employment Placement for Twenty Parolees.

Project Summary—The Parole Board proposes to establish a comprehensive education, training and employment placement project for 20 parolees. This project augments an intensive treatment program for parolees, and the thrust is toward the reduction of recidivism by improved rehabilitation services. Two supplemental goals are to reduce unemployment rates by 95% and increase income to enable the parolee to better support himself and his dependents. Training emphasis will be in those trades that are in short supply in the community and regular counseling sessions will be conducted.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

71–DF–911*—$200,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Probation Department Court of Common Pleas.

Title—Philcourt Pre-Trial Diversion Program.

Project Summary—This grant will be used to fund the Philcourt Pre-Trial Diversion Program. This pilot project will provide rehabilitative services for the individual at the initial period between arrest and trial. Providing services to persons released on their own recognizance serves as an alternative to detention, bail and adjudication. Two major elements of the program are: 1) the pre-trial social and rehabilitative service project, whose members will be under Probation department supervision; and 2) the pre-trial employment and training project, which includes development of quality jobs, testing and coordinating with other related agencies for maximum benefit of the persons in this program. The project goal is to have the charges dropped for 200 offenders during the project period.

71–DF–912*—$10,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Adult Probation Department, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Psychiatric Consultation Service.

Project Summary—This project will provide for the part-time availability of a psychiatric consultant to assist probation officers in the preparation of their pre-sentence reports. This will be accomplished through weekly meetings of two hours duration in the areas of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New London and Waterbury, Connecticut. The relationship between the probation officers and the consulting psychiatrists will also be utilized as a training vehicle, since most of the probation officers do not have a background which adequately prepares them to handle or recognize psychological problems.

71–DF–913*—$66,000.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—Maine Police Academy, Augusta, Maine

Title—Architectural and Engineering Design Assistance.

Project Summary—This project will provide support for the contracting of architectural and engineering services to design and direct the construction of a central State Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Academy in Augusta. This academy will provide basic and in-service training programs for all criminal justice system research centers. The ultimate completion of the academy will eliminate the existing fragmented approach to training that prevails in the state.

71–DF–914*—$59,952.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Miami, Florida.

Title—Police Community Resources Pool—Miami, Florida.

Project Summary—This project will allow the Miami, Florida, Police Department to establish a Police Community Resource Pool. The Pool will be a "consortium" of outside resources that will provide the Police Department with needed, appropriate expertise when various problems or situations develop. The expertise will cover a wide range of services including research, data processing, management/organizational consultation, PPBS and legal. The Pool primarily will be concerned with training and integration of recruits into the police service, policy dissemination, operational and feedback communications, and problems inherent in the divisions of patrol and investigation. The members will be from two different background areas: 1) professional—government, business, education, systems analysis, law, medicine, etc.; and 2) community—lay people from the racial minority and majority communities, from impoverished areas and from the juvenile sector.

71–DF–915*—$64,275.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

Subgrantee—Attorney General's Office, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Prosecutor Training, Technical Assistance, Publication and Coordination Unit.

Project Summary—Through this project a unit will be established within the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Office of the Attorney General to provide technical assistance and training to the state's 300 commonwealth, county and local city prosecutors. Training for these attorneys will be provided through 15 three-day training conferences provided on a regional basis. All phases of prosecutorial, procedural and substantive practices will be covered. More experienced attorneys will advise and otherwise provide technical assistance to less knowledgeable prosecutors. A prosecutor's manual will be developed through a series of conferences and questionnaires, and will cover all stages of prosecutorial practice in the hopes of achieving a statewide, unified handling of prosecution.

71–DF–916*—$70,119.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Waco, Texas.

Title—Police Community Relations.

Project Summary—The primary objective of the program is to relieve community tension by acting as a discovery and referral agency for ridding the community of varied tension producing problems. This program will be directed toward developing an improved understanding of police objectives, operations, problems and needs between the minority groups and the police department. Furthermore, this program is aimed at developing a broader understanding of the police-community relation function among members of the department itself.

71–DF–917*—$59,482.

Grantee—Idaho SPA.

Subgrantee—Canyon County Sheriff's Department, Caldwell, Idaho.

Title—City-County Narcotics and Major Crimes Intelligence Division, Caldwell, Idaho.

Project Summary—The Canyon County Sheriff's Department will join the police department of two cities in the county (Caldwell and Nampa) to create an investigative unit to control narcotics and drug abuse and to provide a criminal intelligence gathering and pooling source. The county and two cities will pool surveillance and investigative information and equipment in order to optimize effectiveness. Selected police officers will attend training programs and also receive on-the-job training. A public education campaign will be instituted, aimed at both the adult and school-aged population. An advisory board, consisting of the heads of the agencies involved, will evaluate the project in terms of number of cases investigated and prosecuted and educational efforts.

71–DF–918*—$41,482.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—The project is part of the second year of a program at the state level designed to provide expertise in the field of prevention, detection and control of disorders. It will continue to fund the program entitled "Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit," located in the Virginia State Planning Agency. The functions and responsibilities of the Unit include: coordinating the implementation of the state civil disturbance control; coordinating campus security operations; coordinating general riot control training programs throughout the state; providing liaison and coordination between local and state agencies as it concerns disorders planning and operational efforts; and planning, designing, and assisting in the development of new community relations programs and the strengthening of existing programs.

71–DF–919*—$7,800.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Juvenile Corrections, Wilmington, Delaware.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Title—Supportive Counseling Services for Aftercare Youth and Families.

Project Summary—This award will allow the Division of Juvenile Corrections to provide direct psychological counseling services for evaluation and treatment of juveniles and their families on aftercare. These services will be made available eight hours a week by the professional staff of the Wilmington Child Guidance Center. Referrals will come from aftercare counselors, at which time interviews, testing and appropriate treatment will be administered to the juvenile and his family. There are presently 410 juveniles on aftercare status in the state of Delaware, and it is estimated that 30 to 60 percent of this caseload will need the psychological treatment provided for by this grant.

71–DF–920*—$19,440.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Sussex County Family Court, Georgetown, Delaware.

Title—Volunteers-In-Probation.

Project Summary—This award will allow the Family Court of Sussex County to establish a program of Volunteers in Probation to provide improved probation and resocialization services to young offenders. Caseloads of the court's probation officers are currently over 100 youths each, and Volunteers in Probation will be used to reduce these caseloads and allow the probation officer to concentrate on the more aggressive cases. A planning coordinator and secretary will be hired to work directly with the Family Court. Volunteers will then be selected based on recommendations from community leaders in each town of the county. Training will be provided by a local community college.

71–DF–921*—$15,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Puerto Rico Police Department, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Title—Bomb Disposal Technician.

Project Summary—A full-time bomb disposal technician will be hired for 12 months.

71–DF–922*—$7,500.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—Puerto Rico Police Department, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Title—Clinical Psychologist.

Project Summary—The Police Department will hire a consultant on a part-time basis for 12 months.

71–DF–923—$99,444.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Des Moines Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Community Service Aide Program.

Project Summary—Twelve aides will be trained to work out of a storefront office and act as liaison with the Police Department and Community.

71–DF–924*—$81,836.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Criminal Justice Administration System for Jacksonville.

Project Summary—A court information system will be developed for the collection, storage, and retrieval of data for court management.

71–DF–925*—$2,000,000.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—District of Columbia Department of Human Resources.

Title—Selected Addiction Program Development and Expansion.

Project Summary—The project will allow the District of Columbia Narcotics Treatment Administration to supplement and greatly expand an ongo-

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ing narcotics treatment program. Gains made during the initial stages of the program will be consolidated by increasing patient retention and by adopting a long-term rehabilitation program to bolster the present "crisis approach" and scattered services. Rehabilitation will include job placement, family involvement and related follow-up services.

71–DF–925(S–1)*—$1,000,000.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Human Resources, Washington, D.C.

Title—Selected Addiction Program Development and Expansion, Part II.

Project Summary—This project will permit the Narcotics Treatment Administration to further expand its operations and increase its patient load by developing an additional Methadone Maintenance Stabilization Clinic.

71–DF–926*—$266,190.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—SEADOC.

Project Summary—To provide training for 1,260 law enforcement and management-level personnel for prevention and control of civil disorders.

71–DF–927*—$168,744.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Title—Automated Joint Records/Command Control System.

Project Summary—To provide a joint records system for the pooling and consolidation of services between Clark County and the various municipalities. This will eliminate inadequate and duplicate records.

71–DF–928*—$38,506.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—North Carolina Department of Justice, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—Development and Operation of State Organized Crime Prevention Council.

Project Summary—This grant will enable the state of North Carolina to establish an Organized Crime Prevention Council. This council will develop a comprehensive and coordinated approach to determine the extent of the state's organized crime problem and then formulate strategy to eliminate that problem.

71–DF–929*—$79,826.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Wichita, Kansas.

Title—Family Crisis Intervention Team.

Project Summary—A joint effort between the Wichita Police Department and the Sedgwick County Mental Health Clinic, the project proposes to train policemen as specialists in family crisis intervention to help them deal more effectively with family distrubance problems. These men will retain their identity as working policemen, but will operate as a special unit to be deployed in pairs to family disturbance calls, especially during peak evening and weekend periods.

71–DF–930*—$16,272.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Wichita.

Title—Juvenile Social Conscience Project.

Project Summary—This project will provide a coordinated series of 52 juvenile offender seminars dealing with juvenile, family and community problems. Reduction of juvenile recidivism will be the goal of the seminars which will be presented each week during the year to juveniles who are potential serious recidivists assigned to the seminar either as a probation condition or release condition. Parents will accompany the juveniles to the sessions and will be focused upon by lecturers.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

71–DF–931*—$85,420.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Los Angeles Regional Planning Board, Public Systems Research Institute, Los Angeles, California.

Title—Los Angeles Research and Evaluation Unit.

Project Summary—This project will create a three-man research and evaluation team to provide the Los Angeles Regional Planning Board with technical advice on grant proposals, in order to evaluate past and present programs in the Region and to conduct research on criminal justice problems.

72–DF–932*—$210,995.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—American Bar Association Fund for Public Education.

Title—National Parole Aide Program for Young Lawyers.

Project Summary—This project proposes the establishment of a Volunteers in Parole Program designed to provide overburdened parole systems staff with voluntary manpower assistance drawn from the ranks of young lawyers.

71–DF–933*—$27,720.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—El Paso Council of Governments, El Paso, Texas.

Title—Regional Criminal Justice Program.

Project Summary—As a part of an overall career development program, the El Paso Council of Governments is sponsoring a multi-disciplinary program involving all criminal justice agencies (police, corrections, courts, probation and parole) and the University of Texas at El Paso in an effort to upgrade the personnel in these agencies throughout the region.

71–DF–934*—$49,000.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—American Bar Association—Fund for Public Education, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—American Bar Association Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration.

Project Summary—This project has as its goal the extensive and necessary reformulation of standards of judicial administration, including recommendation for changes in organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the nation's judicial system.

71–DF–935*—$14,361.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Police, Dayton, Ohio.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—This award is for initial funding of a systems analyst for the Dayton Police Department. The systems analyst will function in three major areas: 1) the translation of data into factual information for decision-making, 2) the statistical systematization of departmental planning function and 3) the integration of recent federally-funded projects into the daily operations of the department.

71–DF–936*—$15,000.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Cook County Police Department, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A police legal advisor will be hired for one year for the sheriff's office.

71–DF–937*—$15,000.

Grantee—New Hampshire SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Project Summary—A legal advisor will be hired for one year for the city's police department.

71–DF–938*—$15,000.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Vermont Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vermont.

Title—Professional Aides-Systems Analyst

Project Summary—A systems analyst will be hired to design a program for accounting, vehicle operations and inventory records.

71–DF–939*—$15,000.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Division of Police, Richmond, Virginia.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A full-time legal advisor will be hired for the police department.

71–DF–940*—$15,000.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—State Attorney, Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, Maryland.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A legal advisor will be hired for the county for one year.

71–DF–941*—$12,000.

Grantee—Louisiana SPA.

Subgrantee—City of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—A police legal advisor will be hired for one year for the city.

71–DF–942*—$202,125.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Orange County Probation Department, Orange County, California.

Title—Alternate Routes.

Project Summary—The program will divert juveniles from the formal court process to community based institutions. Approximately 500 youths will be served during the project's term.

71–DF–943*—$250,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Expansion of Probation and Parole Services.

Project Summary—The project will expand four action programs in the area of probation parolees already in operation. New community services will be offered for adults and juveniles.

71–DF–944*—$82,954.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Board of County Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Title—Meclenburg Youth Services Bureau

Project Summary—To provide alternatives to allow the juvenile to be directed from the court and remain in the community.

71–DF–945*—$167,046.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.
Subgrantee—City of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Title—Meclenburg Criminal Justice Information System.

Project Summary—To develop a criminal justice information system designed to eventually accommodate all information needs with a primary focus on operational and managerial needs.

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71–DF–946*—$250,000.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Title—Complete Staff Development Program.

Project Summary—To provide sensitivity training and other training to 170 parole agents and supervisory staff members.

71–DF–947*—$25,701.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Northwest Missouri Law Assistance Council, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Mobile Firearms Range and Physical Training Facility.

Project Summary—To utilize a bus as a mobile firearms and physical traning facility for 16 cooperating agencies in Missouri and Kansas to help those who have never had proper training.

71–DF–948*—$200,000.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—West Virginia Department of Welfare, Charleston, West Virginia.

Title—Improvement and Expansion of Statewide Juvenile Services.

Project Summary—To expand juvenile probation services to those areas where none are currently available. Children will be diagnosed and evaluated.

71–DF–949*—$199,000.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Bureau of Investigation—Intelligence Unit, Atlanta, Georgia.

Title—Upgrading and Expanding the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Intelligence Unit.

Project Summary—To employ 15 new agents and to train them for two to four weeks for work on the organized crime units.

71–DF–950*—$27,793.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Title—Candidate Assessment Program.

Project Summary—To establish a unit to provide tests for the certification of law enforcement personnel in the state.

71–DF–951*—$308,200.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Houston, Texas.

Title—New Waverly Delinquency Prevention.

Project Summary—To provide potential delinquents and adjudicated ones with assistance along the road to social viability through the use of existing agencies. Males, 14 to 16 years old, are the main participants.

71–DF–952*—$141,812.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Children and Youth, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Utilization of Community Resources for Aftercare.

Project Summary—To initiate a more comprehensive aftercare program by involving persons in the community in aftercare treatment and rehabilitation.

71–DF–953*—$250,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—State Department of Mental Hygiene and Corrections.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

Title—Expansion of Probation Services.

Project Summary—To recruit and hire 20 probation officers, plus the necessary equipment.

71–DF–954*—$281,275.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Institute for Court Management, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Integrated Court Management Studies.

Project Summary—This is phase II of a three-year, nationwide program of integrated studies implementation and development of management improvements for state and local courts.

71–DF–955*—$99,990.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Title—Improve Law Enforcement.

Project Summary—A continuation of last year's program for a special police task force in a low income housing project.

71–DF–956*—$18,000.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Omaha, Nebraska.

Title—Rent-a-Kid.

Project Summary—To provide a central office to administer requests for hiring from various concerns for children ages 13 to 16. A public relations program will be conducted to urge businesses to participate.

71–DF–957*—$79,500.

Grantee—South Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—Alcohol and Drug Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Title—Program for Probation

Project Summary—To provide additional alcohol and drug probation resources for the court system. Two additional counselors will be hired to act on court referrals.

71–DF–958*—$56,265.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Jackson County, Kansas City, Missouri.

Title—Environmental Improvement.

Project Summary—The grant will permit emergency physical needs for the Jackson City jail to be corrected.

71–DF–959*—$250,000.

Grantee—Oklahoma SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Parole Improvement and Expansion.

Project Summary—To improve the overall operation and capability of the Probation/Parole Division and to bring it more in line with national standards.

71–DF–960*—$295,329.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—North Carolina Department of Corrections, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Title—Concentrated Employment Program for Ex-Offenders.

Project Summary—A concentrated employment program for 1200 inmates will include pre-release training and an effort to develop jobs through the labor department.

71–DF–961*—$185,605.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Human Resources, Washington, D.C.

Title—Stop Addiction (Project SAVE).

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Project Summary—To prevent drug abuse in youths through the use of community volunteers to counsel both youths and parents.

71–DF–962*—$200,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Holyoke Model Cities, Holyoke Massachusetts.

Title—Team Police Development.

Project Summary—To increase police effectiveness through the use of decentralized team police operations to improve community control of police operations and morale.

71–DF–963*—$164,123.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—First District Court of Southern Middlesex, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Title—Probation Residential Center.

Project Summary—To establish a residence for young male offenders on probation between 17 and 25 years old. Funds would be used for the renovation of an existing structure.

71–DF–964*—$72,750.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Solano City Probation Department, Fairfield, California.

Title—Professional Foster Homes.

Project Summary—To divert a minimum of 20 delinquent girls to 10 professional foster homes where the parents will receive training and will care for the girls.

71–DF–965*—$60,625.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Institute of Government, Athens, Georgia.

Title—New Directions in Campus Law Enforcement.

Project Summary—To bring together teams (college presidents or deans, directors of campus law enforcement and representative student leaders) from 25 major colleges and universities to develop new perspectives and remedies to prevent campus disruptions. Two conferences are planned, to be held a year apart.

71–DF–966*—$15,000.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Peoria Police Department, Peoria, Illinois.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The systems analyst will research the operations of the police department (especially the patrol division where there is the major area of manpower allocation), emphasizing standards, procedures, organizations, development and work measurements.

71–DF–967*—$277,900.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Indiana Department of Corrections, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Title—EXCEL In Indiana (Ex-Offenders Coordinated Employment Lifeline).

Project Summary—This project will be a multiphase effort to improve employment opportunities in the state of Indiana for offenders who are either in the state institution or in the state's work release program. It will serve at least 350 offenders. Guaranteed jobs will be obtained through intensive statewide work with major businessmen's organizations and major companies. Seminars will be conducted for 50 probation, parole and correctional officers and some supervisors.

71–DF–968*—$21,191.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Title—Juvenile Justice Institutes.

Project Summary—To strengthen the juvenile justice system by raising job performance of involved law enforcement members. Training sessions will be held whose broad course contents are designed to break down the barriers of mutual insolation so that the various professions can work as a team. The juvenile justice institutes include: the Juvenile Officers Institute and the Juvenile Court Judges Institute.

71–DF–969*—$175,000.

Grantee—Washington SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Seattle, Washington.

Title—Seattle Police Helicopter and Seattle Law and Justice Planning.

Project Summary—Project A: Funds will be utilized to purchase equipment and operate a helicopter. Project B: This project will utilize funds to provide a planning staff and additional support for the city of Seattle's criminal justice planning advisory council.

71–DF–970*—$25,750.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Vermont Chiefs of Police Association, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Title—Juvenile Delinquency Training Specialist.

Project Summary—This project will provide the services of a trained and experienced juvenile delinquency prevention and control specialist to all police departments in the state. An intensive training curriculum for juvenile officers will be developed, while a less intensive course will be provided for linemen. Most of the 53 police departments in the state will receive some form of juvenile training, with approximately 160 officers being trained.

71–DF–971*—$350,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Miami Valley Council of Governments, Dayton, Ohio.

Title—Dayton/Montgomery County Criminal Justice Center.

Project Summary—The purpose is to establish a Criminal Justice Center which will be an interdisciplinary training institution that will assist criminal justice agencies to determine job responsibilities for which training and education are needed, identify and assist in coordination of existing resources and develop supplemental educational experiences that will give depth to training efforts.

71–DF–972*—$85,661.

Grantee—Mississippi SPA.

Subgrantee—National Juvenile Court Foundation, Reno, Nevada.

Title—National Juvenile Court Foundation and PTA—Judicial Concern for Children Volunteer Training Programs.

Project Summary—To train volunteers in the PTA to meet the needs of Juvenile Courts for a great number of services to children in trouble, through four conferences (120 participatns each).

71–DF–973*—$24,275.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—These funds will continue to fund for a second year a program entitled "Civil Disorders," Technical Assistance Unit. This provides state-level competence to the SPA and local and state agencies in the field of prevention, detection and control of disorders.

71–DF–974*—$50,000.

Grantee—Arkansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Arkansas Medical Examiner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Title—Expansion of Medical Examiner Office and Laboratory.

Project Summary—To increase the number of cases, studies, crime scene investigations and laboratory analyses relative to the investigation of deaths through increased staff.

71–DF–975*—$47,763.

Grantee—South Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—Cheyenne River Sioux, Eagle Butte, South Dakota.

Title—Tribal Law Enforcement Improvement.

Project Summary—To upgrade the tribal police department by hiring staff, increasing salaries and buying new equipment.

71–DF–976*—$82,491.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—Billings Police Department, Billings, Montana.

Title—Improve Law Enforcement and Community Relations.

Project Summary—To improve community relations by the creation of a special team of detectives, to offer counseling for juvenile problems and drug abuse and to research the extensiveness of drug abuse.

71–DF–977*—$126,410.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Cape Fear Planning Agency, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Title—Emergencies Communications System.

Project Summary—To establish an emergency communications systems in a three-county area having a mutual aid capability with Fort Bragg.

71–DF–978*—$96,458.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Phoenix, Arizona.

Title—Project AWARE.

Project Summary—Project AWARE is a program designed to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve police-youth relations. The goal is to reduce juvenile crime and the polarization of police and youth through an impact program which provides behavior guidance and promotes the health, social, educational, vocational and character development of boys.

71–DF–979*—$27,316.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—This project is the initial step towards establishment of a state-level expertise to aid local and state agencies in the field of prevention, detection and control of disorders. Functions will include coordination with state and local agencies, planning, assisting in selection and evaluation of equipment, coordinating activities of tension detection capabilities and establishment of a statewide riot plan to coordinate all statewide civil disorders training to all law enforcement personnel.

71–DF–980*—$98,466.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, Kansas.

Title—Statewide Narcotics Section—Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Project Summary—This establishes a statewide-level narcotic and dangerous drug unit, providing a coordinated effort and direction to state and local narcotics enforcement. It will include 10 full-time personnel and support services which include part-time field agents and a forensic chemist.

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71–DF–981*—$12,174.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Race and Cultural Relations Training.

Project Summary—The project is an inservice training course in race relations for policemen (75 percent of force is Anglo) who are serving the population of a city which is 32 percent Spanish-American. Such training is needed to help officers gain understanding of the problems faced by minority groups and the reasons behind the difference in their own value systems and those of minority groups. The 35-hour course will include extensive use of professional instructors and lecturers.

71–DF–982*—$43,938.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Title—Criminal Justice Agency Management Analysis.

Project Summary—To provide for a management analysis of the several agencies of criminal justice in the metropolitan Albuquerque and Bernalillo County area so as to provide for development needs.

71–DF–983*—$33,782.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—To provide for a civil disorders specialist and a secretary located in the District of Columbia SPA to aid local agencies.

71–DF–984*—$50,445.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Law Enforcement Officers Training Standards Commission, Richmond, Virginia.

Title—Additional Personnel for Law Enforcement Officers Training Standards Commission.

Project Summary—To extend the capabilities of the Commission in providing basic and in-service training to the police officers of the state.

71–DF–985*—$37,483.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement, St. Louis, Missouri.

Title—Improvement of Communications and Planning for Regional Justice.

Project Summary—To establish a community and planning methodology which can be utilized by 11 key residents groups, agencies and political elements to provide information, ideas and proposed data concerning grant submissions.

71–DF–986*—$89,954.

Grantee—South Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

Title—Oglala Sioux Tribe Criminal Justice Improvement Program.

Project Summary—This project will provide training manpower and equipment for the reservation criminal justice system. Twenty police officers, 3 tribal judges and 2 probation and parole employees will receive 4,500 classroom hours of training.

71–DF–987*—$120,000.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments, Toledo, Ohio.

Title—Metropolitan Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Enforcement and Prevention Group.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Project Summary—This project establishes a multistate metropolitan enforcement group concept which will provide a consolidated record keeping system and coordinated enforcement effort for Lucas and Wood Counties in Ohio and Monroe County in Michigan. It is a prototype project aimed at reducing drug violations and drug related crimes by targeting enforcement activities as needed to high echelon drug traffickers.

71–DF–988*—$133,162.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Clemente, California.

Title—San Clemente Special Program.

Project Summary—The situation caused by the residency of the President of the United States within San Clemente makes it necessary for the city to provide for crowd and demonstration control through the expansion of present services by increasing the staff and expanding the physical plant so as to provide room for an operations center, increase equipment and supplies, provide for additional support from agencies and provide specialized training for personnel.

71–DF–989*—$29,103.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Montgomery County Commission, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Title—Improvement of Police Communications Effectiveness.

Project Summary—To undertake a study aimed at upgrading county-wide law enforcement communications.

71–DF–990*—$250,000.

Grantee—Wisconsin SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Probation Parole Personnel Supplementation.

Project Summary—To provide funds for employing additional probation parole personnel in Milwaukee County.

71–DF–991*—$240,998.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—West Virginia Department of Public Institutions, Division of Corrections.

Title—Inmate Training and Employment Procurement.

Project Summary—To establish a vocational training program for inmates at a prison and at the forestry camp for boys. It would provide educational opportunities and counseling.

71–DF–992*—$15,500.

Grantee—West Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—State Police Training Academy, Charleston, West Virginia.

Title—Firearms Range.

Project Summary—To provide the plans and design for a firearms training range and classroom to serve 600 officers in the first year.

71–DF–993*—$21,239.

Grantee—Delaware SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Mayor, Wilmington, Delaware.

Title—Criminal Justice Planning Council.

Project Summary—To proivde the funds for a full-time staff coordinator for the Wilmington Criminal Justice Planning Council to determine the city's needs and priorities.

71–DF–994*—$62,517.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of the Attorney General, Austin, Texas.

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Title—Attorney General's Aid and Information Services.

Project Summary—Two full-time lawyers and secretaries operate the project which includes publishing newsletters and booklets, going on speaking tours and assisting peace officers in the state.

71–DF–995*—$40,000.

Grantee—Puerto Rico SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Office of Technical Assistance on Civil Disorders.

Project Summary—The Office will continue providing technical assistance to line agencies that will comprise the task force on riots and civil disorders and also to other related agencies.

71–DF–996*—$15,000.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—Virginia Department of State Police, Richmond, Virginia.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The current teletypewriter system for Virginia will be replaced by a telecommunications system called the Virginia Criminal Information Network (V–CIN). In order to implement subsequent phases of this program, which will eventually evolve into a complete criminal justice system, the systems analyst is absolutely essential. The systems analyst will be assigned to work in the Investigations and Records Division of the 1052-man department.

71–DF–997*—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Town of Brookline, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The object of this program is to employ an attorney to provide the Brookline Police Department with full-time legal assistance. The legal advisor will have primary responsibilities in the areas of prosecution of criminal complaints, police operations, training and counseling. He will coordinate his activities with the Town Counsel.

71–DF–998*—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Lynn Police Department, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Title—Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The object of this program is to employ an attorney to provide the Lynn Police Department with full-time professional legal assistance. The legal advisor will report directly to the Superintendent of Police on questions pertaining to police operations, training and liaison with courts and prosecutors.

71–DF–999*—$15,000.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—City of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The object of this program is to employ an attorney to provide the New Bedford Police Department with full-time professional legal assistance. The legal advisor will report directly to the Chief of Police on questions pertaining to police operations, training, liaison with courts and prosecutors, counseling and guidance.

71–DF–1000*—$81,495.

Grantee—Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs.

Subgrantee—Wyoming Police Department, Wyoming, Michigan.

Title—School-Police Liaison Officer.

Project Summary—Six police officers will be utilized in the school system of Wyoming and Kentwood,

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Michigan. Primarily, the officers will act as liaison between the police, courts, schools, parents, business and community in general. The goal is to create a positive image of law enforcement by creating and maintaining a rapport with the youth of the community. It is hoped that this project will demonstrate how law enforcement can gear its approach to a preventive aspect rather than just one of apprehension and conviction.

71–DF–1001*—$174,475.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Southern Ute Tribe, Ignacio, Colorado.

Title—American Indian Court Judges Training Program.

Project Summary—This project is designed to provide training for Indian Trial Judges on a national scale. Eighty-five Indian court judges will receive 304 hours of training. Training will consist of researched lesson plans, lecture tapes and formal training sessions provided by members of the legal profession.

71–DF–1002*—$111,172.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—City and County of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Crispus Attucks Social Center, Inc.

Project Summary—A program to provide rehabilitation services for about 300 drug users per month in a community setting.

71–DF–1003*—$64,983.

Grantee—Colorado SPA.

Subgrantee—Denver County Court, Denver, Colorado.

Title—Denver County Probation Services.

Project Summary—The addition of a full-time volunteer coordinator, a secretary and two professional probation officers to the probation service of Denver County Court will alleviate lack of follow-up services provided by volunteers, allow expanded training of volunteers, provide expanded service programs, encourage more professional supervision of volunteers and alleviate the administrative burdens which the volunteer program (involving 1,600 volunteers) currently places upon professional and clerical staff attempting to perform regular diagnostic and supervision functions.

71–DF–1004*—$15,000.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Alabama.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—To employ one full-time systems analyst for knowledge in up-dating law enforcement methods.

71–DF–1005*—$15,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—This systems analyst will provide the applicant department with the specialized knowledge needed by modern enforcement agencies in such areas as systems analysis, computer science, law and public administration.

71–DF–1006*—$10,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Miami, Florida.

Title—Psychiatric Consultant.

Project Summary—This award is for the purpose of employing a Psychiatric Consultant. This consultant will be either a board-certified psychiatrist admitted to practice within the state of Florida or a clinical psychologist with doctoral training. The consultant will not be restricted to utilization in a single or narrowly defined function. Rather, he will be utilized in a number of functions, such as selection screening and testing, promotion evaluation, behavioral training instruction for police personnel, consultation on agency policies for handling disturbed individuals and consultation for employees of the subgrantee agency.

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71–DF–1007*—$15,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Brevard County, Titusville, Florida.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The Police Legal Advisor will be a lawyer admitted to the practice of law in the state of Florida and will assist the respective police departments in a variety of services, such as: prosecutorial and court liaison, academy lectures, advice on operational and policy decisions, development of law related training materials and interpretation of laws and regulations pertinent to departmental administration. He will provide these services to a full-time sworn complement of 451 personnel in Brevard County.

71–DF–1008*—$14,999.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Dekalb County, Georgia.

Title—Systems Analyst (DeKalb County).

Project Summary—This award is for the purpose of employing one full-time systems analyst who will provide the department with the specialized knowledge needed by modern enforcement agencies in such areas as system analysis, computer science, law and public administration.

71–DF–1009*—$15,000.

Grantee—North Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—Gaston County, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This award is for the purpose of employing a full-time Police Legal Advisor. This advisor, who will be an attorney admitted to the practice of law in the state of North Carolina, will assist the respective police departments in a variety of services, such as: prosecutorial and court liaison, academy lectures, advice on operational and police decisions, development of law related training materials and interpretation of laws and regulations pertinent to departmental administration. He will provide these services to a full-time sworn complement of 102 personnel in Gaston County.

71–DF–1010*—$15,000.

Grantee—South Carolina SPA.

Subgrantee—South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

Title—Bomb Disposal Technician.

Project Summary—This award is for the purpose of employing a full-time bomb disposal technician who will provide the applicant department with the technical knowledge and expertise needed in the area of basic ordnance disposal. In addition, the project will help provide equipment necessary for the efficient and safe performance of the technician's duties.

71–DF–1011*—$14,878.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Public Safety, Division of Police, City of Livonia, Michigan.

Title—System Analyst.

Project Summary—The program is designed to research, evaluate, design and implement uniform record keeping reporting and radio dispatching systems, plus computer software necessary to implement an area-wide computerized information system in the cities of Livonia, Redford Township, Northville and Plymouth, Michigan.

71–DF–1012*—$15,000.

Grantee—Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Subgrantee—City of Cleveland, Ohio.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

Title—Systems Analyst.

Project Summary—The systems analyst will function in an operational research capacity in the Management Division of the Public Safety Planning Unit. Upon review and evaluation of the existing methods and practices of operation, the systems analyst will assist in the development of revised or new practices and procedures. Areas of study will include: 1) police communications, 2) vehicle maintenance, 3) personnel practices, 4) program effectiveness and evaluation and 5) planning.

71–DF–1013*—$7,500.

Grantee—Missouri SPA.

Subgrantee—St. Louis County.

Title—Psychiatric Consultant.

Project Summary—Funds will be used to support the activities of a psychiatric consultant on the staff of the St. Louis County Police Department. Last year, under funding from the FY 1970 discretionary program, this specialist concentrated on teaching a course on interpersonal relationships to police personnel and conducting pre-employment and pre-promotion screening. This year's effort will be focused on the screening process, with greater emphasis on the use of his services by the municipal police department.

71–DF–1014*—$15,000.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—The object of this program is to employ an attorney to provide the Bridgeport Police Department with full-time professional legal assistance. The legal advisor will report directly to the Superintendent of Police on questions pertaining to police operations, training and liaison with courts and prosecutors.

71–DF–1015*—$422,073.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—"National Youth Project Using Mini-Bikes" (NYPUM).

Project Summary—The grant will enable the YMCA to establish NYPUM programs in 100 local YMCA's and enroll 7,000 children in the program. With these funds four regional training centers will be established and 280 youth leaders will be recruited and trained. The NYPUM program has been pre-tested in 30 cities where it has been well received and recommended for expansion by school officials, police officers and juvenile rehabilitation agencies. The year-round program will use mini-bikes, donated by the American Honda Company, as outreach tools with which to reach an age group that has steadily drifted away from traditional youth serving programs.

71–DF–1016*—$9,000.

Grantee—Wyoming SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Criminal Justice Information System Improvement.

Project Summary—The goal of this project is to assist in the development of a centralized program for compiling and communicating crime statistics in the state of Wyoming, under the auspices of the State Planning Agency, the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration. The present personal interview method of data collection will be replaced by a mail questionnaire designed by the SPA. The SPA will also provide training to local law enforcement agencies in the methods of collecting statistics and using them for management purposes. A state information center will serve as a clearinghouse for information exchanged between the levels of government and between the police, courts and correctional agencies.

71–DF–1017*—$13,569.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Alaska Court System.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

Title—Magistrates Seminar Training Conference.

Project Summary—This grant will fund two one-week training seminars for Alaska's approximately 60 lay magistrates, the first to be held in Fairbanks, at the University of Alaska campus, with Magistrates from Alaska's second and fourth judicial districts. The second will be held near Anchorage with magistrates from the first and third judicial districts. In addition to the above two training seminars, the applicant, the Alaska Court System will evaluate the results in two phases.

71–DF–1018*—$103,749.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Maryland Division of Corrections.

Title—St. John's Welding School, Baltimore, Maryland.

Project Summary—This project is for the development and operation of a training program in welding for the inmate population of Maryland House of Corrections. This program is to serve the population of inmates who come from the ghetto areas of Baltimore City. The inmates selected for this program will be primarily under 25 years old having few skills and low educational attainment levels. A special intensive 12-week training program in welding will be offered for about 20 students at a time with the goal of training and placing 100 inmates in welding positions within the Baltimore area each year.

71–DF–1019*—$32,734.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Oregon SPA.

Title—Oregon Advisory Committee on Organized Crime.

Project Summary—Oregon will establish an Advisory Committee on Organized Crime as a subcommittee of the State Planning Agency. Subcommittees, informational security and operational policy, will be formed. The first-year goals are to determine the extent of organized crime activity within the state and to recommend the direction that should be taken in a control and prevention program. The grant provides funds for two staff positions, travel, equipment and upgrading expenses.

71–DF–1020*—$28,836.

Grantee—Utah SPA.

Subgrantee—College of Law, University of Utah.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutors Offices.

Project Summary—The project will train and employ 16 senior law students from the University of Utah. The interns will work 12 hours per week for 30 weeks during the school year. Interns will receive academic credit for their work in conjunction with a seminar. The special seminar dealing with the function of the prosecuting attorney will be taught by the project director who will also coordinate the activities of interns in the Salt Lake County Attorney's office, the Salt Lake District Attorney's office and the Utah Attorney General's office.

71–DF–1021*—$48,830.

Grantee—Helena, Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

Title—Court Improvement and Reform, Browning, Montana.

Project Summary—The purpose is to initiate a demonstration project for improvement of the reservation court system. The proposal is designed to provide a legally trained and experienced person to act as tribal court judge and administrator; develop and sustain effective court management programs including procedures, scheduling, forms and staff utilization devices and offices of public defender and prosecutor; and develop a comprehensive tribal court system which will effectively and fairly administer the reservation criminal justice system.

71–DF–1022*—$35,000.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

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Title—Mandatory Statewide L.E. Statistics Programs.

Project Summary—Under this project, Nevada plans to improve the collection of crime statistics. The present lack of statistical data restricts field representatives training police in Uniform Crime Reporting and all other agencies involved in the collection of criminal statistics. The five representatives will be trained by the FBI on Uniform Crime Reporting. In addition to supporting staff and training, grant funds will make available necessary report forms and equipment.

71–DF–1023*—$14,460.

Grantee—Kentucky SPA.

Subgrantee—Barren County Fiscal Court, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Title—Correctional Center Development—Jail and Juvenile Detention.

Project Summary—This project will permit Barren County to determine the feasibility of and plan for a correctional facility and specialized correctional and offender activity program for Barren County and also determine the feasibility of multicounty use. In addition to fitting the plan into a proposed State Jail Plan, the study will concern itself with tie-in with other area programs such as those for alcoholics. Specifics concerning a facility will be developed, including program planning, facility size, site selection and projected costs.

71–DF–1024*—$31,580.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Attorney General's Office.

Title—Development of Central Appellate Capability for Vermont.

Project Summary—This project is to provide training, technical assistance and a central appellate capability for the benefit of the Vermont County Attorneys. The goal is to be achieved by the establishment of an appellate and technical assistance division within the Office of the Attorney General. The functions of the unit will be: 1) perfect all criminal appeals on behalf of all 14 State's Attorneys, 2) publish a monthly newsletter of important appellate decisions for all law enforcement agencies in the state, 3) sponsor and produce a training seminar for all of the states prosecutors and 4) maintain and disseminate current authority regarding commonly encountered legal issues for use by prosecutors. It is anticipated that this project will create a higher level of professional competence which will in turn insure an improved and more uniform administration of criminal law.

71–DF–1025*—$88,909.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor/Defender Offices.

Project Summary—The program is a cooperative training effort by the law school of Santa Clara University and Stanford University, the Santa Clara County District Attorney and the Santa Clara County Public Defender. Twenty students from each university will participate in the program, which will be integrated into the regular curricula. The students will receive substantial academic credit rather than financial compensation. At the law schools, seminars will be conducted by four professors, each spending 25 percent of his time on the program. A seminar will be given by two professors at Stanford and two at Santa Clara. A student training manual will be prepared to be used in conjunction with the course.

71–DF–1026*—$15,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—National Conference to Stimulate New Programs of Court and Correctional Rehabilitative Services Utilizing Professionals and Volunteers to Upgrade Existing Programs.

Project Summary—Volunteers in Probation, Inc. is planning for a national conference of leaders in the volunteer-professional probation and corrections programs to be held April 12–15, 1972, in Memphis, Tennessee. The conference will bring together pioneer and national leaders in the volunteer movement for a sharing of information and for developing well conceived volunteer concepts on a nationwide scale with a view to upgrading and improving existing volunteer probation and corrections programs, to stimulate the development of new programs, to enlist more active and effective support from non-judicial agencies and to encourage the further development of community-based programs as meaningful alternatives to institutionalization of misdemeanants and juvenile offenders.

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71–DF–1027*—$47,931.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Maryland Division of Corrections.

Title—Comprehensive Re-Education Center Program.

Project Summary—This program is to permit the Maryland Division of Corrections to develop an out-patient mental health care unit, COM-ED (Comprehensive Re-Education Center) at the Maryland Penitentiary. The center will service inmates who constitute serious management difficulties and treatment personnel facing problems of placing emotionally disturbed inmates. In addition, the Center will act as a staff training facility, offering in-service training to personnel who regularly come into contact with inmates who demonstrate an interest in becoming more involved in expanding the institution's treatment orientation. In the course of a year, 400 inmates are expected to receive a range of psychological and/or psychiatric services through the program which will be located in the penitentiary hospital in an area presently used as a storage area.

71–DF–1028*—$56,791.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Susquehanna Economic Development Association.

Title—Feasibility Study of Multi-County Correctional Needs in Central Pennsylvania.

Project Summary—The Susquehanna Economic Development Association will complete a feasibility study and do preliminary program and architectural planning for four correctional facilities for nine counties in central Pennsylvania. The commissioners of these counties have designated a Correctional Facilities Task Force to provide overall guidance for the project. Grant funds will assist in providing project staff, legal, financial, program and site selection services, architectural fees and related support expenses to develop the specifics regarding programs and facilities.

71–DF–1029*—$200,990.

Grantee—Oregon SPA.

Subgrantee—Multnomah County Juvenile Court.

Title—Intensive Neighborhood Probation Service.

Project Summary—Multnomah County, Oregon plans to establish a specialized, more intensive counselling service in the economically depressed, high delinquency area of southeast Portland. This will be an outreach program working with the hard-to-involve client. The entire family will be provided services with the addition of a marriage and family specialist assigned to the staff. Two district offices will be staffed with counselors from the juvenile court and will be assigned no more than eight cases a month. Services will be directed toward maintaining the child in his own home by utilizing all services available in the community. During the first month, facilities will be secured. Staff will be recruited in the second month, and units will be operational by the third month.

71–DF–1030*—$298,141.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—Bureau of Corrections, Department of Mental Health and Corrections.

Title—Project EXIT.

Project Summary—Maine's Bureau of Corrections will conduct a concentrated employment program for approximately 400 inmates during the project period. The project will be operated in three phases: 1) will provide four weeks of pre-release training for inmates; 2) this phase will be operating concurrently with the first phase. It will be intensive job development efforts by a job development team to assure that quality employment is obtained for the offender prior to his release. Efforts will be made to develop jobs which are part of the Department of Labor Manpower Development Training Act program. Employment teams will make certain that the family and community has been prepared for the inmate's release and will make every effort to meet the inmate upon his release taking him back to his place of residence. There will be continual follow-up with the inmates on the job, in the home and in the community by the para-professionals with structured counseling sessions being conducted during the period of adjustment. Supportive services will be supplied to the offender and to his family, such as remedial education, health care, family services, welfare, etc.

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71–DF–1031*—$258,945.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Title—Continuation—Expansion of Florida Department of Law Enforcement (U.S. Strike Force Concept) Capabilities Against Organized Crime.

Project Summary—This project is to expand an existing intelligence unit and its capabilities for compilation, evaluation and dissemination of organized crime intelligence. Results of the expanding intelligence capabilities should include indicators of the scope of the organized crime problem in areas covered; areas of vulnerability and targets in the organized crime structure as well as in law enforcement; directions for resource utilization in tactical and strategic endeavors; and improved means of evaluation of law enforcement programs.

71–DF–1032*—$100,000.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Community-Based Treatment (Juvenile).

Project Summary—The program will include, but not be limited to the following approaches: group living arrangements, caseloads classified by client need, intensive supervision, special counseling programs, community treatment centers, community programs and volunteer programs. Possibly, eight subgrants to various probation departments in the State will be contemplated. A special cost formula has been devised based on institutional statistics relating to population and commitment rate. Through the utilization of this project, a 25-percent decrease of juvenile commitments to state facilities is anticipated.

71–DF–1033*—$43,945.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Attorney General, Providence, Rhode Island.

Title—Attorney General Department, Research and Planning Unit.

Project Summary—This project is to provide planning and technical assistance for Rhode Island's Assistant and Special Assistant Attorneys General. This is to be accomplished through the establishment of a Research and Planning Unit within the office of the Attorney General. The functions of the unit will be: 1) investigate the needs and responsibilities for Attorney General, emphasizing new areas of crime and 2) conduct research and planning projects directed toward analyzing the case calendaring problem and other projects deemed necessary by the Attorney General. These include such things as assessment of crime trends; operational effectiveness of the prosecution effort and case backlog, forecasts of future crime trends and other needs.

71–DF–1034*—$30,000.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Court Administrator, Providence, Rhode Island.

Title—Law Student Interns in Prosecutor/Defender Offices.

Project Summary—The project will employ 10 third-year law students during the school year and 10 during the summer. Half of the interns will work in the Public Defender's Office and half in the Attorney's General Office. Interns will be drawn from a variety of schools for the summer and from the Boston area during the school year. The interns will be assigned to a specific attorney and assist him in every phase of his work. In addition, such interns will be assigned for a short period to Justices of the Superior Court to observe the judicial process from a different perspective and to assist the Justices in legal research.

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71–DF–1035*—$46,090.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Alaska Division of Corrections.

Title—Fairbanks-Juneau Juvenile Detention Study.

Project Summary—The Alaska Division of Corrections will conduct an intensive survey of existing practices and needs regarding juvenile detention in Juneau and Fairbanks, identifying alternatives to present practices of holding youths in jails in these communities. It will utilize the services of consultant and architectural firms in assessment and analysis of current conditions and projection of needs in program planning and in development of working drawings and cost estimates to effect these goals. The results of the project should eliminate detention of juveniles in state adult jails in Alaska by providing separate juvenile detention facilities.

71–DF–1036*—$107,970.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of County Clerk.

Title—Industrial Engineering Analysis of Criminal Court System.

Project Summary—The purpose of this research is to establish new techniques and procedures for conducting industrial engineering studies in the courts. Work flow will be charted, facility layouts prepared, operations and operational sequences identified and documented and job evaluations performed. Interfaces with all elements of the criminal justice system will be identified and described. The specific objectives of the study program are: 1) to achieve improvements in the operation of the Superior Court of San Diego by the applicaton of the techniques and principles of industrial engineering and 2) to utilize the experience thus gained to create a definitive handbook on industrial engineering in the courts.

71–DF–1037*—$13,325.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California.

Title—A Model Parole Workload System.

Project Summary—The California Youth Authority proposes to institute a six-month research evaluation to follow the operational phase of a Model Parole Workload project currently being tested by the Bakersfield Parole Unit. It hopes to provide the means of converting from a case assignment procedure based on a caseload formula to a procedure which matches ward service needs with parole agent time. Three major research proposals will serve as focal points for the evaluation of the project carried out in Bakersfield: 1) to verify the preliminary or estimated workload standards and make visible any necessary modifications of standards; 2) to develop a front line management system model for distribution of workload units between parole caseloads, based on ward services; and 3) to provide the base for any further application of the workload model system.

71–DF–1038*—$232,792.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Title—Establishment of Outreach Centers in Pittsburgh Area.

Project Summary—This is to establish three Outreach Centers in the high crime area of Pittsburgh. This project will improve the operational effectiveness of probation and parole services from an administrative office base with supportive field visits by the agents. The Outreach Program will attempt to make the client feel more comfortable by having services readily available and delivered in a familiar environment. Such services as case work, counseling, gruided group interaction, drug therapy and referral services will be available through these centers along with recreation, films, crafts and other forms of relaxation. The specific goals are to: 1) localize and increase availability of services to clients and their families; 2) achieve a more effective utilization of the resources of other social agencies in the community; 3) reduce probation and parole violation rates resulting from new crimes or technical violations.

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71–DF–1039*—$69,650.

Grantee—Pennsylvania SPA.

Subgrantee—Philadelphia Regional Planning Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Title—Evaluation and Research Component.

Project Summary—This project provides for the formation of a Research and Evaluation Unit. The unit will perform independent evaluations of programs funded under the Omnibus Crime Control Act, evaluate the design of research projects to be undertaken by Philadelphia criminal justice agencies, conduct research on area criminal justice problems, advise the Regional Planning Board on the extent to which programs are meeting stated goals and recommend to the Board introduction of new programs undertaken by other criminal justice agencies. The unit will work with and complement the goal-setting and planning efforts of the Council's comprehensive planning unit.

71–DF–1040*—$60,000.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Baltimore.

Title—Community Residence Center for Adult Probationers.

Project Summary—The Division of Parole and Probtion proposes to establish a model residential treatment center for adult probationers, to be located in Baltimore or Washington, D.C. metropolitan areas. The facility will house 15–20 probationers at one time with a possible total of 45 to 60 individual cases over a year's period and being selected from the 18–24 year old group. The federal funds will provide this project with a professional staff, medical and psychological services, food services and rent. This staff will assist the probationer in pursuing educational and vocational training opportunities, job placement and personal and family counseling. The Probation Department serving the residential treatment center will locate an officer within the house. The success and failure rates of probationers residing in the treatment center will be compared with other offenders receiving supervision under the present probation system.

71–DF–1041*—$63,180.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Title—Establishment of Juvenile Parole Program for New Mexico.

Project Summary—This project will activate a systhem of constructive rehabilitative post-case supervision services for juveniles released on parole from the Girls Welfare Home in Albuquerque and from the New Mexico Boys School at Springer. This will be accomplished through creation of a juvenile Parole Services Branch. The Branch will handle the 198 juvenile parole cases that are now handled by the Adult Probation and Parole Division, plus other cases. Development of delinquent careers will be curtailed through in-depth parole supervision by qualified juvenile officers who will actively promote changes in anti-social attitudes before they become too deeply ingrained and instill more socially-acceptable attitudes by the released juveniles. The long-range objective of the project is to reduce the overall recidivism rate of such juvenile offenders and channel their energies toward socially-acceptable behavior so that they may become participating, contributing members of society.

71–DF–1042*—$31,118.

Grantee—Wyoming SPA.

Subgrantee—Colorado State University.

Title—Information Systems Model for Wyoming District Court and Evaluation Guide.

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Project Summary—The project will conduct a survey of selected courts in Wyoming. It will use a systems survey approach, conduct a systems analysis and terminate with the construction of an information systems model. Included within this will be studies of the courts' present administration, jury problems, sentencing and probation, calendar and records management, as well as documentation of existing facilities. The object of the project is to improve court management immediately in Wyoming by use of the knowledge gained and in the long-term by developing an information systems model applicable to the entire state. A second objective of the study is to provide data to the Institute for Court Management to assist it in formulating guidelines for the future evaluation of management studies.

71–DF–1043*—$27,400.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—D.C. Board of Parole, Washington, D.C.

Title—Parole Prediction and Evaluation.

Project Summary—The D.C. Board of Parole proposes to develop a sophisticated capability to predict success for parolees in the community and to evaluate the parole performances in the community. The ADP system and related services of the Department of Corrections would be purchased by the Board. The latest techniques in parole prediction would be utilized to enable the research analyst to compile profiles on successful and unsuccessful parolees and to analyze the characteristics of success and of failure to permit still better prediction in the future. The main objectives of the project are: 1) development of improved decision-making processes to make better judgments about parole or revocation, 2) improvement of parole services and 3) the development of analytical and research capabilities to do the best possible job of parole selection and of evaluation of parole performance in the community.

71–DF–1044*—$73,910.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Iowa Supreme Court.

Title—Training and Staffing Iowa Court Administrator Function for Screening Appeals.

Project Summary—This project will enable the Iowa Supreme Court to hire and train a Court Administrator to coordinate the departments under the Supreme Court and courts comprising the Iowa judiciary. The Administrator will attend Institute for Court Management, Denver, Colorado, beginning June, 1971, for training. In addition, project includes employment by Supreme Court of two screening attorneys and a statistical clerk. The attorneys will screen out appeals of "little precedental value" for per curiam and memoranda treatment. The statistical clerk will analyze time lapses and project trends in the Iowa judicial process as a basis for future statutory and rule revision.

71–DF–1045*—$292,800.

Grantee—Nebraska SPA.

Subgrantee—Nebraska Division of Corrections, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Title—Skill Development and Placement of Legal Offenders.

Project Summary—To develop and operate a multicomponent training program at the State Correctional Institution in Lincoln, Nebraska. The program will follow a newly devised training design, specifically developed to train the low skilled.

71–DF–1046*—$79,250.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgia Department of Public Safety.

Title—Expanding the Service Capability of the Georgia State Crime Laboratory.

Project Summary—This award will assist the Georgia Department of Public Safety in providing expanded crime laboratory services in the identification of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The implementation of this project eliminates the existing two and one-half month delay time between submission and analysis of narcotics and dangerous drug evidence. The addition of six new scientific positions and analytical equipment will allow for the release of current laboratory personnel for expansion into other areas of laboratory service to deal with the anticipated caseload expansion expected in other services. Other benefits include better availability of trained personnel for police academy teaching and acceleration of the full establishment of a multi-disciplinary approach to crime laboratory problems.

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71–DF–1047*—$25,700.

Grantee—Tennessee SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Safety.

Title—Civil Disorders Technical Assistance Unit.

Project Summary—This project is to assist the Commissioner of the Department of Safety in planning, training and coordinating efforts by all law enforcement agencies within the state in the field of civil disorder prevention, detection and control. The functions and responsibilities of this unit include: 1) to provide civil disorders technical assistance between local and state agencies; 2) to gather pertinent data concerning quantities and quality of equipment and training at local and state levels so that resources can be utilized in mtuual aid situations; and 3) to review grant applications for special equipment or training requirements submitted to Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency in field of civil disorders prevention, detection, control and potential analysis.

71–DF–1048*—$94,100.

Grantee—Minnesota SPA.

Subgrantee—Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Title—Laboratory Service Expansion.

Project Summary—The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the only statewide crime lab, needs to expand and improve its overall laboratory capability to meet the tremendous increase in its workload, and make extensive improvement in 1) improved service in the examination of dangerous drug and narcotic evidence, 2) expanded service to coroners, 3) training of law enforcement personnel in the identification and preservation of evidence, 4) crime scene examination and 5) research of the kind that all progressive labs carry out. Additional, experienced laboratory staff needs to be employed and trained.

71–DF–1049*—$146,580.

Grantee—Arizona SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Tucson Police Department.

Title—Tucson Police Department Communications System.

Project Summary—The City of Tucson proposes to provide the police department with a modern radio communications system. This will replace the leased telephone lines which have been subjected to lightning strikes causing radio outages. Police services would be upgraded by the addition of the new and more reliable equipment, especially by use of a microwave system instead of the leased telephone line system presently used. This project will require several months to order and assemble the equipment.

71–DF–1050*—$35,700.

Grantee—Vermont SPA.

Subgrantee—Burlington, Vermont Police Department.

Title—Establishment of Juvenile Division, Burlington, Vermont Police Department.

Project Summary—The City of Burlington Police Department proposes to establish a Juvenile Division within the Department, consisting of two intensively trained, well experienced police officers who will handle juvenile complaints received by the Department through investigation and referral; will coordinate their activities with the rest of the Department and with existing delinquency prevention programs within Burlington; and will assist in general training in juvenile matters of the entire Police Department.

71–DF–1051*—$100,000.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Las Vegas.

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*These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Title—Automated Joint Records/Command and Control System.

Project Summary—This project proposes a first-year effort to provide for the development and establishment of a joint automated records/command and control system in Las Vegas and Clark County, Nevada. The cities and municipalities surrounding the metropolitan area and in outlying areas will also benefit. The system will provide a prototype for an additional system which will be established in the next largest metropolitan area in the state, Washoe County. Its plans provide for interfacing this system with the Sheriff's SCOPE Records System and the planned statewide communications system. It will also provide for interfacing with existing national and inter-state systems.

71–DF–1052*—$88,668.

Grantee—Virgin Islands SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Virgin Islands Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Enforcement Bureau.

Project Summary—This project will provide an increased capability in narcotic and drug enforcement, training and education throughout the Virgin Islands by the creation of a special force under the Territorial Attorney General. This unit will develop intelligence data as to the narcotic and drug traffic in the Islands and will enforce laws, correlate regulatory authority vested in the Department of Health by local statute and undertake general educational efforts relative to drug use.

71–DF–1053*—$17,490.

Grantee—Alaska SPA.

Subgrantee—Metlakatla Indian Community.

Title—Annette Islands Reservation Law Enforcement Program.

Project Summary—This project is to assist the community in the establishment of an adequate law enforcement program on the Annette Islands Reservation over which the community acquired criminal jurisdiction as a result of federal legislation in 1970. The project includes supplemental manpower and equipment. A Chief Constable will be employed under this application to assist in providing effective police protection for the 20-mile long Annette Island Reservation. One police cruiser and essential equipment will be purchased to augment the establishment of this police constabulary.

71–DF–1054*—$197,750.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Indianapolis Police Department, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Title—Delinquency Control Officer Program.

Project Summary—This project is focused toward improved methods of delinquency prevention and detection. The program will be initiated through an addition of 18 patrolmen to the Juvenile Branch as delinquency control officers. The Youth Services and Resource Bureau and the Big Brother organization will be made available to the Juvenile Branch as community referral agencies. The delinquency control officer can refer juveniles to these agencies for treatment as an alternative to arresting the offender and will determine the type of treatment necessary and provide facilities for this treatment. In addition, the Big Brother organization will provide rehabilitation and deilnquency prevention measures.

71–DF–1055*—$41,989.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Connecticut State Police Department.

Title—Connecticut Riot Control Capability.

Project Summary—This project is designed to improve the state's riot control capability. This proposal will create a structured civil disorders technical assistance unit with increased service capability and specific statewide program objectives in the prevention, detection and control of disorder. A long-range planning objective is to investigate the feasibility of developing a closed circuit communications system for the transmission of critical intelligence relating to potential disorder situations.

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71–DF–1056*—$227,522.

Grantee—North Dakota SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Safeguard Antiballistic Missile Impact Projects.

Project Summary—This project is to assist 13 communities which have experienced a substantial population increase as a result of construction of the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile sites. Assistance rendered will include equipment and personnel support. For each community, the objective of the project is to improve the police department to handle problems developing as a result of ABM construction activity.

71–DF–1057*—$255,375.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—ABM Impact Area Special Grant.

Project Summary—This project will upgrade existing criminal justice capabilities in those communities affected by the ABM construction program. The state of Montana has experienced a substantial population increase in the area surrounding the construction sites for the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile Program. LEAA support is requested under the following categories: 1) communications equipment, 2) equipment support, 3) manpower assistance, 4) education and training, 5) jail improvement and 6) supplemental youth services to juvenile court.

71–DF–1058*—$300,000.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California.

Title—Man-To-Man Jobs Therapy for Offenders.

Project Summary—The project is to demonstrate the feasibility of increasing citizen participation and responsibility in the area of corrections and the use of volunteers to establish close personal relationships with inmates in order to effect job readiness in laying the foundation for a social adjustment while in prison. The project goal is to recruit 800 to 1,200 "job advisors" who will be assigned to individual inmates, in some cases a year prior to the inmate's release. At the same time women volunteers will work with the wives or families of the inmates to make adequate preparation for their release in the community. There will be a comprehensive job development component operating outside the institution developing guaranteed quality jobs among the community. After the inmate's release, the job advisor will continue to support him making sure that he has available to him all necessary supportive services such as basic education training, family care, legal aid, etc. He will encourage the inmate to continue seeking to improve himself in any and every way possible and instill in him the concept of dignity of work.

71–DF–1059*—$11,250.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Oakland.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This project will provide second-year support for the position of legal advisor within the Oakland, California, Police Department. The legal advisor is responsible for assisting in the design and implementation of programs and projects related to questions of law, preparation of departmental directives related to legal subjects and for keeping the Department up-to-date on relevant developments in the law. The legal advisor is also responsible for developing legal training material for the recruit and in-service training programs and for the preparation of legal training bulletins. In addition, the legal advisor responds to inquiries for information and assistance from the general public.

71–DF–1060*—$11,250.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of San Jose.

Title—Police Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—This project will provide second-year support for the legal advisor to the San Jose

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Police Department. The legal advisor occupies a staff position, reporting directly to the Chief of Police. The legal advisor is responsible for consultation relating to validity of arrests, legal methods of questioning, search and seizure, handling of evidence, etc.; researching questions relating to criminal statutes, ordinances, court decisions and specific problems; and providing advice in the establishment of department policy and issuance of legal directives. He is also available on a 24-hour basis to provide legal advice in the field, and he assists the training section with pre-service and in-service legal training.

71–DF–1061*—$148,891.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Miami, Florida.

Title—Miami Police Robbery Control Project.

Project Summary—This grant is to provide a comprehensive, broadly based approach to reducing the robbery rate in Miami, Florida. This program includes two major components—alarm devices and burglary patrol. Complementary to these components are supportive efforts, including specialized equipment, electronic data processing information, and education and training for staff and citizens. The project is submitted under the Large City Special Grant category of "improved police services and operations."

71–DF–1062*—$26,081.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of University Housing, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Title—Race Relations Consultant Training and Program Development Project.

Project Summary—This grant will increase capabilities in dealing with racial conflict on the campus. The funds will be used to develop and implement programs in race relations and conflict management. Eight phases of training for consultant-trainees will include workshops, field experience, consultation and the production of a training manual and materials. The trainees will then instruct the residence hall staff in the techniques of conflict management and other programs designed to reduce racial tensions.

71–DF–1063*—$150,000.

Grantee—Indiana SPA.

Subgrantee—Indiana State Police.

Title—Development of Plans for State Police Headquarters.

Project Summary—Two basic designs will be developed for a general headquarters and four "area headquarters" to be constructed to serve as support facilities for all offices of the Indiana State Police. This support includes communication coordination, NCIC and information system coordination, forensic laboratory support, central references sources, training and continuing education.

71–DF–1064*—$109,772.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—New Mexico Attorney General's Office, Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Title—New Mexico Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Bureau.

Project Summary—A unit under direction of Attorney General's Office, consisting of 10 investigative units and an attorney, will include enforcement and coordination of intelligence data gathering among state, local and federal agencies in combating narcotic and dangerous drug trafficking.

71–DF–1065*—$98,968.

Grantee—Massachusetts SPA.

Subgrantee—Local Police Agencies, Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, Boston, Massachusetts.

Title—Conflict Management and Crisis Intervention Organization for Police.

Project Summary—This will make possible a design for a conflict management training curriculum and training for two units of 20 men each. Included will be 100 hours of field experience training.

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71–DF–1066*—$25,057.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Oakland, Oakland, California.

Title—Police/Community Cooperation.

Project Summary—This is a continuation of 70–DF–118. Over 500 citizen crime groups have been organized during initial year of operation. It is hoped that modification of environmental factors and habit patterns of potential victims can be effected, significantly reducing opportunities of crime.

71–DF–1067—$124,395.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Oakland, Oakland, California.

Title—Known Offender File.

Project Summary—The Oakland Offender File will be computerized.

71–DF–1068*—$33,914.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—Maine Police Academy, Augusta, Maine.

Title—Recruitment, Selection and Certification of Law Enforcement Personnel Training Systems.

Project Summary—A director of standards and certification will be hired to direct this project of recruitment and selection standards development and implementation. This will develop and implement the certification of law enforcement training activities on a statewide basis.

71–DF–1069*—$95,604.

Grantee—Kansas SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Topeka Police Department, Topeka, Kansas.

Title—Operation Strike Force Against Street Crime.

Project Summary—Eleven-man special strike task force will be formed and will receive 80-hour training courses covering all related subjects and techniques related to it.

71–DF–1070*—$159,679.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa.

Title—Area Car Patrol Plan, Des Moines Police Department.

Project Summary—This is designed for closer relationship and mutual proprietary interest between Area Car Patrol team and a specific neighborhood. Two high crime areas will be selected to institute this demonstration project. Two shifts will operate, with six experienced police officers and 15 cadets participating. Program meshes with Model Cities Program.

71–DF–1071*—$70,338.

Grantee—Iowa SPA.

Subgrantee—Linn County Crime Committee, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Title—Upgrade and Expand Narcotics/Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Groups.

Project Summary—A six-man narcotics enforcement unit in Linn County, Iowa, will be composed of investigators from Cedar Rapids Police Department, City of Marion Police Department and Linn County Sheriff's Department. By close cooperation, effective control is sought. Education program for students and citizenry of Linn County is also planned.

71–DF–1072*—$74,614.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Flint, Flint, Michigan.

Title—Oak Park Patrol Project.

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Project Summary—This is a continuation of 70–DF–179. In order to reduce crime in the Oak Park area, special arrest procedures and an intensive foot and scooter patrol system have been used.

71–DF–1073*—$28,243.

Grantee—Connecticut SPA.

Subgrantee—Department of Corrections, Hartford, Connecticut.

Title—Crime and Corrections Workshop.

Project Summary—This will bring together participants from all phases of the Connecticut criminal justice system at state and local levels in a seven-day workshop.

71–DF–1074*—$15,000.

Grantee—Michigan SPA.

Subgrantee—Kent County Prosecuting Attorney, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Title—Law Enforcement Legal Advisor.

Project Summary—Under direction and assignment by Kent County Sheriff, a legal advisor will assist all law enforcement agencies in Kent County.

71–DF–1075*—$60,000.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Office of Sheriff, Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Consolidation of Police Services Case Study, Jacksonville, Florida.

Project Summary—This project is intended to produce a body of knowledge which would be useful in the evaluation of municipal programs designed to achieve more efficient police service.

71–DF–1076*—$58,927.

Grantee—Georgia SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Columbus, Georgia.

Title—Police Community Relations.

Project Summary—This will provide six additional patrolmen, one policewoman and a secretary for the community relations unit as well as four light-duty automobiles containing radio equipment.

71–DF–1077*—$73,149.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Pawtucket.

Title—Study for Police Services Improvement.

Project Summary—To improve police services to the communities of Pawtucket and Central Falls, Rhode Island, by initiating a four-phase feasibility study aimed at the consolidation of selected police functions within the two municipalities.

71–DF–1078*—$73,185.

Grantee—Rhode Island SPA.

Subgrantee—Rhode Island Attorney, Providence, Rhode Island.

Title—Establishing an Organized Crime Investigations Prosecutions Unit.

Project Summary—This will continue the operations of the Rhode Island Organized Crime Investigations Unit whose goal is the coordination of all anti-organized crime activities in the state. Emphasis will be on gambling, loansharking and the invasion of legitimate business by organized crime.

71–DF–1079*—$30,016.

Grantee—New Mexico SPA.

Subgrantee—Pueblo of Isleta.
Title—Equipment for Crime Prevention.

Project Summary—Through acquisition of essential police equipment, the Isleta Pueblo Government hopes to reduce crime through police visibility and rapid response to calls for assistance from reservation residents and visitors.

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71–DF–1080*—$136,576.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—State Attorney's Office, Jacksonville, Florida.

Title—Expansion of Florida Law Enforcement/Prosecution Capabilities Against Organized Crime.

Project Summary—This project calls for the expansion of an investigative/prosecutive unit within the State Attorney's Office. Close ties will be maintained with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement as well as local, state and federal agencies. The primary focus will be to develop prosecutable cases based on data already gathered.

71–DF–1081*—$98,400.

Grantee—Ohio SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Ohio Organized Crime Prevention Council.

Project Summary—This council will assess the status of organized crime in the state and develop a comprehensive program to control and prevent it. It hopes to 1) expose the nature and extent of organized crime, 2) determine conditions and policies upon which this crime breeds, 3) assess existing capabilities of law enforcement in area, 4) develop a plan for combatting organized crime and 5) encourage public awareness of costs and dangers of organized crime.

71–DF–1082*—$298,360.

Grantee—New Hampshire SPA.

Subgrantee—New Hampshire State Industrial School, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Title—Continuation and Expansion of Community Evaluation and Counseling Center Project.

Project Summary—This Industrial School will continue and expand a reception, diagnostic and treatment unit that was initially funded by HEW. Closer relation can be maintained with the courts and additional services will be available in the form of out-patient services to juveniles under court supervision.

71–DF–1083*—$18,810.

Grantee—Montana SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Second Annual Supervisory Workshop—LEAA Region VIII.

Project Summary—Six states will participate in this workshop: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Utah. Approximately 90 persons will be involved in improving and strengthening Criminal Justice Planning and Administration in Region VIII (Denver).

71–DF–1084*—$100,248.

Grantee—Illinois SPA.

Subgrantee—Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois.

Title—Northwestern Criminal Justice Project.

Project Summary—Three components: 1) legal assistance program at Cook County Jail, 2) defense litigation unit and 3) penitentiary project. Nineteen undergraduate law students and six graduate fellow attorneys will be participants. Two law school faculty members will be co-directors and supervisors. In addition, approximately 30 students of law will be volunteer participants in the penitentiary project.

71–DF–1085*—$7,260.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—None.

Title—Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Crime Conference.

Project Summary—A two-day conference, attended by criminal justice system personnel from three jurisdictions and the federal government will focus on two areas of concern: 1) interjurisdictional criminal justice system problems of the metropolitan area and their solutions and 2) existing examples of regional cooperation in the public safety area. Eight area workshops—police, courts, corrections, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, organized crime, civil disorders and prosecution and defense—will be included.

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71–DF–1086*—$122,028.

Grantee—Maine SPA.

Subgrantee—New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Title—New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

Project Summary—At Babson Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, 330 men will receive training in developing skills, techniques, and practices to better police abilities. Also, top management police administrators will be brought together to study modern management problems.

71–DF–1087*—$189,250.

Grantee—Texas SPA.

Subgrantee—University of Houston, Houston, Texas.

Title—National College of District Attorneys In-Service Training Seminars.

Project Summary—The goal of this project is to provide continuing education to public prosecutors through a series of seven regional seminars throughout the United States.

71–DF–1088*—$155,070.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—National Conference of Metropolitan Courts, Detroit, Michigan.

Title—Metropolitan Courts Improvement Program.

Project Summary—Project includes examination and evaluation of metropolitan courts by visiting panels of judiciary. The purpose is to examine the strengths and weaknesses of these courts on a continuing basis.

71–DF–1089*—$163,950.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—National Center for State Courts, Washington, D.C.

Title—National Center for State Courts.

Project Summary—The center will serve the state courts by serving as a clearinghouse to initiate research, investigating the proper function of courts, and generally assisting in improving court operations and administration.

71–DF–1090*—$180,896.

Grantee—Nevada SPA.

Subgrantee—National College of State Trial Judges, Reno, Nevada.

Title—Educational Project for Judges.

Project Summary—This project funds a three-part program by the National College of State Trial Judges to provide continuing education to judges within the State of Nevada.

71–DF–1091*—$115,787.

Grantee—California SPA.

Subgrantee—San Diego Police Department, San Diego, California.

Title—San Diego City Jail.

Project Summary—This project will alleviate an overcrowded condition in the San Diego County Jail by providing funds to re-open the San Diego City Jail.

71–DF–1092*—$162,482.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.
Subgrantee—University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

Title—Center for Correctional Psychology.

***These grants were obligated after June 30, 1971, when FY 1971 ended. They were awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.**

Project Summary—This project will aid in developing a correctional psychology training program which will train correctional psychologists at the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. levels.

71–DF–1093*—$292,925.

Grantee—Maryland SPA.

Subgrantee—National District Attorneys Association, Washington, D.C.

Title—National Center for Prosecution Management.

Project Summary—This grant will support a nationwide project to develop guidelines and minimum standards for measurement of efficiency of prosecutors' offices, with emphasis on interfacing with all other elements of the criminal justice system.

71–DF–1094*—$74,645.

Grantee—District of Columbia SPA.

Subgrantee—Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

Title—Multi-Disciplinary Criminal Justice Legal Intern Project.

Project Summary—To support a two-year course in criminal justice, leading to a Masters of Law degree at Georgetown University Law Center. Students will intern at the U.S. Attorneys Office and the Metropolitan Police Department.

71–DF–1095*—$21,600.

Grantee—Alabama SPA.

Subgrantee—City of Mobile, Mobile, Alabama.

Title—Mobile District Defender Program.

Project Summary—To provide for the continuation of the Mobile County District Defender Agency, Inc. This program will help provide effective, uniform representation to indigents accused of crime in all city, county, and state courts.

71–DF–1096*—$73,460.

Grantee—Virginia SPA.

Subgrantee—American Association of Junior Colleges, Washington, D.C.

Title—Junior College Attainment Program for Line Correctional Personnel.

Project Summary—To support a program that will stimulate the development of correctional education programs at the junior college level. The goal is to increase the enrollment of line personnel in these programs.

71–DF–1098*—$395,424.

Grantee—Florida SPA.

Subgrantee—Miami Beach Police Department, Miami Beach, Florida.

Title—Miami Beach National Political Convention Law Enforcement Services.

Project Summary—The primary goal of this project is to maximize local police capabilities in providing effective law enforcement services unique to national political conventions. Special emphasis will be placed on researching and documenting past and anticipated problems and on developing operational and tactical plans designed to implement police services.

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Table 3.—FY 1971 Discretionary Grants (Listed by State)

Alabama:

71–DF–607; 71–DF–607 (S–1); 71–DF–616; 71–DF–683; 71–DF–795; 71–DF–810; 71–DF–823; 71–DF–844; 71–DF–889; 71–DF–1004; 71–DF–1092; 71–DF–1095.

Alaska:

71–DF–533; 71–DF–598; 71–DF–781; 71–DF–784; 71–DF–851; 71–DF–852; 71–DF–1017; 71–DF–1035; 71–DF–1053.

Arizona:
71–DF–467; 71–DF–470; 71–DF–570; 71–DF–591; 71–DF–674; 71–DF–685; 71–DF–688; 71–DF–715; 71–DF–722; 71–DF–723; 71–DF–724; 71–DF–731; 71–DF–754; 71–DF–767; 71–DF–896; 71–DF–978; 71–DF–1049.

Arkansas:
71–DF–656; 71–DF–761; 71–DF–863; 71–DF–974.

California:
71–DF–473; 71–DF–486; 71–DF–490; 71–DF–491; 71–DF–509; 71–DF–530; 71–DF–542; 71–DF–549; 71–DF–552; 71–DF–562; 71–DF–571; 71–DF–572; 71–DF–573; 71–DF–579; 71–DF–611; 71–DF–645; 71–DF–649; 71–DF–659; 71–DF–677; 71–DF–678; 71–DF–679; 71–DF–687, 71–DF–690; 71–DF–694; 71–DF–701; 71–DF–703; 71–DF–713; 71–DF–734; 71–DF–752; 71–DF–774; 71–DF–820; 71–DF–645 (S–1); 71–DF–872; 71–DF–877; 71–DF–909; 71–DF–931; 71–DF–942; 71–DF–964; 71–DF–645 (S–2); 71–DF–988; 71–DF–1015; 71–DF–1025; 71–DF–1036; 71–DF–1037; 71–DF–1058; 71–DF–1059; 71–DF–1060; 71–DF–1066; 71–DF–1067; 71–DF–882; 71–DF–1091.

Colorado:
71–DF–625; 71–DF–733; 71–DF–749; 71–DF–846; 71–DF–864; 71–DF–932; 71–DF–954; 71–DF–1001; 71–DF–1002; 71–DF–1003.

Connecticut:
71–DF–484; 71–DF–590; 71–DF–608; 71–DF–629; 71–DF–648; 71–DF–661; 71–DF–708; 71–DF–738; 71–DF–745; 71–DF–779; 71–DF–813; 71–DF–912; 71–DF–952; 71–DF–955; 71–DF–1014; 71–DF–1055; 71–DF–1073.

Delaware:
71–DF–465; 71–DF–577; 71–DF–634; 71–DF–693; 71–DF–747; 71–DF–789; 71–DF–799; 71–DF–885; 71–DF–888; 71–DF–919; 71–DF–920; 71–DF–993.

District of Columbia:
71–DF–569; 71–DF–624; 71–DF–655; 71–DF–689; 71–DF–802; 71–DF–866; 71–DF–925; 71–DF–925 (S–1); 71–DF–934; 71–DF–961; 71–DF–983; 71–DF–1043; 71–DF–1085; 71–DF–1088; 71–DF–1089; 71–DF–1094.

Florida:
71–DF–460; 71–DF–477; 71–DF–485; 71–DF–513; 71–DF–534; 71–DF–601; 71–DF–615; 71–DF–639; 71–DF–653; 71–DF–662; 71–DF–702; 71–DF–742; 71–DF–751; 71–DF–759; 71–DF–760; 71–DF–765; 71–DF–791; 71–DF–808; 71–DF–827; 71–DF–828; 71–DF–829; 71–DF–914; 71–DF–924; 71–DF–1005; 71–DF–1006; 71–DF–1007; 71–DF–1031; 71–DF–1061; 71–DF–1075; 71–DF–1080.

Georgia:
71–DF–492; 71–DF–493; 71–DF–581; 71–DF–602; 71–DF–622; 71–DF–658; 71–DF–748; 71–DF–768; 71–DF–769; 71–DF–770; 71–DF–816; 71–DF–817; 71–DF–818; 71–DF–830; 71–DF–831; 71–DF–832; 71–DF–833; 71–DF–870; 71–DF–881; 71–DF–883; 71–DF–926; 71–DF–949; 71–DF–965; 71–DF–1008; 71–DF–1046; 71–DF–1076.

Hawaii:
71–DF–536; 71–DF–609; 71–DF–735; 71–DF–771.

Idaho:
71–DF–462; 71–DF–475; 71–DF–525; 71–DF–824; 71–DF–840; 71–DF–867; 71–DF–891; 71–DF–893; 71–DF–917.

Illinois:
71–DF–504; 71–DF–535; 71–DF–599; 71–DF–637; 71–DF–660; 71–DF–657; 71–DF–746; 71–DF–835; 71–DF–838; 71–DF–849; 71–DF–850; 71–DF–936; 71–DF–966; 71–DF–1084.

Indiana:
71–DF–546; 71–DF–558; 71–DF–732; 71–DF–890; 71–DF–967; 71–DF–1054; 71–DF–1063.

Iowa:
71–DF–518; 71–DF–575; 71–DF–650; 71–DF–671; 71–DF–695; 71–DF–782; 71–DF–803; 71–DF–804; 71–DF–847; 71–DF–923; 71–DF–1044; 71–DF–1070; 71–DF–1071.

Kansas:
71–DF–522; 71–DF–737; 71–DF–772; 71–DF–809; 71–DF–841; 71–DF–861; 71–DF–878; 71–DF–929; 71–DF–930; 71–DF–979; 71–DF–980; 71–DF–1069.

Kentucky:
71–DF–461; 71–DF–468; 71–DF–502; 71–DF–630; 71–DF–642; 71–DF–663; 71–DF–682; 71–DF–704; 71–DF–736; 71–DF–787; 71–DF–806; 71–DF–876; 71–DF–915; 71–DF–1023.

Louisiana:
71–DF–512; 71–DF–537; 71–DF–544; 71–DF–555; 71–DF–574; 71–DF–623; 71–DF–669; 71–DF–739;

71-DF-763; 71-DF-783; 71-DF-785; 71-DF-790; 71-DF-848; 71-DF-871; 71-DF-941.

Maine:
71-DF-519; 71-DF-520; 71-DF-647; 71-DF-788; 71-DF-793; 71-DF-897; 71-DF-913; 71-DF-1068; 71-DF-1030; 71-DF-1086.

Maryland:
71-DF-540; 71-DF-696; 71-DF-786; 71-DF-796; 71-DF-822; 71-DF-837; 71-DF-858; 71-DF-940; 71-DF-1018; 71-DF-1027; 71-DF-1040; 71-DF-1062; 71-DF-1093.

Massachusetts:
71-DF-487; 71-DF-494; 71-DF-507; 71-DF-510; 71-DF-517; 71-DF-529; 71-DF-553; 71-DF-560; 71-DF-565; 71-DF-566; 71-DF-578; 71-DF-586; 71-DF-592; 71-DF-594; 71-DF-654; 71-DF-684; 71-DF-707; 71-DF-719; 71-DF-903; 71-DF-907; 71-DF-962; 71-DF-963; 71-DF-997; 71-DF-998; 71-DF-999; 71-DF-1065.

Michigan:
71-DF-488; 71-DF-531; 71-DF-543; 71-DF-580; 71-DF-583; 71-DF-585; 71-DF-587; 71-DF-588; 71-DF-589; 71-DF-593; 71-DF-603; 71-DF-613; 71-DF-627; 71-DF-628; 71-DF-643; 71-DF-666; 71-DF-670; 71-DF-700; 71-DF-705; 71-DF-706; 71-DF-709; 71-DF-726; 71-DF-750; 71-DF-839; 71-DF-856; 71-DF-943; 71-DF-1000; 71-DF-1011; 71-DF-1026; 71-DF-1072; 71-DF-1074.

Minnesota:
71-DF-466; 71-DF-472; 71-DF-474; 71-DF-508; 71-DF-548; 71-DF-582; 71-DF-596; 71-DF-606; 71-DF-605; 71-DF-610; 71-DF-614; 71-DF-720; 71-DF-1048; 71-DF-968.

Mississippi:
71-DF-644; 71-DF-805; 71-DF-874; 71-DF-644 (S-1); 71-DF-972.

Missouri:
71-DF-456; 71-DF-505; 71-DF-551; 71-DF-554; 71-DF-617; 71-DF-618; 71-DF-626; 71-DF-640; 71-DF-664; 71-DF-665; 71-DF-680; 71-DF-681; 71-DF-764; 71-DF-798; 71-DF-800; 71-DF-825; 71-DF-869; 71-DF-947; 71-DF-958; 71-DF-985; 71-DF-1013.

Montana:
71-DF-646; 71-DF-651; 71-DF-728; 71-DF-900; 71-DF-976; 71-DF-1021; 71-DF-1057; 71-DF-1083.

Nebraska:
71-DF-498; 71-DF-561; 71-DF-842; 71-DF-860; 71-DF-956; 71-DF-1045.

Nevada:
71-DF-635; 71-DF-668; 71-DF-859; 71-DF-868; 71-DF-886; 71-DF-927; 71-DF-1022; 71-DF-1032; 71-DF-1051; 71-DF-1090.

New Hampshire:
71-DF-516; 71-DF-727; 71-DF-937; 71-DF-1082.

New Jersey:
71-DF-463; 71-DF-471; 71-DF-523; 71-DF-528; 71-DF-532; 71-DF-557; 71-DF-597; 71-DF-710; 71-DF-711; 71-DF-718; 71-DF-744; 71-DF-812; 71-DF-826.

New Mexico:
71-DF-455; 71-DF-527; 71-DF-584; 71-DF-780; 71-DF-894; 71-DF-981; 71-DF-982; 71-DF-1041; 71-DF-1064; 71-DF-1079.

New York:
71-DF-481; 71-DF-497; 71-DF-511; 71-DF-619; 71-DF-631; 71-DF-675; 71-DF-712; 71-DF-714; 71-DF-716; 71-DF-729; 71-DF-819; 71-DF-855; 71-DF-879; 71-DF-631 (S-1).

North Carolina:
71-DF-478; 71-DF-499; 71-DF-538; 71-DF-753; 71-DF-758; 71-DF-843; 71-DF-908; 71-DF-928; 71-DF-944; 71-DF-945; 71-DF-960; 71-DF-977; 71-DF-1009.

North Dakota:
71-DF-901; 71-DF-1056.

Ohio:
71-DF-495; 71-DF-524; 71-DF-545; 71-DF-547; 71-DF-556; 71-DF-576; 71-DF-633; 71-DF-641; 71-DF-667; 71-DF-672; 71-DF-697; 71-DF-757; 71-DF-834; 71-DF-887; 71-DF-935; 71-DF-953; 71-DF-971; 71-DF-987; 71-DF-1012; 71-DF-1081.

Oklahoma:
71-DF-600; 71-DF-755; 71-DF-873; 71-DF-892; 71-DF-959.

Oregon:
71-DF-564; 71-DF-721; 71-DF-741; 71-DF-895; 71-DF-1019; 71-DF-1029.

Pennsylvania:
71-DF-458; 71-DF-459; 71-DF-483; 71-DF-515; 71-DF-539; 71-DF-559; 71-DF-636; 71-DF-673; 71-DF-717; 71-DF-776; 71-DF-854; 71-DF-875; 71-DF-911; 71-DF-946; 71-DF-989; 71-DF-1028; 71-DF-1038; 71-DF-1039; 71-DF-762.

Rhode Island:
71-DF-469; 71-DF-489; 71-DF-526; 71-DF-638; 71-DF-1033; 71-DF-1034; 71-DF-1077; 71-DF-1078.

South Carolina:
71-DF-621; 71-DF-699; 71-DF-730; 71-DF-807; 71-DF-884; 71-DF-905; 71-DF-906; 71-DF-973; 71-DF-1010; 71-DF-811.

South Dakota:
71-DF-902; 71-DF-957; 71-DF-975; 71-DF-986.

Tennessee:
71-DF-521; 71-DF-652; 71-DF-676; 71-DF-777; 71-DF-801; 71-DF-814; 71-DF-815; 71-DF-950; 71-DF-1047.

Texas:
71-DF-457; 71-DF-501; 71-DF-506; 71-DF-541; 71-DF-604; 71-DF-612; 71-DF-692; 71-DF-698; 71-DF-740; 71-DF-766; 71-DF-775; 71-DF-821; 71-DF-853; 71-DF-862; 71-DF-880; 71-DF-916; 71-DF-933; 71-DF-951; 71-DF-994; 71-DF-1087.

Utah:
71-DF-464; 71-DF-480; 71-DF-595; 71-DF-1020.

Vermont:
71-DF-496; 71-DF-691; 71-DF-773; 71-DF-794; 71-DF-797; 71-DF-938; 71-DF-970; 71-DF-1024; 71-DF-1050.

Virginia:
71-DF-476; 71-DF-514; 71-DF-563; 71-DF-567; 71-DF-568; 71-DF-632; 71-DF-686; 71-DF-568 (S-1); 71-DF-725; 71-DF-743; 71-DF-918; 71-DF-939; 71-DF-984; 71-DF-996; 71-DF-1096.

Washington:
71-DF-479; 71-DF-482; 71-DF-500; 71-DF-550; 71-DF-778; 71-DF-904; 71-DF-969.

West Virginia:
71-DF-503; 71-DF-620; 71-DF-756; 71-DF-792; 71-DF-845; 71-DF-948; 71-DF-991; 71-DF-992.

Wisconsin:
71-DF-990.

Wyoming:
71-DF-1016; 71-DF-1042.

Puerto Rico:
71-DF-857; 71-DF-899; 71-DF-898; 71-DF-910; 71-DF-921; 71-DF-922; 71-DF-995.

Virgin Islands:
71-DF-836; 71-DF-865; 71-DF-1052.

Table 4.—FY 1971 Discretionary Grants (Listed by program area)

Large City/County Special Grants Program:

71-DF- 533	Alaska	$80,070
71-DF- 598	Alaska	61,169
71-DF- 467	Arizona	130,288
71-DF- 685	Arizona	37,200
71-DF- 724	Arizona	198,402
71-DF-1049	Arizona	146,580
71-DF- 490	California	150,000
71-DF- 491	California	150,000
71-DF- 509	California	250,000
71-DF- 549	California	150,000
71-DF- 552	California	145,413
71-DF- 571	California	68,493
71-DF- 572	California	250,000
71-DF- 611	California	132,488
71-DF- 659	California	29,415
71-DF- 677	California	147,706
71-DF- 678	California	175,981
71-DF- 687	California	200,000
71-DF- 703	California	155,000
71-DF- 774	California	163,538
71-DF- 872	California	146,563
71-DF- 877	California	150,000
71-DF- 988	California	133,162
71-DF-1066	California	25,057
71-DF-1067	California	124,395

Large City/County Special Grants Program (Continued):

71-DF- 882	California	64,000
71-DF-1002	Colorado	111,172
71-DF- 708	Connecticut	4,900
71-DF- 955	Connecticut	99,990
71-DF- 993	Delaware	$21,239
71-DF- 653	Florida	149,709
71-DF- 742	Florida	150,000
71-DF- 829	Florida	75,000
71-DF-1061	Florida	148,891
71-DF- 581	Georgia	150,000
71-DF-1076	Georgia	58,927
71-DF- 609	Hawaii	149,775
71-DF- 546	Indiana	12,213
71-DF- 732	Indiana	100,765
71-DF- 518	Iowa	21,497
71-DF- 695	Iowa	150,367
71-DF- 847	Iowa	67,667
71-DF- 522	Kansas	150,000
71-DF- 878	Kansas	34,202
71-DF- 930	Kansas	16,272
71-DF- 461	Kentucky	147,984
71-DF- 502	Kentucky	150,000
71-DF- 512	Louisiana	172,989
71-DF- 555	Louisiana	57,972
71-DF- 519	Maine	37,155
71-DF- 647	Maine	53,991
71-DF- 696	Maryland	150,000
71-DF- 786	Maryland	144,593
71-DF- 565	Massachusetts	96,477
71-DF- 654	Massachusetts	149,588
71-DF- 684	Massachusetts	150,293
71-DF- 719	Massachusetts	153,986
71-DF- 583	Michigan	249,900
71-DF- 593	Michigan	62,000
71-DF- 613	Michigan	150,000
71-DF- 628	Michigan	86,360
71-DF- 705	Michigan	$246,000
71-DF- 706	Michigan	190,766
71-DF- 709	Michigan	107,688
71-DF- 726	Michigan	87,611
71-DF-1072	Michigan	74,614
71-DF- 472	Minnesota	147,050
71-DF- 582	Minnesota	149,805
71-DF- 605	Minnesota	115,746
71-DF- 610	Minnesota	12,680
71-DF- 505	Missouri	37,771
71-DF- 554	Missouri	150,000
71-DF- 617	Missouri	36,680
71-DF- 626	Missouri	27,390
71-DF- 680	Missouri	195,364
71-DF- 869	Missouri	112,023
71-DF- 651	Montana	46,929
71-DF- 976	Montana	82,491
71-DF- 860	Nebraska	132,364
71-DF- 956	Nebraska	18,000
71-DF- 927	Nevada	168,744
71-DF-1051	Nevada	100,000
71-DF- 463	New Jersey	139,600
71-DF- 523	New Jersey	102,330
71-DF- 528	New Jersey	25,224
71-DF- 710	New Jersey	150,000
71-DF- 711	New Jersey	110,632
71-DF- 718	New Jersey	125,916
71-DF- 826	New Jersey	125,470
71-DF- 455	New Mexico	63,506
71-DF- 527	New Mexico	35,588
71-DF- 584	New Mexico	32,645
71-DF- 481	New York	61,575
71-DF- 497	New York	98,106
71-DF- 619	New York	29,930
71-DF- 712	New York	144,171
71-DF- 819	New York	1,084,782
71-DF- 478	North Carolina	74,128
71-DF- 524	Ohio	24,000
71-DF- 547	Ohio	150,000
71-DF- 697	Ohio	150,000
71-DF- 834	Ohio	225,000
71-DF- 600	Oklahoma	150,000
71-DF- 873	Oklahoma	87,719
71-DF- 776	Pennsylvania	293,835
71-DF- 875	Pennsylvania	75,641
71-DF- 621	South Carolina	47,592
71-DF- 521	Tennessee	150,000
71-DF- 501	Texas	10,115
71-DF- 506	Texas	146,940
71-DF- 612	Texas	162,255
71-DF- 692	Texas	92,506
71-DF- 853	Texas	24,055
71-DF- 916	Texas	70,119
71-DF- 951	Texas	$308,200
71-DF- 464	Utah	150,000
71-DF-1050	Vermont	35,700
71-DF- 514	Virginia	147,725
71-DF- 632	Virginia	137,576
71-DF- 500	Washington	150,000
71-DF- 969	Washington	175,000
71-DF- 961	District of Columbia	185,605

Police Improvement Programs:

71-DF-1004	Alabama	$15,000
71-DF- 784	Alaska	15,000
71-DF- 591	Arizona	11,540
71-DF- 674	Arizona	52,700
71-DF- 896	Arizona	11,250
71-DF- 978	Arizona	96,458
71-DF- 974	Arkansas	50,000
71-DF- 573	California	2,168

Police Improvement Programs (Continued):

71-DF- 579	California	15,000
71-DF- 694	California	68,351
71-DF- 713	California	250,000
71-DF- 752	California	15,000
71-DF-1059	California	11,250
71-DF-1060	California	11,250
71-DF- 590	Connecticut	15,000
71-DF- 629	Connecticut	104,644
71-DF- 648	Connecticut	10,000
71-DF- 661	Connecticut	15,000
71-DF- 745	Connecticut	12,709
71-DF- 813	Connecticut	15,000
71-DF-1014	Connecticut	15,000
71-DF- 693	Delaware	64,930
71-DF- 888	Delaware	15,000
71-DF- 477	Florida	15,000
71-DF-1005	Florida	15,000
71-DF-1006	Florida	10,000
71-DF-1007	Florida	15,000
71-DF- 748	Georgia	25,000
71-DF- 816	Georgia	15,000
71-DF- 817	Georgia	15,000
71-DF- 818	Georgia	7,500
71-DF- 832	Georgia	60,000
71-DF-1008	Georgia	14,999
71-DF-1046	Georgia	79,250
71-DF- 536	Hawaii	6,558
71-DF- 835	Illinois	51,680
71-DF- 936	Illinois	15,000
71-DF- 966	Illinois	15,000
71-DF- 558	Indiana	12,500
71-DF-1054	Indiana	197,750
71-DF-1063	Indiana	150,000
71-DF- 575	Iowa	22,700
71-DF- 803	Iowa	15,000
71-DF- 804	Iowa	14,000
71-DF-1070	Iowa	159,679
71-DF- 861	Kansas	$11,250
71-DF- 929	Kansas	79,826
71-DF-1069	Kansas	95,604
71-DF- 630	Kentucky	6,415
71-DF- 663	Kentucky	96,000
71-DF- 704	Kentucky	120,000
71-DF- 537	Louisiana	80,580
71-DF- 574	Louisiana	57,700
71-DF- 739	Louisiana	15,000
71-DF- 785	Louisiana	15,000
71-DF- 941	Louisiana	12,000
71-DF- 793	Maine	15,000
71-DF- 913	Maine	66,000
71-DF-1068	Maine	33,914
71-DF-1086	Maine	122,020
71-DF- 940	Maryland	15,000
71-DF- 517	Massachusetts	173,540
71-DF- 529	Massachusetts	120,000
71-DF- 560	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 578	Massachusetts	29,500
71-DF- 592	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 594	Massachusetts	25,000
71-DF- 903	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 962	Massachusetts	200,000
71-DF- 997	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 998	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 999	Massachusetts	15,000
71-DF- 580	Michigan	67,570
71-DF- 670	Michigan	152,340
71-DF-1000	Michigan	81,495
71-DF-1011	Michigan	14,878
71-DF-1074	Michigan	15,000
71-DF- 474	Minnesota	104,298
71-DF-1048	Minnesota	94,100
71-DF- 644	Mississippi	197,100
71-DF- 644 (S-1)	Mississippi	77,920
71-DF- 456	Missouri	1,568
71-DF- 618	Missouri	111,670
71-DF- 665	Missouri	15,000
71-DF- 825	Missouri	40,119
71-DF- 947	Missouri	25,701
71-DF-1013	Missouri	7,500
71-DF- 859	Nevada	15,000
71-DF- 886	Nevada	11,250
71-DF- 727	New Hampshire	14,268
71-DF- 937	New Hampshire	15,000
71-DF- 557	New Jersey	15,000
71-DF- 812	New Jersey	14,960
71-DF- 879	New York	36,463
71-DF- 758	North Carolina	19,090
71-DF-1009	North Carolina	15,000
71-DF- 495	Ohio	111,527
71-DF- 545	Ohio	14,975
71-DF- 556	Ohio	12,650
71-DF- 576	Ohio	$9,000
71-DF- 887	Ohio	11,150
71-DF- 935	Ohio	14,361
71-DF-1012	Ohio	15,000
71-DF- 741	Oregon	59,572
71-DF- 895	Oregon	11,445
71-DF- 539	Pennsylvania	116,940
71-DF- 559	Pennsylvania	15,000
71-DF- 636	Pennsylvania	8,000
71-DF- 989	Pennsylvania	29,103
71-DF- 526	Rhode Island	56,147
71-DF-1010	South Carolina	15,000
71-DF- 652	Tennessee	15,000
71-DF- 814	Tennessee	15,000
71-DF- 815	Tennessee	15,000
71-DF- 950	Tennessee	27,793
71-DF- 457	Texas	1,568

Police Improvement Programs (Continued):

71-DF- 766	Texas	30,000
71-DF- 862	Texas	15,000
71-DF- 496	Vermont	24,500
71-DF- 794	Vermont	15,000
71-DF- 938	Vermont	15,000
71-DF- 970	Vermont	25,750
71-DF- 567	Virginia	120,900
71-DF- 725	Virginia	13,157
71-DF- 939	Virginia	15,000
71-DF- 984	Virginia	50,445
71-DF- 996	Virginia	15,000
71-DF- 620	West Virginia	120,000
71-DF- 992	West Virginia	15,500
71-DF- 899	Puerto Rico	12,000
71-DF- 898	Puerto Rico	15,000
71-DF- 921	Puerto Rico	15,000
71-DF- 922	Puerto Rico	7,500

Corrections Improvement Programs:

71-DF- 683	Alabama	$30,320
71-DF- 795	Alabama	99,475
71-DF- 823	Alabama	100,449
71-DF- 844	Alabama	248,185
71-DF-1092	Alabama	162,482
71-DF- 851	Alaska	73,742
71-DF- 852	Alaska	50,490
71-DF-1035	Alaska	46,090
71-DF- 688	Arizona	100,000
71-DF- 731	Arizona	158,422
71-DF- 754	Arizona	178,196
71-DF- 767	Arizona	250,000
71-DF- 761	Arkansas	56,930
71-DF- 473	California	199,882
71-DF- 530	California	96,950
71-DF- 734	California	18,949
71-DF- 942	California	202,125
71-DF- 964	California	72,750
71-DF-1037	California	13,325
71-DF-1058	California	300,000
71-DF-1091	California	115,787
71-DF- 733	Colorado	$45,102
71-DF- 864	Colorado	215,000
71-DF- 932	Colorado	210,995
71-DF-1003	Colorado	64,983
71-DF- 608	Connecticut	55,745
71-DF- 738	Connecticut	175,000
71-DF- 912	Connecticut	10,000
71-DF- 952	Connecticut	141,812
71-DF- 465	Delaware	103,000
71-DF- 919	Delaware	7,800
71-DF- 920	Delaware	19,440
71-DF- 460	Florida	200,000
71-DF- 513	Florida	94,910
71-DF- 534	Florida	50,000
71-DF- 615	Florida	99,935
71-DF- 639	Florida	74,171
71-DF- 662	Florida	199,819
71-DF- 759	Florida	59,997
71-DF- 808	Florida	246,818
71-DF- 828	Florida	52,835
71-DF- 622	Georgia	29,271
71-DF- 768	Georgia	125,000
71-DF- 769	Georgia	66,080
71-DF- 770	Georgia	58,000
71-DF- 833	Georgia	31,596
71-DF- 462	Idaho	108,825
71-DF- 824	Idaho	14,702
71-DF- 867	Idaho	102,494
71-DF- 504	Illinois	200,000
71-DF- 535	Illinois	72,875
71-DF- 660	Illinois	69,000
71-DF- 850	Illinois	250,000
71-DF- 890	Indiana	173,000
71-DF- 967	Indiana	277,900
71-DF- 650	Iowa	70,417
71-DF- 671	Iowa	10,209
71-DF- 809	Kansas	250,000
71-DF- 841	Kansas	90,000
71-DF- 468	Kentucky	37,407
71-DF- 642	Kentucky	156,560
71-DF- 806	Kentucky	250,000
71-DF-1023	Kentucky	14,460
71-DF- 763	Louisiana	250,000
71-DF- 790	Louisiana	200,000
71-DF- 848	Louisiana	93,180
71-DF- 871	Louisiana	250,000
71-DF- 788	Maine	28,926
71-DF-1030	Maine	298,141
71-DF- 540	Maryland	52,266
71-DF- 822	Maryland	295,715
71-DF- 837	Maryland	100,500
71-DF-1018	Maryland	103,749
71-DF-1027	Maryland	47,931
71-DF-1040	Maryland	60,000
71-DF- 494	Massachusetts	$180,661
71-DF- 553	Massachusetts	154,318
71-DF- 707	Massachusetts	75,615
71-DF- 963	Massachusetts	164,123
71-DF- 488	Michigan	135,148
71-DF- 531	Michigan	92,475
71-DF- 585	Michigan	160,108
71-DF- 589	Michigan	48,920
71-DF- 643	Michigan	101,046
71-DF- 943	Michigan	250,000
71-DF-1026	Michigan	15,000
71-DF- 466	Minnesota	138,637
71-DF- 508	Minnesota	37,535
71-DF- 720	Minnesota	32,363
71-DF- 805	Mississippi	250,000

Corrections Improvement Programs (Continued):

71-DF- 551	Missouri	136,503
71-DF- 640	Missouri	79,285
71-DF- 958	Missouri	37,483
71-DF- 561	Nebraska	197,256
71-DF- 842	Nebraska	44,723
71-DF-1045	Nebraska	292,800
71-DF- 635	Nevada	45,380
71-DF-1032	Nevada	100,000
71-DF- 471	New Jersey	192,547
71-DF- 894	New Mexico	29,360
71-DF-1041	New Mexico	63,180
71-DF- 716	New York	48,370
71-DF- 855	New York	300,000
71-DF- 843	North Carolina	40,391
71-DF- 960	North Carolina	295,329
71-DF- 641	Ohio	37,722
71-DF- 667	Ohio	151,500
71-DF- 672	Ohio	56,334
71-DF- 953	Ohio	250,000
71-DF- 959	Oklahoma	250,000
71-DF-1029	Oregon	200,990
71-DF- 459	Pennsylvania	150,000
71-DF- 854	Pennsylvania	144,000
71-DF- 911	Pennsylvania	200,000
71-DF- 946	Pennsylvania	250,000
71-DF-1028	Pennsylvania	56,791
71-DF-1038	Pennsylvania	232,792
71-DF- 638	Rhode Island	8,760
71-DF- 730	South Carolina	300,069
71-DF- 807	South Carolina	250,000
71-DF- 905	South Carolina	296,000
71-DF- 906	South Carolina	52,879
71-DF- 957	South Dakota	79,500
71-DF- 676	Tennessee	200,000
71-DF- 801	Tennessee	250,000
71-DF- 541	Texas	52,470
71-DF- 821	Texas	21,732
71-DF- 595	Utah	1,000
71-DF- 691	Vermont	42,840
71-DF- 563	Virginia	15,205
71-DF- 686	Virginia	36,765
71-DF- 743	Virginia	55,435
71-DF-1096	Virginia	73,460
71-DF- 904	Washington	188,634
71-DF- 845	West Virginia	125,000
71-DF- 948	West Virginia	200,000
71-DF- 991	West Virginia	240,998
71-DF- 990	Wisconsin	250,000
71-DF- 569	District of Columbia	99,039
71-DF- 802	District of Columbia	222,751
71-DF- 866	District of Columbia	30,000
71-DF-1043	District of Columbia	27,400
71-DF- 910	Puerto Rico	60,000
71-DF- 836	Virgin Islands	183,375
71-DF- 865	Virgin Islands	20,000

Court Improvement Programs:

71-DF- 607	Alabama	$31,467
71-DF- 607 (S-1)	Alabama	10,500
71-DF- 810	Alabama	109,930
71-DF- 889	Alabama	56,755
71-DF-1095	Alabama	21,600
71-DF- 781	Alaska	30,900
71-DF-1017	Alaska	31,569
71-DF- 656	Arkansas	7,500
71-DF- 542	California	51,260
71-DF- 909	California	102,980
71-DF-1025	California	88,909
71-DF- 954	Colorado	281,275
71-DF- 779	Connecticut	59,700
71-DF- 799	Delaware	36,000
71-DF- 885	Delaware	25,820
71-DF- 765	Florida	54,100
71-DF- 791	Florida	30,000
71-DF- 924	Florida	81,836
71-DF- 658	Georgia	75,480
71-DF- 883	Georgia	10,000
71-DF- 475	Idaho	15,000
71-DF- 525	Idaho	47,849
71-DF- 840	Idaho	28,950
71-DF- 891	Idaho	19,450
71-DF- 893	Idaho	180,000
71-DF- 838	Illinois	27,800
71-DF- 782	Iowa	24,423
71-DF-1044	Iowa	73,910
71-DF- 915	Kentucky	64,275
71-DF- 783	Louisiana	30,220
71-DF- 796	Maryland	28,800
71-DF- 858	Maryland	15,898
71-DF-1093	Maryland	292,925
71-DF- 586	Massachusetts	25,000
71-DF- 587	Michigan	27,246
71-DF- 627	Michigan	31,000
71-DF- 839	Michigan	19,110
71-DF- 664	Missouri	43,200
71-DF- 764	Missouri	23,000
71-DF- 798	Missouri	$30,000
71-DF- 800	Missouri	21,347
71-DF- 498	Nebraska	48,900
71-DF-1090	Nevada	180,896
71-DF- 780	New Mexico	25,140
71-DF- 499	North Carolina	29,890
71-DF- 753	North Carolina	25,620
71-DF- 633	Ohio	90,000
71-DF- 757	Ohio	43,063
71-DF- 762	Pennsylvania	28,887

Court Improvement Programs (Continued):

71-DF-1033	Rhode Island	43,945
71-DF-1034	Rhode Island	30,000
71-DF- 884	South Carolina	31,200
71-DF- 777	Tennessee	31,319
71-DF- 698	Texas	16,270
71-DF- 740	Texas	18,000
71-DF- 775	Texas	284,777
71-DF- 994	Texas	62,517
71-DF-1087	Texas	189,250
71-DF-1020	Utah	28,836
71-DF- 797	Vermont	22,734
71-DF-1024	Vermont	31,580
71-DF- 476	Virginia	11,759
71-DF- 568	Virginia	61,761
71-DF- 568 (S-1)	Virginia	54,061
71-DF- 778	Washington	29,282
71-DF- 503	West Virginia	42,185
71-DF- 792	West Virginia	21,741
71-DF-1042	Wyoming	31,118
71-DF- 934	District of Columbia	49,000
71-DF-1088	District of Columbia	155,070
71-DF-1089	District of Columbia	163,950
71-DF- 857	Puerto Rico	30,000

Organized Crime Programs:

71-DF- 722	Arizona	$94,728
71-DF- 625	Colorado	139,915
71-DF- 749	Colorado	93,258
71-DF- 846	Colorado	47,598
71-DF- 634	Delaware	124,135
71-DF- 751	Florida	88,238
71-DF- 827	Florida	124,900
71-DF-1031	Florida	258,945
71-DF- 831	Georgia	66,353
71-DF- 949	Georgia	199,000
71-DF- 771	Hawaii	298,625
71-DF- 849	Illinois	362,045
71-DF- 737	Kansas	243,443
71-DF- 682	Kentucky	205,967
71-DF- 666	Michigan	217,354
71-DF- 750	Michigan	322,300
71-DF- 856	Michigan	213,701
71-DF- 614	Minnesota	117,878
71-DF- 631	New York	215,037
71-DF- 631 (S-1)	New York	22,164
71-DF- 928	North Carolina	38,506
71-DF-1019	Oregon	32,734
71-DF- 673	Pennsylvania	263,395
71-DF- 604	Texas	197,077

Riot Control and Disorders Programs:

71-DF- 570	Arizona	$24,987
71-DF- 863	Arkansas	26,000
71-DF- 486	California	52,250
71-DF- 562	California	44,556
71-DF- 690	California	25,000
71-DF- 484	Connecticut	37,590
71-DF-1055	Connecticut	41,989
71-DF- 485	Florida	89,024
71-DF- 601	Florida	89,130
71-DF- 702	Florida	40,471
71-DF- 881	Georgia	29,250
71-DF- 926	Georgia	266,190
71-DF- 965	Georgia	60,625
71-DF- 923	Iowa	99,444
71-DF- 979	Kansas	27,316
71-DF- 875	Kentucky	42,763
71-DF- 623	Louisiana	31,942
71-DF- 897	Maine	10,960
71-DF-1062	Maryland	26,081
71-DF- 487	Massachusetts	59,981
71-DF- 507	Massachusetts	99,599
71-DF- 510	Massachusetts	25,000
71-DF- 566	Massachusetts	22,874
71-DF- 907	Massachusetts	62,910
71-DF-1065	Massachusetts	98,968
71-DF- 543	Michigan	27,402
71-DF- 588	Michigan	51,145
71-DF- 874	Mississippi	45,000
71-DF- 646	Montana	31,176
71-DF- 728	Montana	20,756
71-DF- 744	New Jersey	25,000
71-DF- 977	North Carolina	126,410
71-DF- 564	Oregon	18,170
71-DF- 515	Pennsylvania	58,080
71-DF- 469	Rhode Island	81,803
71-DF- 699	South Carolina	71,310
71-DF- 973	South Carolina	24,275
71-DF-1047	Tennessee	25,700
71-DF- 880	Texas	53,352
71-DF- 773	Vermont	17,985
71-DF- 918	Virginia	41,482
71-DF- 479	Washington	39,434
71-DF- 983	District of Columbia	33,782
71-DF- 995	Puerto Rico	40,000

Cooperative Research Programs for Law Enforcement Improvement:

71-DF- 931	California	$85,420
71-DF-1036	California	$107,970
71-DF- 789	Delaware	51,820
71-DF- 760	Florida	178,796
71-DF-1075	Florida	60,000
71-DF- 735	Hawaii	34,106

Cooperative Research Programs for Law Enforcement Improvement (Continued):

71-DF- 736	Kentucky	203,827
71-DF- 729	New York	108,376
71-DF-1039	Pennsylvania	69,650

Indian Law Enforcement Programs:

71-DF-1053	Alaska	$17,490
71-DF- 715	Arizona	11,136
71-DF-1001	Colorado	174,475
71-DF- 900	Montana	144,499
71-DF-1021	Montana	48,830
71-DF- 868	Nevada	38,530
71-DF- 901	North Dakota	149,824
71-DF- 902	South Dakota	146,000
71-DF- 975	South Dakota	47,763
71-DF- 986	South Dakota	89,954

Special Narcotics Control Programs:

71-DF- 470	Arizona	$90,037
71-DF- 492	Georgia	32,091
71-DF- 493	Georgia	67,798
71-DF- 746	Illinois	197,280
71-DF-1071	Iowa	70,338
71-DF- 980	Kansas	98,466
71-DF- 787	Kentucky	99,933
71-DF- 669	Louisiana	97,696
71-DF- 700	Michigan	92,808
71-DF- 596	Minnesota	49,203
71-DF- 606	Minnesota	72,500
71-DF- 532	New Jersey	85,102
71-DF-1064	New Mexico	109,772
71-DF- 675	New York	114,665
71-DF- 538	North Carolina	96,290
71-DF- 987	Ohio	120,000
71-DF- 721	Oregon	51,168
71-DF- 550	Washington	100,000
71-DF- 689	District of Columbia	143,806
71-DF- 925	District of Columbia	2,000,000
925(S-1)	District of Columbia	1,000,000
71-DF-1052	Virgin Islands	88,668

Interdisciplinary and Multi-Area Programs

71-DF-1073	Connecticut	$28,243
71-DF- 747	Delaware	56,729
71-DF- 914	Florida	59,952
71-DF- 830	Georgia	40,000
71-DF- 870	Georgia	39,531
71-DF- 917	Idaho	59,482
71-DF- 772	Kansas	132,050
71-DF- 968	Minnesota	$21,191
71-DF- 972	Mississippi	85,661
71-DF- 985	Missouri	37,483
71-DF- 714	New York	6,450
71-DF- 908	North Carolina	39,324
71-DF- 755	Oklahoma	17,200
71-DF- 933	Texas	27,720
71-DF-1094	District of Columbia	74,645

Pilot Cities Program:

71-DF- 679	California	$204,863
71-DF- 701	California	78,507
71-DF- 981	New Mexico	12,174
71-DF- 982	New Mexico	43,938
71-DF- 944	North Carolina	82,954
71-DF- 945	North Carolina	167,046
71-DF- 971	Ohio	350,000

Law Enforcement Information and Statistics Systems Programs:

71-DF- 577	Delaware	$30,000
71-DF- 602	Georgia	30,000
71-DF- 544	Louisiana	24,326
71-DF- 603	Michigan	30,000
71-DF-1022	Nevada	35,000
71-DF- 516	New Hampshire	14,990
71-DF- 597	New Jersey	30,000
71-DF- 458	Pennsylvania	30,000
71-DF- 811	South Carolina	62,708
71-DF- 756	West Virginia	31,150
71-DF-1016	Wyoming	9,000

Table 5.—Technical Assistance Contracts, Interagency Agreements and Grants

Project No.	Purpose	Amount
Contracts:		
TA/C-1-70*	University of Georgia: Consultation service to correctional agencies	$50,000
TA/C-3-70*	American Correctional Association: Consultation services to correctional agencies	50,000
J-LEAA-5-70*	Robert B. Treadway: Conduct surveys of criminal justice information systems	13,666
J-LEAA-014-70*	University of Illinois: Planning and design of regional and community correctional centers for adults	$179,819
J-LEAA-015-70*	University of Pennsylvania: Planning and design of regional and community correctional centers	100,000
J-LEAA-018-70*	International Association Chiefs of Police: Develop a series of public officers explosive pamphlets	433,883

Table 5.—Technical Assistance Contracts, Interagency Agreements and Grants—(Continued)

Project No.	Purpose	Amount
J-LEAA-020-70*	Booz-Allen Applied Research, Incorporated: Long-range planning component of comprehensive state plans	$17,180
J-LEAA-001-71	Harry J. Murphy: Sources of information for investigators	9,250
J-LEAA-003-71	Boulder County Juvenile Court: Development of materials establishing guidelines for use of volunteers in correctional programs	47,550
J-LEAA-004-71	International Halfway House Association: Manual on guidelines and standards for community treatment centers and halfway houses	31,375
J-LEAA-005-71	Council of State Governments: Contract to establish and conduct four regional conferences	9,500
J-LEAA-006-71	Morn Associates, Incorporated: Development of material for inclusion in civil disorders training film	44,921
J-LEAA-007-71	University of Maryland: Administer LEAA's Organized Crime Conference during January 4–8, 1971	22,848
J-LEAA-008-71	Harbridge House, Incorporated: Develop materials for use in two Indian training workshops	30,000
J-LEAA-009- 71	Emery Barrett: To study and develop security and privacy considerations in criminal history information systems	13,800
J-LEAA-011-71	Marquette University: Expanding minority group employment opportunities in law enforcement	15,000
J-LEAA-012-71	American Justice Institute: Resources material on the development of work release programs	55,684
J-LEAA-013-71	American Correctional Association: Consultant services to correctional agencies and to planning agencies	100,000
J-LEAA-014-71	American Justice Institute: Consultant services to correctional agencies and to planning agencies	100,000
J-LEAA-015-71	University of Georgia: Consultant services to state, county and local correctional agencies and to state and local planning agencies	100,000
J-LEAA-001-72**	General Electric Corporation: Design implementation and operational refinement of a National Criminal Justice Reference Service	500,000
J-LEAA-002-72**	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company: Conduct organized crime law enforcement training program	250,000
J-LEAA-004-72**	Dunlap and Associates: Evaluation of the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS)	37,500
J-LEAA-014-72**	I.A.C.P.: Police consulation service	$100,000
J-LEAA-015-72**	Public Administration Services: Police consultation services	200,000
J-LEAA-016-72**	Westinghouse Justice Institute: Police consultation services	200,000
J-LEAA-020-72**	Arthur Young and Company: Financial assistance to states	200,000
Interagency Agreements:		
LEAA-J-IAA-03-0	Bureau of Prisons: Corrections monograph	7,300
LEAA-J-IAA-10-1	Bureau of Prisons: Corrections monograph	1,000
LEAA-J-IAA-15-1	United States Army Missile and Munitions Center and School: Hazardous devices course	210,000
LEAA-J-IAA-025-1	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: State-local relations in the criminal justice systems	10,000
LEAA-J-IAA-026-1	Internal Revenue Service: "Michigan's School of Financial Investigatory Techniques"	849
LEAA-J-IAA-029-1	Bureau of Prisons: Corrections monograph	8,700
LEAA-J-IAA-030-1	U.S. Civil Service Commission: Training course in grant administration	1,615
LEAA-J-IAA-034-1	Department of Justice: Preparation of tax manual relating to the use of state revenue statutes in organized crime cases	14,271
LEAA-J-IAA-042-1	U.S. Department of Agriculture: Training for SPA auditors	80,000
LEAA-J-IAA-043-1	United States Army: Senior officers civil disturbance orientation course (SEADOC) publications	65,000
Grants:		
71-TA-001	National Indian Justice Planning Association: Indian justice planning project	100,000
71-TA-002	American Correctional Association: State correctional administration workshop	24,814
71-TA-003	National Sheriff's Association: Conduct a series of seven three-day regional conferences	163,500
71-TA-004	National Council on Crime and Delinquency: Youth service bureau guidelines	$15,000
71-TA-005	Council of State Governments: National judicial center development project	24,302
71-TA-006	American Correctional Food Services Association: Regional food service technical assistance seminar	$14,030
71-TA-007	Federal Bureau of Investigation: Police killings-prevention conference	30,000

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*FY 1970 contracts for which performance period and level of effort were extended through the use of FY 1971 funds.

**Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with FY 1971 funds which were appropriated so as to be available until expended.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Alabama:			
Alabama A & M College Normal, Ala. 35762*	$624	$500	$1,124
Alabama State Univ. Montgomery, Ala. 36101	3,400	5,646	9,046
Auburn Univ. Auburn, Ala. 36830	12,000	3,134	15,134
Enterprise State J.C. Enterprise, Ala. 36330	14,125	17,955	32,080
Florence State Univ. Florence, Ala. 35630	15,000	2,416	17,416
Gadsden State J.C. Gadsden, Ala. 35903	5,000	5,400	10,400
George C. Wallace State Tech. J.C. Dothan, Ala. 36301	19,500	—	19,500
Huntingdon College Montgomery, Ala. 36106	1,380	3,420	4,800
Jacksonville State Univ. Jacksonville, Ala. 36265	45,500	3,035	48,535
Jefferson State J.C. Birmingham, Ala. 35215	28,000	34,462	62,462
John C. Calhoun State Tech. J.C. Decatur, Ala. 35601	26,000	444	26,444
Miles College Birmingham, Ala. 35208	3,200	—	3,200
Northeast Ala. St. J.C. Rainsville, Ala. 35986	4,200	—	4,200
Northwest Alabama St. J.C. Phil Campbell, Ala. 35581	420	3,180	3,600
Samford Univ. Birmingham, Ala. 35209	19,000	117	19,117
Troy State Univ. Troy, Ala. 36081*	5,000	25,748	30,748
Tuskegee Institute Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 36088*	442	1,231	1,673
Univ. of Alabama in Birmingham Birmingham, Ala. 35233	26,000	11,852	37,852
Univ. of Alabama in Huntsville Huntsville, Ala. 35807	3,500	—	3,500
Univ. of South Alabama Mobile, Ala. 36608	133,000	2,268	135,268
Univ. of Alabama University, Ala. 3[illegible]486	21,000	—	21,000
Univ. of Montevallo Montevallo, Ala. 35115*	1,100	1,455	2,555
State total (22)	387,391	122,263	509,654
Alaska:			
U. Alas. Anchorage Cmty. College Anchorage, Alas. 99501	10,000	4,835	14,835
Univ. of Alaska College, Alas. 99701	—	$8,182	$8,182
State total (2)	$10,000	13,017	23,017
Arizona:			
Arizona State Univ. Tempe, Ariz. 35281	2,000	58,685	60,685
Arizona Western College Yuma, Ariz. 85364	33,400	496	33,896
Central Arizona College Coolidge, Ariz. 85228	16,600	4,190	20,790
Cochise College Douglas, Ariz. 85607	5,480	—	5,480
Eastern Arizona College Thatcher, Ariz. 85552	1,500	750	2,250
Glendale Cmty. College Glendale, Ariz. 85301	5,000	18,246	23,246
Mesa Community College Mesa, Ariz. 85201	30,100	8	30,108
Northern Arizona Univ. Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001	25,600	775	26,375
Phoenix College Phoenix, Ariz. 85013	40,000	546	40,546
Pima College Tucson, Ariz. 85701	15,000	—	15,000
Univ. of Arizona Tucson, Ariz. 85721	66,235	12,787	79,022
State total (11)	240,915	96,483	337,398
Arkansas:			
Arkansas State Univ. Jonesboro, Ark. 72467*	$1,144	$1,160	$2,304
Philander Smith College Little Rock, Ark. 72203	990	—	990
State College of Arkansas Conway, Ark. 72032	759	1,152	1,911
Univ. of Arkansas Fayetteville, Ark. 72701	11,500	—	11,500
State total (4)	14,393	2,312	16,705
California:			
Allan Hancock College Santa Maria, Cal. 93454	7,600	—	7,600
Antelope Valley J.C. Lancaster, Cal. 93534	4,000	3,100	7,100
Bakersfield College Bakersfield, Cal. 93305	4,000	3,300	7,300
Barstow College Barston, Cal. 92311	$3,000	$7,800	$10,800
Butte College Durham, Cal. 95938	6,000	—	6,000
Cabrillo College Aptos, Cal. 95003	5,000	1	5,001
Cal. St. Poly College Kellog Voorhis Pomona, Cal. 91766	10,000	2	10,002
Cal. State College Dominguez Hills Dominguez Hills, Cal. 90247*	1,200	—	1,200
Cal. State College San Bernardino San Bernardino, Cal. 92407*	2,500	—	2,500
Cal. State Poly College San Luis Obispo, Cal. 93401*	1,600	447	2,047
Cal. State College Long Beach Long Beach, Cal. 90801	195,000	8,656	203,656
Cal. State College Fullerton Fullerton, Cal. 92631*	—	6,157	6,157
Cal. State College Los Angeles Los Angeles, Cal. 90032	171,000	—	171,000
Cal. Baptist College Riverside, Cal. 92504	3,240	—	3,240
Cal. Lutheran College Thousand Oaks, Cal. 91360	5,000	—	5,000
California St. College Hayward Hayward, Cal. 94542	18,000	—	18,000
Canada College San Mateo, Cal. 94061	9,000	—	9,000
Cerritos College Norwalk, Cal. 90650	19,000	—	19,000
Chabot College Hayward, Cal. 94545	10,000	300	10,300
Chaffey College Alta Loma Cal. 91701	25,000	357	25.357
Chapman College Orange, Cal. 92666	45,000	—	45,000
Chico St. College Chico, Cal. 95926	74,000	7	74,007

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.– -(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Citrus College Azusa, Cal. 91702	5,000	—	5,000
College of Marin Kentfield, Cal. 94904	—	5,600	5,600
College of San Mateo San Mateo, Cal. 94402	8,000	2,595	10,595
College of the Siskiyous Weed, Cal. 96094	7,000	985	7,985
College of the Redwoods Eureka, Cal. 95501	10,700	300	11,000
College of the Desert Palm Desert, Cal. 92260	6,000	2,150	8,150
College of the Sequoias Visalia, Cal. 93277	3,000	1,300	4,300
College of the Canyons Newhall, Cal. 91321	5,000	—	5,000
Columbia J.C. Columbia, Cal. 95310	2,900	9,439	12,339
Compton College Compton, Cal. 90221	4,400	—	4,400
Contra Costa College San Pablo, Cal. 94806	10,000	—	10,000
Cuesta College San Luis Obispo, Cal. 93401	9,000	—	9,000
Diablo Valley College Concord, Cal. 94523	20,000	275	20,275
East Los Angeles College Los Angeles, Cal. 90022	70,000	84	70,084
El Camino College El Camino College, Cal. 90506	$4,000	—	$4,000
Feather River College Quincy, Cal. 95971	2,310	—	2,310
Foothill J.C. Dist. Los Altos, Cal. 94022	3,000	$7,619	10,619
Fresno City College Fresno, Cal. 93704	10,000	—	10,000
Fresno State College Fresno, Cal. 93726	100,000	206	100,206
Fullerton J.C. Fullerton, Cal. 92531	3,600	—	3,600
Gavilan College Gilroy, Cal. 95020	5,000	—	5,000
Grossmont College El Cajon, Cal. 92020	9,000	—	9,000
Hartnell College Salinas, Cal. 93901	10,000	—	10,000
Humboldt State College Arcata, Cal. 95521	12,900	1,869	14,769
Humphreys College Stockton, Cal. 95207*	3,100	2,500	5,600
John F. Kennedy Univ. Martinez, Cal. 94553	28,000	—	28,000
La Verne College La Verne, Cal. 91750	14,000	—	14,000
Laney College Oakland, Cal. 94606	10,000	—	10,000
Loma Linda Univ. Loma Linda, Cal. 92354	55,000	1,420	56,420
Los Angeles City College Los Angeles, Cal. 90029	22,000	500	22,500
Los Angeles Harbor College Wilmington, Cal. 90744	1,000	2,000	3,000
Los Angeles Valley College Van Nuys, Cal. 91401	43,000	125	43,125
Merced College Merced, Cal. 95340	20,000	—	20,000
Merritt College Oakland, Cal. 94609	20,000	—	20,000
Modesto J.C. Modesto, Cal. 95350	12,000	—	12,000
Monterey Peninsula College Monterey, Cal. 93940	16,000	1,600	17,600
Moorpark College Moorpark, Cal. 93021	25,000	725	25,725
Mount San Antonio College Walnut, Cal. 91789	26,000	121	26,121
Mount San Jacinto College Gilman Hot Springs, Cal. 92340	1,440	—	1,440
Napa College Napa, Cal. 94558	20,000	—	20,000
Ohlone College Fremont, Cal. 94537	1,400	300	1,700
Orange Coast J.C. Dist. Costa Mesa, Cal. 92626	9,000	—	9,000
Pacific Union College Angwin, Cal. 94508	30,000	—	30,000
Palo Verde College Blythe, Cal. 92225	—	2,400	2,400
Palomar College San Marcos, Cal. 92069	11,000	154	11,154
Pasadena City College Pasadena, Cal. 91106	11,000	—	11,000
Pepperdine College Los Angeles, Cal. 90044	$175,000	$7,821	$182,821
Rio Hondo J.C. Whittier, Cal. 90601	90,000	1	90,001
Riverside City College Riverside, Cal. 92506	5,000	—	5,000
Sacramento City College Sacramento, Cal. 95822	14,000	843	14,843
Sacramento St. College Sacramento, Cal. 95819	180,000	2,129	182,129
San Bernardino Valley College San-Bernardino, Cal. 92403	2,000	39	2,039
San Diego City College San Diego, Cal. 92101	2,000	1,700	3,700
San Diego State College San Diego, Cal. 92115	36,000	465	36,465
San Fernando Vly State College Northridge, Cal. 91316	25,000	—	25,000
San Francisco State College San Francisco, Cal. 94132	82,500	715	83,215
San Joaquin Delta J.C. Stockton, Cal. 95204	100,000	483	100,483
San Jose City College San Jose, Cal. 95114	20,000	375	20,375
San Jose State College San Jose, Cal. 95114	76,100	4,379	80,479
Santa Ana College Santa Ana, Cal. 92706	12,000	—	12,000
Santa Barbara City College Santa Barbara, Cal. 93105	3,000	—	3,000
Santa Rose J.C. Santa Rose, Cal. 95401	10,000	5,901	15,901
Shasta College Redding, Cal. 96001	2,000	—	2,000
Sierra College Rocklin, Cal. 95677	8,000	—	8,000
Solano College Vallejo, Cal. 94590	4,000	5,443	9,443
Sonoma State College Rohnert Park, Cal. 94928	7,000	—	7,000
Southwestern College Chula Vista, Cal. 92010	7,500	—	7,500

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
California (Continued):			
Stanislaus State College Turlock, Cal. 95380	10,000	238	10,238
Univ. of Cal. Berkeley Berkeley, Cal. 94720	140,000	16,391	156,391
Univ. of Cal. Gen. Extension Berkeley, Cal. 94720	43,000	—	43,000
U.S. Internal Univ. San Diego, Cal. 92101	2,500	—	2,500
Univ. of Cal. Santa Cruz Santa Cruz, Cal. 95060	4,000	2,000	6,000
Univ. of Cal. Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, Cal. 93106	26,000	1,385	27,385
Univ. of Cal. Los Angeles Los Angeles, Cal. 90024	33,000	—	33,000
Univ. of Cal. Riverside Riverside, Cal. 92502*	7,500	—	7,500
Univ. of Sthrn California Los Angeles, Cal. 90007	150,000	3,292	153,292
Univ. of California Davis Davis, Cal. 95616	9,450	—	9,450
Ventura College Ventura, Cal. 93003	20,000	2,273	22,273
Victor Valley College Victorville, Cal. 92392	4,000	—	[illegible]
West Valley College Campbell, Cal. 95008	$7,500	$10	$7,510
Yuba College Marysville, Cal. 95901	6,000	72	6,072
State total (103)	2,642,940	130,349	2,773,289
Colorado:			
Adams State College Alamosa, Colo. 81101	$1,800	—	$1,800
Aims College Greeley, Colo. 80631	1,000	864	1,864
Arapahoe J.C. Littleton, Colo. 80120	13,000	—	13,000
El Paso Cmty College Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903	12,000	—	12,000
Mesa County J.C. Grand Junction, Colo. 81501	3,000	—	3,000
Metropolitan State College Denver, Colo. 80204	66,200	16,031	82,231
Regis College Denver, Colo. 80221	23,000	4,070	27,070
Southern Colo. State College Pueblo, Colo. 81005	18,000	1	18,001
Trinidad State J.C. Trinidad, Colo. 81082	60,000	51	60,051
U.S. International Univ. Colo. Alpine Steamboat Springs, Colo. 80477	46,800	—	46,800
Univ. of Colorado Boulder, Colo. 80302	16,000	2,707	18,707
State total (11)	260,800	23,724	284,524
Connecticut:			
Eastern Conn. State College Willimantic, Conn. 06226*	3,800	449	4,249
Housatonic Cmty. College Stratford, Conn. 06497*	2,100	—	2,100
Manchester Cmty. College Manchester, Conn. 06040	28,000	14,940	42,940
Mattatuck Cmty. College Waterbury, Conn. 06702*	4,000	—	4,000
New Haven College West Haven, Conn. 06505	245,000	48,027	293,027
Northwestern Conn. Cmty. College Winsted, Conn. 06098	—	9,608	9,608
Norwalk Cmty. College Norwalk, Conn. 06854	—	50,897	50,897
Univ. of Bridgeport Bridgeport, Conn. 06602*	2,600	1,185	3,785
Univ. of Hartford W. Hartford, Conn. 06117	38,000	923	38,923
State total (9)	323,500	126,029	449,529
Delaware:			
Brandywine J.C. Wilmington, Del. 19803	98,000	2,620	100,620
Del. Tech. and Cmty. College P.O. Box 897 Dover, Del. 19901	8,000	43,338	51,338
Univ. of Delaware Newark, Del. 19711*	13,800	—	13,800
Wilmington College Manor Branch New Castle, Del. 19720	$27,000	—	$27,000
State total (4)	146,800	$45,958	192,758
District of Columbia:			
American Univ. Washington, D.C. 20016	432,000	56,542	488,542
George Washington Univ. Washington, D.C. 20006	41,000	9,879	50,879
Georgetown Univ. Washington, D.C. 20007	1,600	—	1,600
Washington Tech. Institute Washington, D.C. 20005	—	26,600	26,600
State total (4)	474,600	93,021	567,621
Florida:			
Bethune Cookman College Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015	$80,000	—	$80,000
Brevard J.C. Cocoa, Fla. 32922	13,000	3,784	16,784
Broward J.C. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33314	25,000	8,255	33,255
Central Florida J.C. Ocala, Fla. 32670	16,000	142	16,142
Chipola J.C. Marianna, Fla. 32446	1,500	1	1,501
Daytona Beach J.C. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015	85,000	408	85,408
Edison J.C. Fort Meyers, Fla. 33901	1,500	—	1,500
Florida A & M University Tallahassee, Fla. 32307	202,100	—	202,100
Florida Atlantic University Boca Raton, Fla. 33432	108,000	773	108,773
Florida J.C. at Jacksonville Jacksonville, Fla. 32207	25,000	16,121	41,121
Florida State University Tallahassee, Fla. 32306	194,000	4,138	198,138
Florida Technological University Orlando, Fla. 32801*	19,000	52,337	71,337
Gulf Coast J.C. Panama City, Fla. 32401	1,800	5,976	7,776
Indian River J.C. Fort Pierce, Fla. 33450	8,500	—	8,500
Jacksonville University Jacksonville, Fla. 32211*	1,440	—	1,440

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Lake City J.C. & Forest Ranger School Lake City, Fla. 32055	12,500	8,964	21,464
Lake-Sumter J.C. Leesburg, Fla. 32748	1,754	2,371	4,125
Manatee J.C. Bradenton, Fla. 33505	21,600	4,825	26,425
Miami-Dade J.C. Miami, Fla. 33167	160,000	9,229	169,229
Okaloosa Walton J.C. Valparaiso, Fla. 32580	29,000	853	29,853
Palm Beach J.C. Lake Worth, Fla. 33460	18,600	1,280	19,880
Pensacola J.C. Pensacola, Fla. 32504	—	18,800	18,800
Polk J.C. Bartow, Fla. 33830	—	21,688	21,688
Rollins College Winter Park, Fla. 32789	26,000	—	26,000
Santa Fe J.C. Gainesville, Fla. 32601	$52,000	$11,356	$63,356
Seminole J.C. Sanford, Fla. 32771	10,000	106	10,106
South Florida J.C. Avon Park, Fla. 33825	5,200	—	5,200
St John River College Palatka, Fla. 32077	18,000	2,290	20,290
St Leo College St Leo, Fla. 33574	6,000	—	6,000
St Petersburg J.C. St Petersburg, Fla. 33733	40,800	3,725	44,525
Tallahassee J.C. Tallahassee, Fla. 32303	51,000	1,711	52,711
University of South Florida Tampa, Fla. 33620	42,000	8,054	50,054
University of West Florida Pensacola, Fla. 32504	25,000	—	25,000
University of Miami Coral Gables, Fla. 33124	39,000	3,688	42,688
University of Tampa Tampa, Fla. 33606	57,000	1,295	58,295
Valencia J.C. Orlando, Fla. 32802	55,000	469	55,469
State total (36)	1,452,294	192,639	1,644,933
Georgia;			
Abraham Baldwin Agric. College Tifton, Ga. 31794	25,000	—	25,000
Albany J.C. Albany, Ga. 31705	6,000	13,607	19,607
Andrew College Cuthbert, Ga. 31740	—	7,501	7,501
Armstrong State College Savannah, Ga. 31402	20,000	13,630	33,630
Atlanta University Atlanta, Ga. 30314*	1,000	—	1,000
Augusta College Augusta, Ga. 30904	3,000	6,000	9,000
Brunswick J.C. Brunswick, Ga. 31520*	1,500	—	1,500
Clayton J.C. Forest Park, Ga. 30050	14,000	364	14,364
Columbus College Columbus, Ga. 31907	31,000	14,921	45,921
Dekalb College Clarkston, Ga. 30021	9,000	2,100	11,100
Georgia (Continued):			
Emory University Atlanta, Ga. 30322*	1,200	—	1,200
Georgia College at Milledgeville Milledgeville, Ga. 31061*	2,520	—	2,520
Georgia Southern College Statesboro, Ga. 30458	55,000	—	55,000
Georgia State University Atlanta, Ga. 30303	138,000	2,897	140,897
Gordon Military College Barnesville, Ga. 30204	14,000	—	14,000
Kennesaw J.C. Marietta, Ga. 30060	3,000	4,300	7,300
Macon J.C. Macon, Ga. 31206	1,900	8,645	10,545
Mercer University Macon, Ga. 31207	1,300	—	1,300
Middle Georgia College Cochran, Ga. 31014	—	7,905	7,905
Piedmont College Demorest, Ga. 30535*	$2,800	$885	$3,685
Savannah State College Savannah, Ga. 31404	6,500	—	6,500
South Georgia College Douglas, Ga. 31533	60,000	—	60,000
University of Georgia Athens, Ga. 30601	—	66,094	66,094
Valdosta State College Valdosta, Ga. 31601	20,000	—	20,000
West Georgia College Carrollton, Ga. 30117	8,000	—	8,000
State total (25)	424,720	148,849	573,569
Hawaii:			
Chaminade College of Honolulu Honolulu, Hawaii 96816	25,000	283	25,283
Hawaii Cmty. College Hilo, Hawaii 96720	5,000	—	5,000
Honolulu Community College Honolulu, Hawaii 96817	8,000	—	8,000
Kauai Community College Lihue Kauai, Hawaii 96766	540	—	540
Maui Community College Kahului, Hawaii 96732	400	—	400
University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	6,000	1,121	7,121
State total (6)	44,940	1,404	46,344
Idaho:			
Boise State College Boise, Idaho 83701	$45,000	$6,897	$51,897
College of Southern Idaho Twin Falls, Idaho 83301	3,240	—	3,240
Idaho State University Pocatello, Idaho 83201	—	8,083	8,083
Lewis-Clark Normal School Lewiston, Idaho 83501	10,000	9,975	19,975
North Idaho J.C. Coeur D'Alene, Idaho 83814	12,000	95	12,095
University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho 83843*	—	3,900	3,900
State total (6)	70,240	28,950	99,190
Illinois:			
Aurora College Aurora, Ill. 60507	24,500	13	24,513

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Belleville Area College Belleville, Ill. 62221	4,800	—	4,800
Black Hawk College Moline, Ill. 61265	20,000	794	20,794
Carl Sandburg College Galesburg, Ill. 61401	5,000	5	5,005
College ot Dupage Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137	42,500	—	42,500
College of Lake County Waukegan, Ill. 60085	—	3,528	3,528
Danville J.C. Danville, Ill. 61832	15,000	631	15,631
Depaul University Chicago, Ill. 60604*	12,000	—	12,000
Elmhurst College Elmhurst, Ill. 60126	—	4,065	4,065
George Williams College Downer Grove, Ill. 60515*	—	$3,910	$3,910
Illinois Central College East Peoria, Ill. 61611	$8,000	—	8,000
Illinois State University Normal, Ill. 61761	20,500	2,700	23,200
Illinois Institute of Technology Chicago, Ill. 60616*	19,000	—	19,000
Illinois Valley Community College Oglesby, Ill. 61348	5,000	—	5,000
Illinois Wesleyan University Bloomington, Ill. 61701*	1,800	2,167	3,967
Joliet J.C. Joliet, Ill. 60432	5,500	8,656	14,156
Kankakee Community College Kankakee, Ill. 60901	7,500	—	7,500
Kendall College Evanston, Ill. 60204*	—	3,666	3,666
Kishwaukee College Malta, Ill. 60150*	500	452	952
Lewis College Lockport, Ill. 60441	8,440	6,635	15,075
Lincoln Land J.C. Springfield, Ill. 62703	7,840	—	7,840
Loop College Chicago City College Chicago, Ill. 60601	22,000	3,688	25,688
Loyola University Chicago, Ill. 60626*	4,400	6,626	11,026
Malcolm X College Chicago, Ill. 60612	8,800	4,550	13,350
McHenry Co. College Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014	3,000	—	3,000
Millikin University Decatur, Ill. 62522*	2,280	6,112	8,392
Moraine Valley Cm'y. College Palos Heights, Ill. 60465	4,000	—	4,000
Morton J.C. Cicero, Ill. 60650	5,880	—	5,880
Northern Illinois University De Kalb, Ill. 60115	4,500	190	4,690
Parkland College Champaign, Ill. 61820*	930	800	1,730
Prairie State College Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411	7,000	2,332	9,332
Rock Valley College Rockford, Ill. 61111	4,300	—	4,300
Roosevelt University Chicago, Ill. 60605*	35,000	—	35,000
Sauk Valley College Dixon, Ill. 61021	7,430	1,223	8,653
Southern Ill. U. Edwardsville Camp Edwardsville, Ill. 62025	6,000	—	6,000
Illinois (Continued):			
Southern Ill. Univ. Carbondale Carbondale, Ill. 62901	98,400	3,521	101,921
St Procopius College Lisle, Ill. 60532*	—	3,250	3,250
Thorton J.C. Harvey, Ill. 60426	2,000	1,144	3,144
Tolentine College Olympia Fields, Ill. 60461	500	—	500
Triton College Northlake. Ill. 60164	37,500	—	37,500
Univ of Ill at Chicago Circle Chicago, Ill. 60680	50,000	9,360	59,360
Univ. of Chicago Chicago, Ill. 60637	20,000	—	20,000
Univ. of Illinois Urbana, Ill. 61801	—	2,600	2,600
Waubonsee Cmty. College Aurora, Ill. 60507	5,000	3,983	8,983
Western Ill. Univ. Macomb, Ill. 61455	50,000	25	50,025
William Rainey Harper College Palatine, Ill. 60067	12,000	6,603	18,603
State total (46)	598,800	93,229	692,029
Indiana:			
Anderson College Anderson, Ind. 46011	3,000	476	3,476
Ball State Univ. Muncie, Ind. 47306	6,300	4,812	11,112
Bethel College Inc. Mishawaka, Ind. 46544	2,900	1,356	4,256
Earlham College Richmond, Ind. 47374	7,100	—	7,100
Indiana State Univ. Terre Haute, Ind. 47809	8,000	2,038	10,038
Indiana Univ. Bloomington, Ind. 47401	255,000	55,024	310,024
Manchester College N. Manchester, Ind. 46962*	2,400	—	2,400
Marion College Marion Marion, Ind. 46952*	—	2,663	2,663
Purdue Univ. Lafayette, Ind. 47907*	3,600	1,553	5,153
St Francis College Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808*	3,300	9	3,309
St Josephs College Calumet Campus E. Chicago, Ind. 46312	61,000	7,109	68,109
Univ. of Evansville Evansville, Ind. 47704	23,000	7,357	30,357
Valparaiso Univ. Valparaiso, Ind. 46383	32,500	8,716	41,216
State total (13)	408,100	91,113	499,213
Iowa:			
Briar Cliff College Sioux City, Iowa 51104*	—	6,760	6,760
Buena Vista College Storm Lake, Iowa 50588*	600	600	1,200
Desmoines Area Cmty. College Ankeny, Iowa 50021	25,000	12,884	37,884
Drake Univ. Des Moines, Iowa 50311*	2,400	2,195	4,595
Eastern Iowa Cmty. College Muscatine Muscatine, Iowa 52761	8,000	51	8,051

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Eastern Iowa Cmty. Col Clinton Clinton, Iowa 52732	4,800	11	4,811
Iowa Central Cmty. College Area V Ft Dodge, Iowa 50501	2,500	313	2,813
Iowa Lakes Cmty. College Estherville, Iowa 51334	2,200	—	2,200
Iowa Western Cmty. College Area XIII Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501	12,000	2,143	14,143
Kirkwood Cmty. College Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406	12,000	12,676	24,676
Loras College Dubuque, Iowa 52003*	12,000	—	12,000
Marshalltown Cmty. College Marshalltown, Iowa 50158*	500	—	500
Morningside College Sioux City, Iowa 51106	—	4,815	4,815
Mount Mercy College Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402*	960	—	960
N. Iowa Area Cmty. College Area II Mason City, Iowa 50401	2,000	—	2,000
Parsons College Fairfield, Iowa 52556*	10,000	—	10,000
Simpson College Indianola, Iowa 50125	—	11,000	11,000
Univ. of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52240	38,000	3,543	41,543
Univ. of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613*	—	10,740	10,740
State total (19)	132,960	67,731	200,691
Kansas:			
Barton Co. Cmty J.C. Great Bend, Kans. 67530	16,000	3,848	19,848
Cowley Co. Cmty J.C. Arkansas City, Kans. 67005	—	6,500	6,500
Fort Hays Kans. State College Hays, Kans. 67602*	1,500	1,131	2,631
Friends Univ. Wichita, Kans. 67213*	—	5,190	5,190
Hutchinson Cmty. J.C. Hutchinson, Kans. 67501	—	14,005	14,005
Johnson Co. Cmty. College Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66203	—	12,000	12,000
Kans. State College of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Kans. 66762	—	46,128	46,128
Kansas City Kansas Cmty. J.C. Kansas City, Kans. 66101	2,000	10,884	12,884
Kansas Wesleyan Univ. Salina, Kans. 67401*	2,500	—	2,500
Marymount College Salina, Kans. 67401*	2,000	—	2,000
McPherson College McPherson, Kans. 67460	1,200	—	1,200
Neosha Co. Cmty. J.C. Chanute, Kans. 66720	10,000	—	10,000
Tabor College Hillsboro, Kans. 67063	5,300	800	6,100
Univ. of Kansas Lawrence, Kans. 66044	3,500	—	3,500
Washburn Univ. of Topeka Topeka, Kans. 66621*	—	7,889	7,889
Wichita State Univ. Wichita, Kans. 67208	135,000	479	135,479
State total (16)	179,000	108,854	287,854
Kentucky:			
Bellarmine Ursuline College Louisville, Ky. 40205	1,300	1,435	2,735
Catherine Spalding College Louisville, Ky. 40203	8,000	—	8,000
Eastern Kentucky Univ. Richmond, Ky. 40475	165,000	66,348	231,348
Kentucky State College Frankfort, Ky. 40601*	1,800	—	1,800
Lexington Tech. Inst. Univ. of Ky. Lexington, Ky. 40506*	5,000	—	5,000
Thomas More College Fort Mitchell, Ky. 41017	20,000	—	20,000
Univ. of Ky. Jefferson Co. Cmty. College Louisville Ky. 40201	10,000	1,219	11,219
Univ. of Kentucky Lexington, Ky. 40506	—	3,100	3,100
Univ. of Louisville Louisville, Ky. 40208	28,000	24,229	52,229
Western Kentucky Univ. Bowling Green, Ky. 42101	10,000	—	10,000
State total (10)	249,100	96,326	345,426
Louisiana:			
Centenary College Shreveport, La. 71104*	9,250	—	9,250
Delgado College New Orleans, La. 70119	2,000	—	2,000
La State Univ. & A & M College Baton Rouge, La. 70303	9,600	1	9,601
Loyola Univ. New Orleans, La. 70118	175,000	14,571	189,571
McNeese State College Lake Charles, La. 70601*	4,000	3,306	7,306
Northeast Louisiana State College Monroe, La. 71201	44,000	291	44,291
Northwestern State College La. Natchituches, La. 71457*	4,500	990	5,490
Southeastern Louisiana College Hammond, La. 70401	4,500	—	4,500
Southern Univ. & A & M College Baton Rouge, La. 70813	9,600	—	9,600
St. Marys Dominican College New Orleans, La. 70118	20,000	—	20,000
Univ. Southwestern Louisiana Lafayette, La. 70501*	6,000	—	6,000
State total (11)	288,450	19,159	307,609
Maine:			
Aroostook State College Presque Isle, Me. 04769*	300	1,200	1,500
Masson College Springvale, Me. 04083*	—	1,410	1,410
Unity College Unity, Me. 04988*	4,320	—	4,320
Univ. of Maine Orono, Me. 04473	30,000	25,323	55,323
State total (4)	34,620	27,933	62,553
Maryland:			
Allegheny Cmty. College Cumberland, Md. 21502*	—	2,800	2,800
Anne Arundel Cmty College Arnold, Md. 21146	2,200	5,930	8,130
Bowie State College Bowie, Md. 20715	20,000	—	20,000

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	FY 1971 award	FY 1970 carry-over	FY 1971 total available
Catonsville Cmty College Catonsville, Md. 21228	107,000	19,301	126,301
Cecil Cmty. College Elkton, Md. 21921	6,100	—	6,100
Charles Co. Cmty. College La Plata, Md. 20646*	4,200	3,763	7,963
Chesapeake College Wye Mills, Md. 21679	51	4,447	4,498
Cmty. College of Baltimore Baltimore, Md. 21215	77,000	1,449	78,449
Coppin State College Baltimore, Md. 21216	65,000	—	65,000
Essex Cmty. College Essex, Md. 21221	30,000	12,991	42,991
Frederick Cmty. College Frederick, Md. 21701	605	486	1,091
Hagerstown J.C. Hagerstown, Md 21740	16,000	2,025	18,025
Harford J.C. Bel Air, Md. 21014	15,500	670	16,170
Loyola College Baltimore, Md. 21210*	2,000	8,600	10,600
Montgomery J.C. Rockville, Md. 20850	32,200	2,857	35,057
Morgan State College Baltimore, Md. 21212	18,000	—	18,000
Prince Georges Cmty. College Largo, Md. 20870	15,000	—	15,000
Towson State College Baltimore, Md. 21204	25,000	720	25,720
Univ. of Baltimore Baltimore, Md. 21201	90,000	1,303	91,303
Univ. of Md. College Park College Park, Md. 20740	332,000	15,508	347,508
State total (20)	857,856	82,850	940,706
Massachusetts:			
Berkshire Cmty. College Pittsfield, Mass. 01201*	15,500	2,471	17,971
Boston College Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167	81,000	19,877	100,877
Bristol Cmty. College Fall River, Mass. 02720	37,560	15,948	53,508
Cape Cod Cmty. College Hyannis, Mass. 02601*	2,000	—	2,000
Clark Univ. Worcester, Mass. 01610*	—	3,799	3,799
Dean J.C. Franklin, Mass. 02038*	5,300	2,100	7,400
Greenfield Cmty. College Greenfield, Mass. 01301*	6,280	1,203	7,483
Holyoke Cmty. College Holyoke, Mass. 01040	26,300	4,956	31,256
Lowell Tech. Inst. Lowell, Mass. 01854	13,400	5,580	18,980
Mass. Bay Cmty. College Watertown, Mass. 02172*	17,500	77	17,577
Massasoit Cmty. College W. Bridgewater, Mass. 02379*	15,350	108	15,458
Mt. Wachusett Cmty. College Gardner, Mass. 01440	9,750	838	10,588
New England School of Law Boston, Mass. 02108*	20,000	—	20,000
Newton College Sacred Heart Newton, Mass. 02159*	6,600	1,600	8,200
Newton J.C. Newtonville, Mass. 02160*	600	1,485	2,085
Massachusetts (Continued):			
North Shore Cmty. College Beverly, Mass. 01915*	20,000	4,155	24,155
Northeastern Univ. Boston, Mass. 02115	434,000	3,480	437,480
Quinsigamond Cmty. College Worcester, Mass. 01605*	23,000	—	23,000
Springfield College Springfield, Mass. 01109*	—	2,265	2,265
Springfield Tech. Cmty. College Springfield, Mass. 01105*	40,000	5,388	45,388
State College at Boston Boston, Mass. 02115	21,100	17,667	38,767
State College at Westfield Westfield, Mass. 01085	—	3,126	3,126
Stonehill College N. Easton, Mass. 02356*	24,000	—	24,000
Suffolk Univ. Boston, Mass. 02114	30,000	1,980	31,980
Univ. of Mass. all Campuses Amherst, Mass. 01002*	1,500	800	2,300
State total (25)	850,740	98,903	949,643
Michigan:			
Adrian College Adrian, Mich. 49221*	1,750	—	1,750
Alpena Cmty. College Alpena, Mich. 49707	10,000	576	10,576
Andrews Univ. Berrien Springs, Mich. 49104*	500	—	500
Aquinas College Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506*	2,200	2,616	4,816
Delta College Univ. Center, Mich. 48710	9,420	4,773	14,193
Detroit Inst. of Tech. Detroit, Mich. 48201*	3,900	540	4,440
Eastern Michigan Univ. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197	24,160	—	24,160
Ferris State College Big Rapids, Mich. 49307	5,000	—	5,000
Flint Cmty. J.C. Flint, Mich. 48503	10,800	1,914	12,714
Glen Oaks Cmty. College Centerville, Mich. 49032	—	4,393	4,393
Grand Rapids J.C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502	12,700	4,332	17,032
Grand Valley State College Allendale, Mich. 49401	5,700	—	5,700
Henry Ford Cmty. College Dearborn, Mich. 48128	15,000	90	15,090
Hillsdale College Hillsdale, Mich. 49242	1,600	—	1,600
Jackson Cmty. College Jackson, Mich. 49201	—	44,786	44,786
Kalamazoo Valley Cmty. College Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001	2,560	—	2,560
Kellogg Cmty. College Battle Creek, Mich. 49017	21,000	3,950	24,950
Kirtland Cmty. College Boscommon, Mich. 48653	7,250	254	7,504
Lake Michigan College Benton Harbor, Mich. 49022*	1,500	1,644	3,144
Lake Superior State College Mich. Tech. Univ. Sault Ste Marie, Mich. 49783	10,000	2,801	12,801
Lansing Cmty. College Lansing, Mich. 48914	11,300	5,814	17,114

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Macomb Co. Cmty. College Center Campus Mt Clemens, Mich. 48043	36,000	12,042	48,042
Mercy College of Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48219	48,300	7,535	55,835
Michigan State Univ. E. Lansing, Mich. 48823	224,680	6,044	230,724
Montcalm Cmty. College Sidney, Mich. 48885*	500	283	783
Muskegon Co. Cmty. College Muskegon, Mich. 49440	22,500	1,746	24,246
Northern Michigan Univ. Marquette, Mich. 49855*	5,200	1,139	6,339
Northwestern Michigan College Traverse City, Mich. 49684	6,000	3,793	9,793
Oakland Cmty. College Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013	14,500	—	14,500
Schoolcraft College Livonia, Mich. 48151	11,500	1,460	12,960
St. Clair Co. Cmty. College Port Huron, Mich. 48060	8,700	—	8,700
Suomi College Hancock, Mich. 49930	15,000	750	15,750
Univ. of Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48221	49,978	—	49,978
Univ. of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	25,000	260	25,260
Washtenaw Cmty. College Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107	8,000	—	8,000
Wayne Co. Cmty. College Detroit, Mich. 48202	20,000	—	20,000
Wayne State Univ. Detroit, Mich. 48202	69,700	67,257	136,957
West Shore Cmty. College Scottsville, Mich. 49454	2,500	—	2,500
Western Michigan Univ. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001	18,000	12	18,012
State total (39)	742,398	180,804	923,202
Minnesota:			
Mankato J.C. Mankato, Minn. 56001	4,680	—	4,680
Normandale J.C. Bloomington, Minn. 55431	2,000	10,920	12,920
Anoka Ramsey State J.C. Coon Rapids, Minn. 55433*	—	1,283	1,283
Bemidji State College Bemidji, Minn. 56601	3,900	—	3,900
Hibbing State J.C. Hibbing, Minn. 55746*	5,100	—	5,100
Lakewood State J.C. White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110	36,800	2,350	39,150
Lea College Albert Lea, Minn. 56007*	—	520	520
Mesabi State J.C. Virginia, Minn. 55792*	—	3,970	3,970
Metropolitan State J.C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55409*	—	1,185	1,185
Moorhead State College Moorhead, Minn. 56560	—	7,381	7,381
North Hennepin State J.C. Ossed, Minn. 55369	31,000	2,854	33,854
Northland State J.C. Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701*	1,000	—	1,000
Rochester State J.C. Rochester, Minn. 55901*	3,600	2,701	6,301
Minnesota (Continued):			
Southwest Minn. State College Marshall, Minn. 53258	1,800	534	2,334
St. Marys College Winona, Minn. 55987*	3,000	—	3,000
Univ. of Minn. Mpls-St. Paul- Crookston Minneapolis, Minn. 55455	90,000	17,212	107,212
Univ. of Minnesota Duluth Duluth, Minn. 55812	23,800	—	23,800
Willmar State College Willmar, Minn. 56201	15,000	—	15,000
Winona State College Winona, Minn. 55987*	3,000	—	3,000
State total (19)	224,680	50,910	275,590
Mississippi:			
Delta State College Cleveland, Miss. 38732*	7,000	1,385	8,385
Hinds J.C. Raymond, Miss. 39154	—	4,000	4,000
Jefferson Davis J.C. Miss. Gulf Coast Gulfport, Miss. 39501	24,125	1,200	25,325
Jones Co. J.C. Ellisville, Miss. 39437	—	10,649	10,649
Millsaps College Jackson, Miss. 39210	500	—	500
Mississippi College Clinton, Miss. 39056	3,600	—	3,600
Northeast Mississippi J.C. Booneville, Miss. 38829	15,000	—	15,000
Northwest Mississippi J.C. Senatobia, Miss. 38668	9,800	—	9,800
Southwest Mississipppi J.C. Summit, Miss. 39666	—	4,030	4,030
Univ. of Southern Miss. Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401*	—	17,537	17,537
Univ. of Mississippi University, Miss. 38677	52,000	52,747	104,747
State total (11)	112,025	91,548	203,573
Missouri:			
Central Missouri State College Warrensburg, Mo. 64093	70,000	4,721	74,721
Drury College Springfield, Mo. 65802	45,000	1,785	46,785
J.C. Dist. of St. Louis Co. Clayton, Mo. 63105	75,000	7,959	82,959
Lincoln Univ. Jefferson City, Mo. 65101	20,000	—	20,000
Metropolitan J.C. Kansas City, Mo. 64111	4,000	22,918	26,918
Missouri Southern College Joplin, Mo. 64801	15,000	2,268	17,268
Northeast Missouri S.T.C. Kirksville, Mo. 63501	19,000	—	19,000
Rockhurst College Kansas City, Mo. 64110*	—	2,800	2,800
Southwest Missouri State College Springfield, Mo. 65802*	2,000	—	2,000
St. Louis Univ. St. Louis, Mo. 63103	10,000	5,324	15,324
Univ. of Missouri at St. Louis St. Louis, Mo. 63121	35,000	140	35,140

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Univ. of Missouri at Kansas City Kansas City, Mo. 64110	3,000	4,293	7,293
Univ. of Missouri at Columbia Columbia, Mo. 65201	25,000	—	25,000
Washington Univ. St. Louis, Mo. 63130	8,000	—	8,000
Webster College St. Louis, Mo. 63119*	8,000	—	8,000
Westminster College Fulton, Mo. 65251	10,000	1,125	11,125
State total (16)	349,000	53,333	402,333
Montana:			
Carroll College Helena, Mont. 59601	9,200	—	9,200
College of Great Falls Great Falls, Mont. 59401	—	13,055	13,055
Dawson College Glendive, Mont. 59330	53,000	630	53,630
Eastern Montana College Billings, Mont. 59101*	6,000	—	6,000
Montana State Univ. Bozeman, Mont. 59715	31,000	—	31,000
Univ. of Montana Missoula, Mont. 59801	25,000	6,206	31,206
State total (6)	124,200	19,891	144,091
Nebraska:			
Chadron State College Chadron, Nebr. 69337	7,200	—	7,200
Doane College Crete, Nebr. 68333*	500	—	500
Hiram Scott College Scottsbluff, Nebr. 69361*	—	4,160	4,160
John J. Pershing College Beatrice, Nebr. 68310	2,400	—	2,400
Midland Lutheran College Fremont, Nebr. 68025	3,000	—	3,000
Peru State College Peru, Nebr. 68421*	—	1,642	1,642
Platte J.C. Columbus, Nebr. 68601*	—	620	620
Univ. of Nebr. at Omaha Omaha, Nebr. 68101	106,000	1,320	107,320
Univ. of Nebraska Lincoln, Nebr. 68506	—	10,183	10,183
State total (9)	119,100	17,925	137,025
Nevada:			
Elko Cmty. College Elko, Nev. 89801	—	15,960	15,960
Univ. of Nevada at Las Vegas Las Vegas, Nev. 89109	25,000	—	25,000
Univ. of Nevada Reno, Nev. 89507	27,500	2,082	29,582
State total (3)	52,500	18,042	70,542
New Hampshire:			
Rivier College Nashua, N.H. 03060	2,500	—	2,500
St. Anselms College Manchester, N.H. 03102	26,000	8,320	34,320
New Hampshire (Continued):			
Univ. of New Hampshire Durham, N.H. 03824*	3,000	700	3,700
State total (3)	31,500	9,020	40,520
New Jersey:			
Atlantic Cmty. College Mays Landing, N.J. 08330	12,100	9,632	21,732
Bergen Cmty. College Paramus, N.J. 07652*	22,800	5,329	28,129
Brookdale Cmty. College Lincroft, N.J. 07738	3,000	7,403	10,403
Camden Co. Cmty. College Blackwood, N.J. 08012	32,000	12,784	44,784
Co. College of Morris Dover, N.J. 07801*	28,400	2,966	31,366
Cumberland Co. College Vineland, N.J. 08360	—	13,968	13,968
Essex Co. Cmty. College Newark, N.J. 07102	7,000	—	7,000
Gloucester Co. College Sewell, N.J. 08080	5,700	10,582	16,282
Mercer Co. Cmty. College Trenton, N.J. 08608*	10,000	82	10,082
Middlesex Co. College Edison, N.J. 08817*	5,270	—	5,270
Monmouth College W. Long Branch, N.J. 07764*	5,000	—	5,000
Montclair State College Upper Montclair, N.J. 07043	—	7,785	7,785
Newark State College Union, N.J. 07083*	33,000	3,304	36,304
Ocean Co. College Toms River, N.J. 08753	11,500	5,048	16,548
Paterson State College Wayne, N.J. 07470*	10,500	3,407	13,907
Rider College Trenton, N.J. 08602	36,000	1,783	37,783
Rutgers the State Univ. New Brunswick, N.J. 08903	32,500	9,602	42,102
Somerset Co. College Greenbrook, N.J. 08812*	3,060	—	3,060
St Peters College Jersey City, N.J. 07306*	6,000	2,000	8,000
Trenton State College Trenton, N.J. 08625	103,680	50,694	154,374
Union College Cranford, N.J. 07016*	2,300	11,347	13,647
State total (21)	369,810	157,716	527,526
New Mexico:			
Eastern N. Mex. Univ. Roswell Campus Roswell, N. Mex. 88201*	3,000	—	3,000
Eastern N. Mex. Univ. Portales, N. Mex. 88130*	2,800	1,753	4,553
N. Mex. Highlands Univ. Las Vegas, N. Mex. 87701	35,000	28,077	63,077
N. Mex. J.C. Hobbs, N. Mex. 88240*	1,500	1,775	3,275
N. Mex. State Univ. Las Cruces, N. Mex. 88001	26,000	8,063	34,063
Univ. of Albuquerque Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87105	68,000	1,884	69,884

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Univ. of N. Mex. Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87106	11,000	—	11,000
State total (7)	147,300	41,552	188,852
New York:			
Adelphi Univ. Garden City, N.Y. 11530	41,300	1,763	43,063
Adirondack Cmty. College Glen Falls, N.Y. 12801	4,400	654	5,054
Auburn Cmty. College Auburn, N.Y. 13021	4,000	2,224	6,224
Broome Tech. Cmty. College Binghamton, N.Y. 13902	5,000	3,445	8,445
Canisius College Buffalo, N.Y. 14208	8,200	—	8,200
Columbia Univ. New York, N.Y. 10027	15,000	—	15,000
CUNY Bernard Baruch College New York, N.Y. 10010*	800	4,122	4,922
CUNY John Jay College Criminal Justice New York, N.Y. 10003	900,000	30,752	930,752
CUNY Queens College Flushing, L.I., N.Y. 11367*	3,200	3,634	6,834
CUNY Staten Island Cmty. College Staten Island, N.Y. 10301*	6,000	10,533	16,533
Dowling College Oakdale, N.Y. 11769	17,300	250	17,550
Dutchess Cmty. College Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601	23,360	5,013	28,373
Elmira College Elmira, N.Y. 14901*	31,600	5,828	37,428
Erie Cmty. College Buffalo, N.Y. 14221	31,100	—	31,100
CUNY—Richmond College New York, N.Y. 10036	1,500	—	1,500
Fordham Univ. New York, N.Y. 10458	10,000	90,190	100,190
Genessee Cmty. College Batavia, N.Y. 14020	23,100	5,246	28,346
Herkimer Co. Cmty. College Ilion, N.Y. 13357*	500	—	500
Hofstra Univ. Hempstead L.I., N.Y. 11550*	34,560	2,920	37,480
Hudson Valley Cmty. College Troy, N.Y. 12180	13,022	—	13,022
Iona College New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801*	—	12,525	12,525
Jamestown Cmty. College Jamestown, N.Y. 14701	15,000	—	15,000
Jefferson Cmty. College Watertown, N.Y. 13601*	—	2,958	2,958
Le Moyne College Syracuse, N.Y. 13214*	3,000	—	3,000
Long Island Univ. C. W. Post College Brookville, N.Y. 13314	33,240	33,314	66,554
Marist College Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601*	1,200	—	1,200
Mercy College Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522*	16,500	200	16,700
Mohawk Valley Cmty. College Utica, N.Y. 13501	20,900	7,332	28,232
Monroe Cmty. College Rochester, N.Y. 14607	188,100	2,208	190,308
New York (Continued):			
Mount St. Mary College Newburgh, N.Y. 12550*	440	—	440
Nassau Cmty. College Garden City, N.Y. 11533	$136,000	$12,411	$148,411
New Sch. for Soc. Research New York, N.Y. 10011*	4,500	—	4,500
New York Inst. of Tech. Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568	7,005	12,455	19,460
New York Univ. New York, N.Y. 10003	21,500	14,270	35,770
Niagara Univ. Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109*	5,400	—	5,400
North Co. Cmty. College Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983	15,000	—	15,000
Onondaga Cmty. College Syracuse, N.Y. 13210	70,000	899	70,899
Orange Co. Cmty. College Middletown, N.Y. 10940	11,400	1,063	12,463
Pace College New York, N.Y. 10038*	6,000	—	6,000
Rochester Inst. Tech. Rochester, N.Y. 14614*	5,700	—	5,700
Rockland Cmty. College Suffern, N.Y. 10901	125,800	523	126,323
Russell Sage College Troy, N.Y. 12180*	5,500	1,350	6,850
Schenectady Cmty. College Schenectady, N.Y. 12305	10,000	—	10,000
Siena College Loudonville, N.Y. 12211	678	—	678
St. Francis College Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201*	8,600	—	8,600
St. Johns Univ. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432*	4,200	—	4,200
St. Lawrence Univ. Canton, N.Y. 13617*	—	2,180	2,180
Suffolk Cmty. College Selden, N.Y. 11784	89,200	20,259	109,459
SUNY AG & Tech. Canton Canton, N.Y. 13617*	2,900	1,985	4,885
SUNY AG & Tech. Farmingdale Farmingdale LI, N.Y. 11735	103,000	126,633	229,633
SUNY At Albany Albany, N.Y. 12203	47,000	7,805	54,805
SUNY At Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y. 14214	31,400	926	32,326
SUNY At Stony Brk. Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790*	4,000	—	4,000
SUNY College At Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y. 14222	361,800	20,121	381,921
SUNY College At Fredonia Fredonia, N.Y. 14063*	800	553	1,353
SUNY College At New Paltz New Paltz, N.Y. 12561	3,400	4,019	7,419
SUNY College At Plattsburgh Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901*	3,700	—	3,700
SUNY College At Brockport Brockport, N.Y. 14420	12,500	—	12,500
Syracuse Univ. Syracuse, N.Y. 13210	—	103,424	103,424
Ulster Co. Cmty. College Stone Ridge, N.Y. 12484	21,000	583	21,583
Univ. of Rochester Rochester, N.Y. 14627	18,000	—	18,000
Westchester Cmty. College Valhalla, N.Y. 10595	31,100	3,361	34,461
State total (62)	2,619,405	559,423	3,178,828

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
North Carolina:			
Beaufort Co. Tech. Inst. Washington, N.C. 27889	124,000	995	124,995
Campbell College Buies Creek, N.C. 27506*	—	4,960	4,960
Central Carolina Tech. Inst. Sanford, N.C. 27330	4,800	—	4,800
Central Piedmont Cmty. College Charlotte, N.C. 28204	25,000	4,175	29,175
Davidson Co. Cmty. College Lexington, N.C. 27292	16,000	399	15,399
Durham Tech. Inst. Durham, N.C. 27701	15,000	106	15,106
East Carolina Univ. Greenville, N.C. 27834	5,000	—	5,000
Elizabeth City State College Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909	3,000	5,900	8,900
Fayetteville State College Fayetteville, N.C. 28301	9,000	—	9,000
Gaston College Gastonia, N.C. 28052	14,000	—	14,000
Guilford College Greensboro, N.C. 27410	8,000	35,805	43,805
N.C. State Univ. At Raleigh Raleigh, N.C. 27607	3,000	4,271	7,271
Pfeiffer College Misenheimer, N.C. 28109*	6,000	—	6,000
Pitt Tech. Inst. Greenville, N.C. 27834	25,000	4,646	29,646
Southwestern Tech. Inst. Sylva, N.C. 28779	1,000	—	1,000
St. Augustines College Raleigh, N.C. 27602	—	3,700	3,700
Univ. of N.C. At Charlotte Charlotte, N.C. 28205	23,000	—	23,000
W. W. Holding Tech. Inst. Raleigh, N.C. 27603*	—	5,341	5,341
Wilson Co. Tech. Inst. Wilson, N.C. 27895	8,095	3,344	11,439
Winston-Salem State College Winston Salem, N.C. 27102*	—	2,500	2,500
State total (20)	288,895	76,142	365,037
North Dakota:			
Bismarck J.C. Bismarck, N.D. 58501*	1,400	744	2,144
Dickinson State College Dickinson, N.D. 58601*	1,800	—	1,800
Jamestown College Jamestown, N.D. 58401*	—	1,640	1,640
Minot State College Minot, N.D. 58701	17,000	5,224	22,224
N. Dakota State School Sci. Wahpeton, N.D. 58075*	—	2,970	2,970
N. Dakota State Univ. Fargo, N.D. 58102	6,000	7,248	13,248
Univ. of N. Dakota Grand Forks, N.D. 58201	—	20,006	20,006
State total (7)	26,200	37,832	64,032
Ohio:			
Bowling Green State Univ. Bowling Green, Ohio 43402	10,100	2	10,102
Clark Co. Tech. Inst. Springfield, Ohio 45502	—	6,393	6,393
Ohio (Continued):			
Cleveland State Univ. Cleveland, Ohio 44115*	4,700	5,438	10,138
Columbus Tech. Inst. Columbus, Ohio 43215	7,400	6,867	14,267
Cuyahoga Cmty. College Cleveland, Ohio 44115	41,600	—	41,600
Heidelberg College Tiffin, Ohio 44883*	7,200	—	7,200
Kent State Univ. Kent, Ohio 44240	77,200	23,839	101,039
Lakeland Cmty. College Mentor, Ohio 44060	29,900	5,143	35,043
Lorain Co. Cmty. College Lorain, Ohio 44035	20,900	6,454	27,354
Marietta College Marietta, Ohio 45750*	200	4,085	4,285
Miami Univ. Oxford, Ohio 45056*	—	1,800	1,800
Notre Dame College Cleveland, Ohio 44121	10,000	—	10,000
Ohio Dominican College Columbus, Ohio 43219	3,250	448	3,698
Ohio Northern Univ. Ada, Ohio 45810	3,100	—	3,100
Ohio State Univ. Columbus, Ohio 43210	40,500	995	41,495
Ohio Univ. Athens, Ohio 45701*	4,800	—	4,800
Penta Co. Tech. Inst. Perrysburg, Ohio 43551	50,000	—	50,000
Sinclair Cmty. College Dayton, Ohio 45402	19,165	1,468	20,633
Tri Co. Tech. Inst. Nelsonville, Ohio 45764	12,000	—	12,000
Univ. of Akron Akron, Ohio 44304	21,300	—	21,300
Univ. of Cincinnati Cincinnati, Ohio 45221	48,900	1,775	50,675
Univ. of Dayton Dayton, Ohio 45409	25,000	31,213	56,213
Univ. of Toledo Toledo, Ohio 43606	15,000	81,171	96,171
Ursuline College for Women Cleveland, Ohio 44124	—	5,240	5,240
Wright State Univ. Dayton, Ohio 45431*	2,600	—	2,600
Xavier Univ. Cincinnati, Ohio 45207	45,000	7,560	52,560
Youngstown Univ. Youngstown, Ohio 44503	42,600	470	43,070
State total (27)	542,415	190,361	732,779
Oklahoma:			
Cameron State College Lawton, Okla. 73501	8,600	—	8,600
Central State College Edmond, Okla. 73034	12,000	122	12,122
Connors St Agr. App. Sc. College Warner, Okla. 74469	66,000	9	66,009
Northeastern Okla. A & M College Miami, Okla. 74354	10,000	30,342	40,342
Northeastern State College Tahlequah, Okla. 74464*	1,164	—	1,164

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Northern Okla. College Tonkawa, Okla. 74653	2,000	4,500	6,500
Northwestern State College Alva, Okla. 73717	16,000	13,730	29,730
Okla. St. Univ. Agr. & App. Sci. Stillwater, Okla. 74074	26,000	23,135	49,135
Oklahoma City Univ. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106	25,000	—	25,000
Oklahoma Military Acad. Claremore, Okla. 74017*	2,000	—	2,000
Southeastern State College Durant, Okla. 74701	5,850	—	5,850
Southwestern College Oklahoma City, Okla. 73127*	10,000	1,695	11,695
Southwestern State College Weatherford, Okla. 73096*	6,000	—	6,000
St Gregorys College Shawnee, Okla. 74801	7,500	1,590	9,090
Univ. of Oklahoma Norman, Okla. 73069	20,000	2,503	22,503
Univ. of Tulsa Tulsa, Okla. 74104	69,667	1,866	71,533
State total (16)	287,781	79,492	367,273
Oregon:			
Blue Mountain Cmty. College Pendleton, Oreg. 97801	21,000	264	21,264
Chemeketa Cmty. College Salem, Oreg. 97303	68,291	—	68,291
Clackamas Cmty. College Oregon City, Oreg. 97045	12,000	4	12,004
Clatsop Cmty. College Astoria, Oreg. 97103	6,500	—	6,500
Eastern Oregon College La Grande, Oreg. 97850*	—	3,541	3,541
Lane Cmty. College Eugene, Oreg. 97402	9,000	6,000	15,000
Linn Benton Cmty. College Albany, Oreg. 97321	—	5,890	5,890
Oregon College of Educ. Monmouth, Oreg. 97361	403,000	250	403,250
Portland Cmty. College Portland, Oreg. 97201	95,500	427	95,927
Portland State Univ. Portland, Oreg. 97207	150,000	3,140	153,140
Southern Oregon College Ashland, Oreg. 97520	100,000	1,836	101,836
Southwestern Oreg. Cmty. College Coos Bay, Oreg. 97420	5,810	—	5,810
Treasure Valley Cmty. College Ontario, Oreg. 97914	40,000	8,269	48,269
Umpqua Cmty. College Roseburg, Oreg. 97470	—	12,659	12,659
Univ. of Oregon Eugene, Oreg. 97403	8,000	34,748	42,748
Univ. of Portland Portland, Oreg. 97203	52,000	150	52,150
State total (16)	971,101	77,178	1,048,279
Pennsylvania:			
Bucks Co. Cmty. College Newtown, Pa. 18940	21,000	3,947	24,947
C. C. Allegheny Co. Boyce Campus Monroeville, Pa. 15146	50,400	36,646	87,046
Pennsylvania (Continued):			
C. C. Allegheny Co. Allegheny Campus Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212	6,000	2,911	1,918
California State College California, Pa. 15419*	1,400	253	1,653
Cheyney State College Cheyney, Pa. 19319*	6,500	1	6,501
Cmty. College Allegheny Co. S. Campus West Mifflin, Pa. 15122*	3,000	—	3,000
Cmty. College of Beaver Co. Freedom, Pa. 15042	21,527	1,839	23,366
Cmty. College of Delaware Co. Media, Pa. 19063	21,600	13,735	35,335
Cmty. College of Philadelphia Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	40,000	1,980	41,980
Duquesne Univ. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	6,000	2,850	8,850
Gannon College Erie Pa. 16501*	21,625	—	21,625
Harrisburg Area Cmty. College Harrisburg, Pa. 17110	20,000	47,637	67,637
Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania Indiana, Pa. 15701	87,188	4,158	91,346
Kings College Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18702	95,000	—	95,000
La Salle College Philadelphia, Pa. 19141	75,000	1,684	76,684
Lehigh Co. Cmty. College Allentown, Pa. 18101	18,000	8,939	26,939
Montgomery Co. Cmty. College Conshohocken, Pa. 19428	17,000	13,311	30,311
Northampton Co. Area Cmty. College Easton, Pa. 18017	—	2,192	2,192
P M C Colleges Chester, Pa. 19013*	—	2,985	2,985
Pennsylvania State Univ. University Park, Pa. 16802	190,000	23,498	213,498
Phila. College of Tex. & Sci. Philadelphia, Pa. 19144	5,160	1,552	6,712
Point Park College Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222*	540	—	540
Slippery Rock State College Slippery Rock, Pa. 16057*	312	—	312
St. Josephs College Philadelphia, Pa. 19131	18,000	6,372	24,372
Temple Univ. Philadelphia, Pa. 19122	228,000	—	228,000
Univ. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa. 19104	—	4,500	4,500
Univ. of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213	32,000	610	32,610
Univ. of Scranton Scranton, Pa. 18510*	8,000	—	8,000
Ursinus College Collegeville, Pa. 19426*	600	—	600
Villanova Univ. Villanova, Pa. 19085	130,000	7,289	137,289
West Chester State College West Chester, Pa. 19380*	1,200	—	1,200
Wilkes College Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703*	900	698	1,598
York College of Pa. York, Pa. 17405	25,000	13,935	38,935
State total (33)	1,150,952	203,522	1,354,474

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Rhode Island:			
Bryant College Providence, R.I. 02906	24,820	580	25,400
Rhode Island College Providence, R.I. 02908	4,100	122	4,222
Roger Williams College Providence, R.I. 02903	4,320	—	4,320
Salve Regina College Newport, R.I. 02840	20,000	8,300	28,300
State total (4)	53,240	9,002	62,242
South Carolina:			
College of Charleston Charleston, S.C. 29401*	2,000	—	2,000
Palmer College Charleston, S.C. 29401	119,000	273	119,273
South Carolina State College Orangeburg, S.C. 29115	—	400	400
Spartanburg J.C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29301	32,000	3,171	35,171
Univ. of South Carolina Columbia, S.C. 29208	9,000	12,500	21,500
State total (5)	162,000	16,344	178,344
South Dakota:			
Augustana College Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102	13,000	1,873	14,873
Black Hills State College Spearfish, S.D. 57783	26,000	—	26,000
Dakota State College Madison, S.D. 57042	—	5,000	5,000
Dakota Wesleyan Univ. Mitchell, S.D. 57301*	5,000	3,062	8,062
Huron College Huron, S.D. 57350	8,000	20,180	28,180
Northern State College Aberdeen, S.D. 57401*	3,600	—	3,600
Sioux Falls College Sioux Falls, S.D. 57101	12,000	3,239	15,239
South Dakota State Univ. Brookings, S.D. 57006*	780	860	1,640
Southern State College Springfield, S.D. 57062*	—	1,157	1,157
Univ. of South Dakota Vermillion, S.D. 57069	45,000	534	45,534
State total (10)	113,380	35,905	149,285
Tennessee:			
Aquinas J.C. Nashville, Tenn. 37205*	23,000	2,624	25,624
Cleveland State Cmty. College Cleveland, Tenn. 37311	20,000	2,055	22,055
East Tenn. State Univ. Johnson City, Tenn. 37601	35,000	4,456	39,456
Freed Hardeman College Henderson, Tenn. 38340*	1,044	—	1,044
King College Bristol, Tenn. 37620*	—	1,000	1,000
Memphis State Univ. Memphis, Tenn. 38111	28,000	6,174	34,174
Middle Tenn. State Univ. Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130*	—	9,527	9,527
Tennessee State Univ. Nashville, Tenn. 37203*	6,000	—	6,000
Tennessee (Continued):			
Univ. of Tennessee Knoxville, Tenn. 37916*	2,500	—	2,500
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin Martin, Tenn. 38237*	—	2,000	2,000
Walters State Cmty College Morristown, Tenn. 37814*	2,050	—	2,050
Dyersburg State College	1,950	—	1,950
State total (12)	119,544	27,836	147,380
Texas:			
Abilene Christian College Abilene, Tex. 79601	5,000	—	5,000
Alvin J.C. Alvin, Tex. 77511*	5,000	2,700	7,700
Bishop College Dallas, Tex. 75241	20,000	—	20,000
Brazosport J.C. Dist. Freeport, Tex. 77541*	2,000	1,759	3,759
Central Texas College Killeen, Tex. 76541	52,000	363	52,363
Christian College of the Southwest Dallas, Tex. 75228	42,000	—	42,000
College of the Mainland Texas City, Tex. 77590	—	18,700	18,700
Cooke Co. J.C. Gainesville, Tex. 76240	18,500	—	18,500
Dallas Baptist College Dallas, Tex. 75211	24,000	—	24,000
Del Mar College Corpus Christi, Tex. 73404	—	24,103	24,103
East Texas State Univ. Commerce, Tex. 75428	85,000	1,065	86,065
El Centro College Dallas, Tex. 75202	50,000	9,609	59,609
Galveston Cmty. College Galveston, Tex. 77550	2,400	6,100	8,500
Grayson Co. J.C. Denison Tex. 75020	—	11,958	11,958
Hardin Simmons Univ. Abilene, Tex. 79601	98,000	11,601	109,601
Henderson Co. J.C. Athens, Tex. 75751	16,100	—	16,100
Howard Co. J.C. Big Spring, Tex. 79720	25,000	—	25,000
Kilgore College Kilgore, Tex. 75662	30,000	855	30,855
Lamar State College Tech. Beaumont, Tex. 77704	60,000	—	60,000
Lee College Baytown, Tex. 77520	15,000	346	15,346
McLennan Cmty. College Waco, Tex. 76705	7,000	3,586	10,586
Midwestern University Wichita Falls, Tex. 76308*	3,600	—	3,600
North Texas State Univ. Denton, Tex. 76203	2,000	5,300	7,300
Odessa College Odessa, Tex. 79760	15,000	—	15,000
Prairie View A & M College Prairie View, Tex. 77445*	—	11,300	11,300
Sam Houston State College Huntsville, Tex. 77340	950,000	55,631	1,005,631

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
San Antonio Union J.C. District San Antonio, Tex. 78212	27,000	4,255	31,255
San Jacinto College Pasadena, Tex. 77505	5,000	17,020	22,020
South Texas J.C. Houston, Tex. 77002	15,000	—	15,000
Southern Methodist Univ. Dallas, Tex. 75222	—	6,900	6,900
Southwest Texas State Univ. San Marcos, Tex. 78666	—	70,665	70,665
St. Edwards Univ. Austin, Tex. 78704*	1,200	220	1,420
St. Marys Univ. San Antonio, Tex. 78228	77,000	9,144	86,144
Stephen F. Austin State College Nacogdoches, Tex. 75961	—	3,450	3,450
Tarrant Co. J.C. Fort Worth, Tex. 76102	95,000	10,406	105,406
Texarkana College Texarkana, Tex. 75501	11,643	1	11,644
Texas A and I Univ. Kingsville, Tex. 78363	22,000	7,143	29,143
Texas Christian Univ. Fort Worth, Tex. 76129	17,732	—	17,732
Texas Southmost College Brownsville, Tex. 78520	4,000	—	4,000
Texas Tech. College Lubbock, Tex. 79409	—	11,263	11,263
Texas Wesleyan College Fort Worth, Tex. 76105*	3,600	—	3,600
Tyler J.C. Tyler, Tex. 75701	8,000	—	8,000
Univ. of Texas at Arlington Arlington, Tex. 76010	7,000	35,550	42,550
Univ. of Texas at Austin Austin, Tex. 78712	14,000	2,752	16,752
Univ. of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Tex. 79902	15,000	6,405	21,405
Univ. of Houston Houston, Tex. 77004	3,000	13,419	16,419
Wharton Co. J.C. Wharton, Tex. 77488*	1,800	—	1,800
State total (47)	1,855,575	363,569	2,219,144
Utah:			
Southern Utah State College Cedar City, Utah 84720	16,000	—	16,000
University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah 84112	75,000	2,659	77,659
Weber State College Ogden, Utah 84403	115,000	4,254	119,254
State total (3)	206,000	6,913	212,913
Vermont:			
Castleton State College Castleton, Vt. 05735*	2,900	4,144	7,044
Champlain College Burlington, Vt. 05401	24,000	—	24,000
Goddard College Plainfield, Vt. 05667*	4,800	—	4,800
Norwich Univ. Northfield, Vt. 05663*	5,700	—	5,700
St Michaels College Winooski, Vt. 05404*	700	2,745	3,445
Vermont (Continued):			
Univ. of Vt. & St. Agric. College Burlington, Vt. 05401	2,400	8,760	11,160
State total (6)	40,500	15,649	56,149
Virginia;			
Blue Ridge Cmty. College Weyers Cave, Va. 24486	6,850	2,612	9,462
Central Va. Cmty. College Lynchburg, Va. 24504*	2,956	1,307	4,263
College of William & Mary Williamsburg, Va. 23185	16,200	—	16,200
Dabney S. Lancaster Cmty. College Clifton Forge, Va. 24422*	—	2,447	2,447
Danville Cmty. College V. P. I. Danville, Va. 24541	6,000	1,160	7,160
John Tyler Cmty. College Chester, Va. 23831	—	3,071	3,071
Lord Fairfax Cmty. College Middletown, Va. 22645	23,000	—	23,000
Norfolk State College Norfolk, Va. 23504*	3,000	—	3,000
Northern Va. Cmty. College Annandale, Va. 22003	38,000	42,701	80,701
Old Dominion University Norfolk, Va. 23508	8,000	14,797	22,797
Thomas Nelson Cmty. College Hampton, Va. 23369	13,000	3,898	16,898
Tidewater Cmty. College Portsmouth, Va. 23703	7,000	484	7,484
Univ. of Virginia Charlottesville, Va. 22903*	2,000	1,868	3,868
Virginia Commonwealth Univ. Richmond, Va. 23220	115,000	—	115,000
Virginia Military Inst. Lexington, Va. 24451*	—	731	731
Virginia State College Petersburg, Va. 23803*	—	6,155	6,155
Virginia Western Cmty. College Roanoke, Va. 24015	5,000	—	5,000
State total (17)	246,006	81,231	327,237
Washington:			
Bellevue Cmty. College Bellevue, Wash. 98004	7,600	3,692	11,292
Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, Wash. 98837*	1,656	—	1,656
Central Washinton State College Ellensburg, Wash. 98926*	2,400	—	2,400
Centralia College Centralia, Wash. 98531	6,000	170	6,170
Clark College Vancouver, Wash. 98663	4,000	8,656	12,656
Columbia Basin College Pasco, Wash. 99301	2,000	—	2,000
Eastern Washington State College Cheney, Wash. 99004	4,000	—	4,000
Everett Cmty. College Everett, Wash. 98201	13,000	7,046	20,046
Ft. Steilacoom Cmty. College Tacoma, Wash. 98499	—	4,051	4,051
Gonzaga University Spokane, Wash. 99202	500	1,700	2,200
Green River Cmty. College Auburn, Wash. 98002	21,000	2,018	23,018

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Highline College Midway, Wash. 98031	10,000	4,665	14,665
Lower Columbia College Longview, Wash. 98632	3,000	4,884	7,884
Olympic College Bremerton, Wash. 98310	45,000	24	45,024
Pacific Lutheran Univ. Tacoma, Wash. 98447	57,000	113	57,113
Peninsula College Port Angeles, Wash. 98362*	4,860	—	4,860
Seattle Cmty. College Seattle, Wash. 98109	6,700	5,570	12,270
Seattle Pacific College Seattle Washington 98119	12,000	2,350	14,350
Seattle University Seattle, Wash. 98122	34,400	—	34,400
Shoreline Cmty. College Seattle, Wash. 98133	20,000	—	20,000
Skagit Valley College Mt. Vernon, Wash. 982 73*	1,000	790	1,790
Spokane Cmty. College Spokane, Wash. 99202	15,000	1,552	16,552
St Martins College Olympia, Wash. 98501	3,000	10,130	13,130
Tacoma Cmty. College Tacoma, Wash. 98465	7,000	4,569	11,569
Univ. of Puget Sound Tacoma, Wash. 98416	75,300	—	75,300
Univ. of Washington Seattle, Wash. 98105	50,000	1,245	51,245
Walla Walla College College Place, Wash. 99324*	5,000	—	5,000
Walla Walla Cmty College Walla Walla, Wash. 99362	5,000	4,764	9,764
Washington State Univ. Pullman, Wash. 99163	57,000	3	57,003
Wenatchee Valley College Wenatchee, Wash. 98801*	1,800	—	1,800
Western Washington St. College Bellingham, Wash. 98225	11,000	—	11,000
Whitworth College Spokane, Wash. 99218	4,500	9,165	13,665
Yakima Valley College Yakima, Wash. 98902	15,000	5,588	20,588
State total (33)	505,716	82,745	588,461
West Virginia:			
Bluefield State College Bluefield, W. Va. 24701*	—	2,781	2,781
Concord College Athens, W. Va. 24712*	—	1,490	1,490
Marshall University Huntington, W. Va. 25701	10,000	—	10,000
Morris Harvey College Charleston, W. Va. 25304*	5,000	—	5,000
West Liberty State College West Liberty, W. Va. 26074	—	51,638	51,638
West Virginia State College Institute, W. Va. 25112	88,000	4,890	92,890
West Virginia University Morgantown, W. Va. 26506	2,000	691	2,691
State total (7)	105,000	61,490	166,490

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Wisconsin (Continued):			
Wisconsin:			
Carthage College Kenosha, Wis. 53140*	2,100	589	2,689
Fox Valley Technical Inst. Oshkosh, Wis. 54901	5,000	—	5,000
Kenosha Tech. Inst. Kenosha, Wis. 53140	55,000	—	55,000
Madison Voc. Tech. & Adult Sch. Madison, Wis. 53703	3,000	12,000	15,000
Marquette Univ. Milwaukee, Wis. 53233	62,600	7,215	69,815
Milwaukee Tech. College Milwaukee, Wis. 53203	4,800	—	4,800
Mount Senario College Ladysmith, Wis. 54848*	1,440	—	1,440
Univ. of Wis. Madison Madison, Wis. 53706	—	32,738	32,738
Univ. of Wis. Milwaukee Milwaukee, Wis. 53211	90,000	5,367	95,367
Univ. of Wis. Parkside Kenosha, Wis. 53140*	5,200	4,656	9,856
Wis. State Univ. Platteville Platteville, Wis. 53818	34,000	16,608	50,608
Wis. State Univ. Whitewater Whitewater, Wis. 53190*	—	3,069	3,069
Wis. State Univ. Superior Superior, Wis. 54880*	2,000	—	2,000
Wis. State Univ. Oshkosh Oshkosh, Wis. 54901	11,600	—	11,600
Wis. State Univ. River Falls River Falls, Wis. 54022	4,500	—	4,500
Wis. State Univ. La Crosse La Crosse, Wis. 54601	1,000	1,297	2,297
Wis. State Univ. Eau Claire Eau Claire, Wis. 54701	14,000	3,953	17,953
State total (17)	296,240	87,492	383,732
Wyoming:			
Casper College Casper, Wyo. 82601	—	5,000	5,000
Univ. of Wyoming Laramie, Wyo. 82070	—	16,295	16,295
Western Wyoming Cmty. College Rock Springs, Wyo. 82901	10,000	—	10,000
State total (3)	10,000	21,295	31,295
Guam:			
Univ. of Guam Agana, Guam 96910	2,000	—	2,000
State total (1)	2,000	—	2,000
Puerto Rico:			
Inter American Univ. of P.R. San German, P.R. 00753	20,000	—	20,000
Puerto Rico J.C. Rio Piedras, P.R. 00928	35,000	1,600	36,600
State total (2)	55,000	1,600	56,600

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*Not authorized to make LEEP loans.

Table 6.—Law Enforcement Education—FY 1971 Institutional Obligations.—(Continued)

State and institution	*FY 1971 award*	*FY 1970 carry-over*	*FY 1971 total available*
Virgin Islands:			
College of the Virgin Islands St. Thomas, V.I. 00801	8,000	—	8,000
State total (1)	8,000	—	8,000
United States total (890) **	22,030,622	4,386,856	26,417,478

Return of unutilized FY 1970 funds from 20 institutions that did not participate in FY 1971	77,780
Total carry-over	4,464,636

**Includes carryover funds redistributed during FY 1971.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH

Table 7.—National Institute Grants, Contracts, Interagency Transfers, Pilot Grants and Purchase Orders with Abstracts

NI 71–001–IA—$15,000. From 1/31/71 to 7/31/71

Title—Heroin Detection Feasibility Study.

Grantee—U. S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Director—Milton Cutler, Chief, Advanced Development Center, U. S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21005.

Abstract—The objective of this continuation project (NI 70–031) is to conduct a series of preliminary tests to establish the technical feasibility of detecting processed heroin by using either the mass spectrometer or the plasma chromatography instrument. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–60–0).

NI 71–002–PO—$2,484.
Contract #1–0129–J–LEAA

Contractor—Institute of Judicial Management Associates, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland.

Abstract—Preparation of a report on the status of research and development in state or local courts of criminal jurisdiction.

NI 71–003–VF—$22,120. From 9/1/70 to 8/31/71

Title—Visiting Fellowship Award.

Grantee—Jack M. Holl, Northwest Hill Road, Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267.

Abstract—Jack Holl, Williams College Professor of History, is conducting a study of Anglo-American penal reform in the modern era. In much of his research he will rely on oral interviews with past and present reform-minded prison administrators. Approximately three months of his 12-month tenure as a Visiting Fellow will be spent in England.

NI 71–004–VF—$25,860. From 9/1/70 to 8/31/71

Title—Visiting Fellowship Award.

Grantee—Gary V. Dubin, 13900 Tahiti Way, Apt. #344, Marina del Ray, Santa Monica, California 90291.

Abstract—Gary Dubin, a candidate for a Doctorate of Judicial Science degree from Harvard, engaged in a study of the U.S. criminal justice system. During his residence at the Institute, he developed a model system that provides for regional crime control commissions with expanded powers to permit coordinated attention to all system segments, including police, courts and corrections.

NI 71–005–IA—$197,500. From 1/5/71 to 1/4/72

Title—Pilot Cities Victimization Survey.

Grantee—Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Director—Richard W. Dodge, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20530.

Abstract—The objective of this study is to develop a baseline of victimization data for a limited set of major crimes committed prior to the implementation of the Pilot Cities action programs in San Jose, California, and Dayton, Ohio. Through personal interviews and questionnaires, the Census Bureau will try to assess the degree to which citizens have in the past been victims of crimes. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–14–1).

NI 71–006–PO—$537. Contract #1–0071–J–LEAA

Contractor—Dr. Ruby Bell Yaryan.

Abstract—LEAA Seminar on "Mass Media."

NI 71–013–PO—$2,450. Contract #1–0158–J–LEAA

Contractor—Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Waltham, Massachusetts.

Abstract—Study of the American Legion and the People's Army Jamboree in Portland, Oregon.

NI 71–014–G—$164,541. From 2/15/71 to 8/15/72

Title—Pilot Project to Formulate Standards for Juvenile Justice.

Grantee—Institute of Judicial Administration, New York, New York.

Director—Delmar Karlen, 40 Washington Square South, New York, New York 10004.

Abstract—The Institute of Judicial Administration will conduct a pilot study as the first stage in the formulation and implementation of a set of nationwide standards for juvenile justice. This study should 1) enable juvenile courts to comply with the judicially imposed requirement that juveniles be accorded certain rights traditionally granted to defendants in adult courts and 2) preserve the social and rehabilitative goals of these courts. The Institute of Judicial Administration is secretariat to the "American Bar Association Project on Standards for Criminal Justice," which is having a significant impact in upgrading criminal justice. It is intended that the experience gained and techniques developed in the adult study can be applied to the present juvenile justice study. This pilot study will be undertaken by a committee composed of members of the American Bar Association and representatives of other organizations interested in juvenile justice, among which are the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, the International Juvenile Officers Association and the Child Study Association of America.

NI 71–015–G—$42,900. From 9/15/70 to 9/15/71

Title—Ultraviolet Detection of Metal Traces.

Grantee—Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul.

Director—James O. Rhoads, 1246 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55104.

Abstract—This project will test, evaluate and disseminate a new technique for detecting metal traces to determine whether a person has been carrying a metallic weapon. After carefully controlled laboratory evaluation, selected police departments will conduct field trials. Workshops will be held to disseminate information on the new technique to appropriate law enforcement personnel. Staff will conduct a final evaluation to determine the extent of success of the new technique.

NI 71–016–IA—$25,000. From 9/1/70 to 2/28/71

Title—Center for Law Enforcement Equipment User Standards.

Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Director—Dr. Richard B. Morrison, National Bureau of Standards, Physics Building, Room B–150, Washington, D.C. 20234.

Abstract—The grantee will establish and operate a Law Enforcement Equipment Users' Standards Laboratory for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This laboratory will serve as the means by which the Institute can develop and disseminate standard procedures for measuring technical performance parameters of law enforcement techniques, systems, equipment and devices. (See NI 71–037.)

NI 71–018–G—$140,000. From 9/15/70 to 1/1/72

Title—Development of a Model for Determination of Law Enforcement Contractual Costs.

Grantee—City of Lakewood, California, in behalf of California Contract Cities Association, Lakewood, California.

Director—M. W. Julian, City Administrator, City of Lakewood, 5050 Clark Avenue, P. O. Box 158, Lakewood, California 90714.

Abstract—This research project is designed to 1) derive cost data and establish cost formulae for law enforcement services provided by sheriff's offices in the State of California and 2) develop and test a cost-effectiveness model of law enforcement activities. The development of this model should improve decisions on actual and planned allocation of resources, and should also advance the concept of consolidating law enforcement activities, where appropriate.

NI 71–019–G—$39,857. From 10/16/70 to 10/15/71

Title—Forensic Analysis: Spark Source Mass Spectrometry and Neutron Activation Analysis.

Grantee—University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Director—Dr. W. W. Harrison, Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

Abstract—This research effort on improved trace element analysis is the final phase of a continuation study (NI 69–017) sponsored by the Institute for the past three years. Mass spectrometry and neutron activation analysis offer greatly increased potential for analyzing elemental composition approaching one part per billion. The comparative merits of these two technologies in trace element analysis have been examined; but a reference text for crime laboratories on the utilization of these technologies is needed and will constitute the final research product of this project.

NI 71–020–G—$279,111. From 12/23/70 to 6/30/71

Title—Charlotte Criminal Justice Pilot Project.

Grantee—Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Director—Douglas R. Gill, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Post Office Box 990, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Abstract—This grant has helped the city of Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, develop a community-based Pilot City research and development program in order to design and implement across-the-board improvements in the community's police, court and correctional agencies. One of the projects that is being developed is a Criminal Justice Information System designed to fulfill the informational requirements of the city and county law enforcement agencies. It is expected that a Youth Services Bureau will be another high priority project in this Pilot City.

NI 71–023–G—$2,751. From 12/8/70 to 2/15/71

Title—Prison Adjustment Center.

Grantee—American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California.

Director—Robert E. Doran, Suite 406, 1007 7th Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Abstract—This grant supplements grant NI 70–037, which is examining a prison adjustment center for inmates who become violent or present discipline problems. The goal of this project is to develop a better understanding of violence in a prison setting and of the effects of control measures applied.

NI 71–024–G—$5,726. From 12/4/70 to 6/30/71

Title—Workshop on Forensic Applications of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Grantee—IIT Research Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

Director—Dr. Om Johari, 10 West 35th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60616.

Abstract—This grant supported a one-day workshop on April 30, 1971, on forensic science applications of the scanning electron microscope (SEM). The workshop was part of the four-day IIT Research Institute's Annual International SEM Symposium in Chicago. The conference provided an opportunity for criminalists from many countries to communicate with SEM experts and explore together possible applications of this new tool to law enforcement, particularly to American police agencies.

NI 71–026–C–1—$149,512.
From 8/12/71 to 11/12/72

Title—Crimes In and Around Residences.

Contractor—Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc.

Director—Dr. Anthony Blackburn, USR&E, 1003 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 20530.

Abstract—This project consists of two phases of a four-phase effort initiated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to develop architectural and security system guidelines for HUD-supported housing. HUD will supply most of the funds for the first two phases; however, the Institute has primary responsibility for developing and monitoring these phases. The goal of the first phase is to determine the nature and pattern of crimes occurring in and around residential areas. The contractor will collect data from police files, from offenders, from victims and non-victims and from the neighborhoods in which the crimes took place. The grantee will analyze the data to determine the characteristics which appear to encourage or inhibit crimes in a number of different residential settings. The project is funded completely by HUD. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–006–72.)

NI 71–026–C–2*—$138,512.
From 8/13/71 to 5/12/73

Title—Systems for Residential Security.

Contractor—Boise Cascade Center for Community Involvement, Washington, D.C.

Director—Arnold Sagalyn, Security Planning Corporation, 1225 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Abstract—In the second phase of this project the contractor will develop a total security system to reduce the number and severity of the crimes identified in Phase I. (See NI 71–026–C–1.) The security systems developed will have to satisfy a variety of criteria, including cost effectiveness, low false-alarm rate, reliability, ease and acceptability of use by residents. Only $25,000 of the total funding are Institute funds. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–007–72.)

NI 71–027–IA—$3,000. From 11/15/70 to 1/31/71

Title—Latent Indented Writing Reading Instrument.

Grantee—Technology Utilization Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Director—Ronald J. Phillips, Director, Technology Utilization Division, NASA, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Abstract—A fiber optics device developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for flange imperfection inspection (for discovering imperfections in connecting surfaces of tubes and pipes) will be examined for application in the detection of faint handwriting impressions on paper (caused by traces left on sheets under the original paper). The problem of detecting such "indented writing" has been a major impediment in the work of forensic scientists who should be helped by this new identification technique.

NI 71–028–G—$121,000. From 6/30/71 to 5/31/73

Title—Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Grantee—National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Chicago, Illinois.

Director—Staff Director—Rules of Criminal Procedure, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Abstract—The grantee will revise and update the Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure which have, since 1952, served as a uniform basis on which state criminal codes could be patterned. Since the development of these rules, a number of intermediate Appellate and Supreme Court decisions have changed many aspects of criminal law practice in a substantial manner. The revised rules will take these changes into account and will facilitate state action by: 1) bringing state procedures and practices into accord with current constitutional interpretations and 2) providing for improved, consistent definitions and practices within and between jurisdictions.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

NI 71–030–G—$53,800. From 3/31/71 to 1/31/72

Title—Police Background Characteristics and Performance.

Grantee—New York City Rand Institute.

Director—Dr. Bernard Cohen, 545 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10022.

Abstract—Police departments need to attract high quality personnel for entry positions. Selection standards should be revamped. The development of appropriate selection factors, however, will not be resolved by one or two studies and are in fact the subject of a series of related studies in the Institute. The Chicago personnel selection study (NI 69–010), the Los Angeles physical standards study (NI 70–042), and the psychiatric (or personality) standards study (NI 70–085) are part of this series. The present study seeks to relate factors in the life history of policemen to their effectiveness in police work. In this project, the New York City Rand Institute will cooperate with the New York City Police Department.

NI 71–032–G—$9,924. From 1/1/71 to 12/31/71

Title—Police Behavior in a College Riot.

Grantee—The Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio.

Director—E. L. Quarantelli, Disaster Research Center, 127–129 West 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

Abstract—During the spring of 1970, the Columbus, Ohio Police Department was heavily involved in four major civil disorders which occurred at Ohio State University. The Disaster Research Center of the University used a questionnaire to survey over 500 members of the Columbus Police Department, and also conducted several hundred hours of systematic field observations of police actions during the rioting. Other data available for the research include a substantial number of documents and a survey of Ohio State student attitudes on police-student interactions. The grantee will conduct a qualitative and quantitative data analysis that will focus upon the general implications of the findings for police operations during civil disturbances.

NI 71–034–G—$41,755. From 3/1/71 to 6/1/72

Title—Determinants of Delinquent Behavior—Peer Group and Situational Influences.

Grantee—University of Arizona, Tucson.

Director—Dr. Maynard L. Erickson, Associate Professor, Sociology Department, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Abstract—This project will examine a number of determinants of criminal behavior, for example, the context surrounding the commission of offenses (group or individual), the influence of socio-economic status on criminality, the relationship of the offense to involvement in the delinquent sub-culture and the situational and interactional variables that may have influenced the commission of the offense. Information in this area is directly relevant to Institute efforts to intervene in criminal careers.

NI 71–035–G—$132,966. From 2/11/71 to 1/31/72

Title—Guided Group Interaction as an Instrument of Correctional Treatment: Evaluation and Standards.

Grantee—University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.

Director—Dr. Mitchell Silverman, Research Assistant Professor, Institute III, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.

Abstract—This project follows a feasibility study sponsored by the National Institute last year on the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders (NI 70–081). The current project will evaluate "guided group interaction," a variant of group therapy developed for use with youthful offenders. GGI is in widespread use in correctional systems throughout the country but has never been subjected to evaluative study, nor have standards been established for group therapy sessions. This project will examine GGI as it exists both in a half-way house and in a traditional training school. The investigation will entail analysis of video-taped GGI sessions to determine behavior change during GGI as it relates to behavior changes outside GGI and after juveniles return to the community.

NI 71–036–G—$24,227. From 6/1/71 to 11/1/71

Title—The Use of an Incident Seriousness Index and Computerized Scheduling in Deployment of Police Patrol Manpower.

Grantee—St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri.

Director—Dr. Nelson Heller, Staff, Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, 1200 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

Abstract—This project will develop improved police patrol assignments based upon a seriousness index for rating crimes, whereby different types of incidents have varying importances. Police patrol assignments are based upon a seriousness incident product in a given area, and the patrol assignment model will be programmed on a computer. The St. Louis Police Department has previously pioneered in the field of patrol resource allocation; and this project represents an even more sophisticated advance over their previous work. The ensuing report will be written for use by other urban police departments.

NI 71–037–IA—$400,000. From 1/20/71 to 6/30/71

Title—Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory.

Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Director—Dr. Richard B. Morrison, Chief, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Physics Building, Room B–150, Washington, D.C. 20234.

Abstract—The grantee has established a laboratory, within the National Bureau of Standards, that is wholly responsive to the Institute's priority for law enforcement equipment standards and associated services to be used on a voluntary basis by Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Some of the functions of the laboratory will be: 1) defining the minimum performance standards for equipment to meet operational requirements; 2) developing standard procedures for measuring equipment performance; 3) designing a program for inspection and certification of testing laboratories; and 4) preparing uniform design standards so that equipment from different manufacturers can be used together. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–021–1.)

NI 71–038–G—$1,364. From 2/1/71 to 3/15/71

Title—Police Air Mobility Evaluation.

Grantee—Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, New York.

Director—Dr. Sigmund P. Zobel, Director, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, New York 14221.

Abstract—This grant was given to provide funds for the revision and printing of the final report for the Dade County Police Air Mobility Study (NI 70–006), which investigated the effectiveness of helicopters and short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) craft for police use.

NI 71–040–C—$57,000. From 3/23/71 to 12/23/71

Title—Concealed Weapons Detection System.

Grantee—Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

Director—Dr. Robert Moler, IITRI, 10 West 35th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60619.

Abstract—The grantee will develop and test a feasibility model of a concealed gun detector based on new technologies which should significantly reduce the high error rates of current systems. (Contract reference: J–LEEA–010–71.)

NI 71–041–G—$24,940. From 4/1/71 to 12/31/71

Title—Analysis of a Total Criminal Justice System.

Grantee—Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Director—Professor Alfred Blumstein, Director, Urban Systems Institute, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

Abstract—This grantee will develop an expanded model of the flow of cases through the criminal justice system. Anticipated accomplishments of the first phase of this project include: 1) extension of a previously developed linear model (NI 69–026) to permit structural changes at the computer terminal; 2) development of capacity constraints for the linear model, with indications of consequent saturation of existing resources; 3) analysis of the branching ratios for the Philadelphia court system; and 4) initial estimates of the basic recidivism probabilities as a function of drop-out rate from the criminal justice system. The second phase, if funded, would concentrate on two operable computer models: a longer-term feedback model and a batch model to identify functional relations.

NI 71–042–IA—$88,623. From 1/31/71 to 9/30/71

Title—Comparative Study of Courtroom Transcribing Techniques.

Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Director—Mr. Richard Penn, Technical Analysis Division, National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760.

Abstract—This study will identify and analyze current courtroom reporting techniques and will, through a demonstration project, determine the strengths and weaknesses of a newly developed system of computer-aided transcription. The project output will consist of a comprehensive description of available court recording alternatives and an analysis of each in terms of cost, transcription time, error rate, and general acceptability by the legal community. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–023–1.)

NI 71–043–G—$33,355. From 2/1/71 to 1/31/72

Title—Omnibus Pretrial Hearing.

Grantee—American Bar Foundation.

Director—Raymond T. Nimmer, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Abstract—This project is concerned with evaluating the usefulness of the omnibus pretrial hearing as a means of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal court proceedings. This technique, which has been tested in several federal courts, calls for the consolidation of all pretrial motions into a single judicial hearing; all matters not so raised are barred from further consideration. A study of the federal experience with the omnibus hearing, adapted for use by state and local criminal courts, may provide opportunities to insure the fairness of the process, increase the speed of case disposition, reduce the amount of paperwork and reduce appellate uncertainty.

NI 71–044–G—$17,643. From 2/1/71 to 1/31/72

Title—Diagnosis of Criminal Psychopaths.

Grantee—University of Denver, Colorado.

Director—Dr. Paul D. Knott, Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210.

Abstract—This project involves an interdisciplinary investigation of the factors that distinguish criminal psychopaths from both non-criminal psychopaths and non-psychopathic offenders. The study will utilize several well-established psychological measures in conjunction with the techniques of electroencephalography, biochemistry, genetics and galvanic skin response. The results of this study should assist correctional diagnosis and rehabilitation efforts.

NI 71–045–IA—$3,000. From 6/30/70 to 6/30/71

Title—American Indian Court Law and Procedures.

Grantee—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Abstract—This reimbursement grant was made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, for travel costs resulting from the activities of a Bureau official while detailed to Arrow, Inc. on project NI 70–075 ("American Indian Court Law and Procedures"). (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–08–1.)

NI 71–046–G—$162,027. From 3/1/71 to 2/28/72

Title—Evaluation of the Effects of Methadone Treatment on Criminal Narcotics Addicts.

Grantee—Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York.

Director—Michelle Brown, Vera Institute of Justice, 30 East 39th Street, New York, New York 10016.

Abstract—This award provides for the continuation of a project that began two years ago (NI 69–038).

The Vera Institute of Justice, through subcontracts with the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice and the Columbia University School of Social Work, is evaluating the impact of methadone treatment on addicts in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. The New York Police Department will evaluate the effectiveness of the program on the patients, on criminal activity in the area and on the general community environment. Specifically, the grantee will examine: 1) contrast of crimes committed while in the treatment program with crimes committed prior to admission to the program; 2) self-reported criminal activity which may not have resulted in arrest; 3) arrests during residence in the program in contrast to arrests over a similar time span prior to patient entry in the program; and 4) evidence of continued drug use (obtained from interviews and from urine samples). Information will also be obtained on employment, family relationships, residential security and continued personal ties between the addict and criminal subcultures.

NI 71–049–G—$46,177. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Court Executive Training Program Design.

Grantee—University of Denver, Colorado.

Director—Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., Professor of Judicial Administration, University of Denver College of Law, Denver, Colorado 80210.

Abstract—The Institute for Court Management of the University of Denver will continue designing and evaluating its ongoing court executive training program (NI 70–087). The grantee will attempt to develop an effective model for training judicial administrators for State and Federal Courts. Also in this second phase of the project, the Institute for Court Management will consider the applicability of their experience to other universities and other court training institutions. The grantee will establish a course of study leading to a master's degree in public administration, with a speciality in judicial administration. A panel of experts in public administration will evaluate and advise on matters of curriculum, and practitioners and teachers in specialized areas will advise on the development of training materials. Field inspections will be made of the courts in which trainees are placed after completion of training.

NI 71–050–G—$297,580. From 2/15/71 to 8/15/72

Title—Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Criminal Justice Pilot Program.

Grantee—University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Director—Jack M. Campbell, Institute for Social Research and Development, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

Abstract—This grant will assist the city of Albuquerque and surrounding Bernalillo County, New Mexico, in the development of a community-based research and development Pilot City project to design and carry out projects aimed at the comprehensive improvement of the community's law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. A research team consisting of specialists in the area of police, courts, corrections, and systems analysis has been selected. In one top priority area, the research team will work with local officials in developing projects to improve relations between the local law enforcement and criminal justice system and the large Spanish-speaking population in the Albuquerque area.

NI 71–051–IA—$5,000. From 2/1/71 to 5/31/71

Title—Dogs Trained to Locate Bombs.

Grantee—U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Director—Milton Cutler, Chief, Advanced Development Division, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21005.

Abstract—The grantee will continue to conduct research (NI 70–031) to train dogs to detect bombs in a civilian setting. This grant provides for the training and testing of two dogs to detect such domestic explosives as dynamite that is packaged as a clandestine bomb and hidden in a building. In the final phase of this project, the grantee will prepare a manual that will enable other agencies to replicate this training program. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–06–0.)

NI 71–053–G—$40,724. From 2/22/71 to 4/21/71

Title—Bioluminescent Narcotic and Bomb Detection.

Grantee—New York City Police Department.

Director—Capt. George Mullins, Narcotics Division, 240 Centre Street, New York, New York 10013.

Abstract—This project is a continuation of an FY 1970 project (NI 70–032) that is developing, refining and preserving micro-organisms for specific bioluminescent reaction for use in detecting the presence of traces of heroin in the atmosphere. A similar effort will be directed toward micro-organisms that can detect minute traces of bomb dynamite in the atmosphere.

NI 71–054–G—$2,000. From 2/15/71 to 6/30/71

Title—Decision-Making Model of the Physical Evidence Collection Process.

Grantee—Joseph L. Peterson, Berkeley, California.

Director—Joseph L. Peterson, 2033 Haste Street, Apt. 207, Berkeley, California 94704.

Abstract—This special graduate fellowship award examined current practices, procedures and policies of law enforcement agencies in deciding what evidence will be collected for crime laboratory scrutiny. In order to optimize crime laboratory efforts the grant called for a model to help determine what policies, procedures, and decision processes should govern evidence collection.

NI 71–055–G—$8,676. From 2/15/71 to 2/14/72

Title—Evaluative Research of a Community-Based Probation Program.

Grantee—University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Director—Dr. James K. Cole, Associate Professor of Psychology, Burnett Hall 110, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Abstract—This project involves the selection and training of volunteer probation counselors and provides for random assignment of probationer subjects to either a volunteer counselor group or a comparison group. The project will 1) compare the two groups as to success rate, 2) construct a model of the successful volunteer counselor, and 3) determine the predictive value of information on volunteer counselors.

NI 71–056–PO—$537. Contract #1–0772–J–LEAA

Contractor—Milton Burdman, Sacramento, California.

Abstract—LEAA Seminar on "Making Community-Based Corrections Practical."

NI 71–058–IA—$175,000.
From 3/23/71 to 11/23/72

Title—Improved Explosive Devices Neutralization System.

Grantee—U.S. Army Materiel Command, Washington, D.C.

Director—Col. Kenneth Thompson, U.S. Army Explosion Ordnance Center, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey 07801.

Abstract—The grantee will develop a bomb neutralization system that can deactivate most clandestine bombs, regardless of their design. This project will develop and test a system that will inject a chemical into packages containing clandestine bombs. The chemical will neutralize the components of the bomb. The final evaluation will include analysis of exposure/dosage times. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–028–1.)

NI 71–059–G—$49,500. From 4/1/71 to 3/31/72

Title—Court Security Study.

Grantee—Appellate Division, First and Second Departments, New York Supreme Court.

Director—Dr. Michael Wong, Suite 922, Civil Court Building, 111 Centre Street, New York, New York 10013.

Abstract—This project seeks to 1) identify the physical risks faced by judges, counsel, witnesses and others in criminal courts and 2) develop practical security precautions for the reduction of these risks. Although the study is primarily based on the design and renovation of physical facilities, the grantee will also examine a wide range of potential countermeasures, including those of a mechanical, electronic and procedural nature. The work will also focus on the control of courtroom disruption by defendants, witnesses and others and the resulting interference with judicial processes. Appropriate specialists will review solutions to assure that the cost, legality, and general acceptability of proposed solutions are reasonable and appropriate to a court environment.

NI 71–060–IA—$175,000. From 3/19/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Improved Neutralization System and Procedures for Improvised Bomb Neutralization.

Grantee—U.S. Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility.

Director—Lt. Commander Michael Cashman, U.S. Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility, Department of the Navy, Indian Head, Maryland 20640.

Abstract—This research project entails a systems analysis approach to the definition and solution of the problems connected with clandestine bombs. The grantee will 1) test and evaluate the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technique and Products; 2) develop new materials for shields and containers; 3) modify existing military explosive ordnance disposal techniques for civilian use; and 4) study critical explosive parameters.

NI 71–061–C*—$76,736. From 11/5/71 to 7/5/72

Title—An Evaluation of Small Business and Residential Alarm Systems.

Grantee—Sylvania GTE, Inc., Western Division, Mountain View, California.

Director—Ralph Summers, P.O. Box 188, Sylvania GTE, Inc., Mountain View, California 94040.

Abstract—The grantee will assess the role of alarm systems in reducing burglary, robbery and related crimes and develop cost-effective alarm systems with minimum false alarm and failure rates. The scope of the work will include a survey of the state-of-the-art of alarm systems and a feasibility study of rentable alarm systems for use by small businesses and residences. The program will be concerned with alarm system performance, reliability, design and deployment. The goals are: 1) to specify the role and design of alarm systems in a comprehensive crime deterrence system—for example, in shopping centers, apartment buildings or single dwellings; and 2) to develop guidelines for, and encourage the use of, effective alarm systems. (Contract reference: J-LEAA-003-72.)

NI 71–062–PO—$2,500.
Contract #1-0854-J-LEAA

Contractor—Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Abstract—Evaluation of crime laboratory resource requirements.

NI 71–063–G—$81,051. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Police Performance Appraisal.

Grantee—Pennsylvania State University.

Director—Dr. Frank J. Landy, 417 Psychology Bldg., The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

Abstract—The grantee will determine the present state of the performance appraisal procedures governing promotion policies in police departments and related agencies throughout the country. This information will furnish a base for the development of scales for measuring relevant, on-the-job performance for promotion of police officers. The scales will be based upon performance information in three areas—technical performance, performance related to co-workers and performance related to citizen interactions. The scales will be 1) tailored for different police positions such as patrolman, sergeant, detective, etc., and then 2) tested for their usability in one or more police departments. Based on these tests, the scales will be modified to reflect practical considerations with respect to police department administration. Finally, the scales will be adjusted to incorporate work motivation and job satisfaction aspects of performance. When complete, the final report will contain the performance scales, a set of guidelines for their use by police agencies (for example, who should use the scales under what conditions, how frequently, etc.) and recommendations with respect to how performance appraisal should be intergrated into an overall appraisal program for promotion within police departments.

NI 71–066–G—$94,212. From 4/1/71 to 7/31/72

Title—Evaluation of the California Probation Subsidy Program.

Grantee—The Regents, University of California at Davis.

Director—Floyd Feeney, Executive Director, Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, University of California, Davis, California 95616.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Abstract—This probation subsidy program is a relatively new method for inducing local criminal justice systems to rely less on incarceration as a rehabilitative measure and more on community-based corrections programs. Under this system, local government units in California can obtain state funds for local treatment programs if they decrease their prisoner commitments to state facilities. This project represents an attempt to evaluate this first such state-wide effort. In the past five years, criminal commitments to California prisons and juvenile institutions have fallen sharply; and claims have been made that probation subsidy is responsible for this occurrence. The research will 1) ascertain to what extent the subsidy program has affected institutional commitment reductions; 2) describe rehabilitative treatment innovations and their impact on local criminal justice systems; 3) evaluate the financial aspects of the program for both the state and counties; and 4) analyze all of the above information for the purpose of determining the relevance of the program for other states.

NI 71–067–G—$107,067. From 4/1/71 to 3/31/72

Title—Non-Criminal Disposition of Criminal Cases.

Grantee—American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

Director—Donald M. McIntyre, Program Director, American Bar Foundation, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Abstract—In this continuation study to a FY 1970 project (NI 70–019), the grantee will suggest means to alleviate the problems faced by the criminal justice system, especially the courts, as a result of the ever-increasing volume of cases. Many cases such as traffic violations, drunkenness, consumer disputes and family arguments result in the expenditure of a large portion of the criminal justice system's resources. This study is intended to develop practical suggestions for the decriminalization of such offenses by developing alternative non-criminal disposition procedures.

NI 71–069–G—$66,154. From 3/15/71 to 3/14/72

Title—The Deterrent Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Sanctioning Strategies.

Grantee—Public Systems Research Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Director—Solomon Kobrin, Senior Research Associate, Public Research Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007.

Abstract—This project will examine the relative effectiveness of the various criminal sanctions available to the system of justice in California. Fifty-eight county jurisdictions will be studied for their differing practices of arrest, prosecution, conviction and sentencing (prison, jail, probation or fine). The grantee will analyze the variations in sanctioning strategies in relation to their effectiveness on crime reduction—in terms of the number and seriousness of specific, reported felony crimes. The effectiveness of different deterrent strategies will be determined in jurisdictions that are similar in regard to population features (density, mobility, income, ethnic composition, etc.), levels of sanctioning resources (funds, manpower and facilities) and existing patterns of criminal law.

NI 71–070–G—$14,725. From 3/22/71 to 7/15/71

Title—Study of Crime Laboratories.

Grantee—University City Science Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Director—Ezra Krendel, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Statistics and Operations Research, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Abstract—The grantee has developed an analytical tool to aid decision makers in improving the allocation of crime laboratory manpower and equipment. The project studied comparative budgetary and managerial practices among crime laboratories and initiated basic designs for model laboratory planning and budgetary systems.

NI 71–071–VF—$23,331. From 9/1/71 to 8/31/72

Title—Visiting Fellowship Award.

Grantee—Edward S. Ryan, 1594 Metropolitan Avenue, New York, New York 10462.

Abstract—Mr. Edward Ryan will serve as a Visiting Fellow at the National Institute in Washington during the period of this award. He will conduct research on conflict and cooperation between police and probation officers in order to identify the factors that affect the nature and extent of their interaction. Data will be collected from four criminal justice systems in the United States.

NI 71–072–G—$57,572. From 5/15/71 to 5/14/72

Title—Offender Aid and Restoration Evaluation Study.

Grantee—University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Director—Theodore Caplow, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

Abstract—Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia, Inc. is a non-profit corporation formed to provide volunteer services to prisoners in jail or on recent release. Private foundation funds have been obtained for volunteer demonstration programs in four Virginia communities: Roanoke, Newport News, Fairfax County and Charlottesville. The grantee will evaluate these efforts and determine the impact of extended involvement of citizen volunteers on local correctional programs.

NI 71–074–G—$4,642. From 5/15/71 to 11/14/71

Title—Conference on Prison Homosexuality.

Grantee—The Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia.

Director—G. Richard Bacon, Executive Director, The Pennsylvania Prison Society, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Abstract—The grantee will collect information on homosexuality in correctional institutions, conduct a two-day conference on this subject and disseminate materials developed at the conference. This project should help clarify the dimensions of the existing problem, lead to the formulation of administrative and treatment policies and procedures and foster the establishment of an informed research community in this heretofore neglected research area.

NI 71–075–G—$29,921.89.
From 6/14/71 to 2/15/72

Title—A Study of Police Operational Practices.

Grantee—Brookville Systems Company, Inc., Old Brookville, New York.

Director—Mrs. Sue S. Johnson, Brookville Systems Company, Inc., 91 McCouns Lane, Old Brookville, New York 11545.

Abstract—This project is directed toward the development of a prescriptive theory of police behavior grounded in a systematic data base covering a variety of individual, organizational and socio-economics variables. Hypotheses will be tested and recommendations made.

NI 71–076–G—$35,295. From 4/15/71 to 10/15/72

Title—Ethnic Succession and Network Formation in Organized Crime.

Grantee—Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Director—Dr. Francis A. J. Ianni, Professor and Director, Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Abstract—This study will examine the process of ethnic succession in organized crime syndicates and develop a model of 1) how new criminal groups organize themselves to achieve the goals shared by members and 2) how these groups develop and enforce rules to maximize their criminal efforts. Specific objectives include documentation of the process of ethnic succession in organized crime; analysis of patterns of social relationships in newly emerging criminal groups in relation to the society, the community, and other groups, development of preliminary models of the functioning of newly formed organized criminal groups; and development of sufficient data to predict the future direction of organized crime, specifically with reference to the development of new groups.

NI 71–078–G—$152,513. From 5/31/71 to 5/30/72

Title—Research of Voice Identification.

Grantee—Department of Michigan State Police, East Lansing.

Director—Captain Wallace VanStratt, Commanding Officer of Investigative Service Section, Department of Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Abstract—During the third phase of this voice identification project (OLEA–347 and NI 70–004), the grantee will develop improved automated speaker identification techniques and evaluate their effectiveness in law enforcement activities. The primary method to be researched involves computerized Fast-Fourier analysis.

NI 71–079–G—$257,377. From 4/15/71 to 6/30/72

Title—A National Assessment of Juvenile and Youth Correctional Programs.

Grantee—The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Director—R. D. Vinter and R. C. Sarri, School of Social Work, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

Abstract—This grant covers two initial phases of an estimated five-year comprehensive national evaluation of various corrections programs for juveniles. The overall aim of this research is to help develop nationwide policies and programs for treating juvenile delinquents and youthful offenders. The grantee will formulate objective, empirical baseline data in order to assess the relative effectiveness of alternative rehabilitative programs for different types of young offenders. Both Federal and state programs will be studied; and all regions of the United States, as well as a representative sampling of the states, will be included.

NI 71–080–G—$201,231. From 5/1/71 to 4/30/72

Title—Parole Decision-Making.

Grantee—National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, New York.

Director—Dr. Don M. Gottfredson, Director, NCCD Research Center, Brinley Terrace—609 Second Street, Davis, California 95616.

Abstract—The aim of this continuation project (NI 70–014), conducted in collaboration with the United States Board of Parole, is the development and demonstration of model programs to provide better information to paroling authorities so that they can improve parole decision-making. This grant is the second year of a three-year project. Goals include 1) definition of paroling decision objectives, alternatives and information needs; 2) measurement of relationships between offender information and parole objectives; 3) development and testing of "experience tables"; 4) development and demonstration of procedures for rapid retrieval of relevant, objective information; and 5) assessment of the utility of the procedures developed.

NI 71–085–G—$116,823. From 5/15/71 to 5/14/72

Title—Development of Psychiatric Standards for Police Selection.

Grantee—Personnel Decisions, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Director—Marvin D. Dunnette, President, Personnel Decisions, Inc., 2515 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.

Abstract—This police manpower project will 1) assess those personality characteristics that are relevant to on-the-job police performance and 2) determine nationally applicable personality standards to aid officials in the selection of new police officers. First, the grantee will collect information on current practices in the psychiatric screening of police applicants from police selection experts, police departments, and relevant literature. Next, several workshops involving policemen and citizens will be held to obtain information on effective and ineffective personality-related behavior that can be categorized and scaled. At the same time, a number of personality tests and job situations will be selected to measure these behaviors. The tests and job simulations will be given to a large number of police officers who will also be evaluated on the personality-related behavior scales. The tests and simulations will be normed for, among other things, different types of police departments and geographical areas. The findings of this project will be issued in a manual that includes guidelines for the application of psychiatric tests and standards to police selection.

NI 71–086–G—$73,498. From 6/15/71 to 3/15/72

Title—Output Measures for the Criminal Justice System.

Grantee—Stanford University, California.

Director—Prof. Robert C. Lind, Institute for Public Policy Analysis, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

Abstract—The goal of this project is to define measures of output for programs and activities in the criminal justice system. The study will consist of a nation-wide investigation of the objectives of the criminal justice system and the derivation of measures of performance for the many activities within the system. The research will be conducted over a 30-month period in two phases. Phase I will focus on 1) developing an overview of the objectives and functions of the criminal justice system and 2) identifying the problems of measuring outputs, including development of performance indices for several functional areas. This effort will provide a conceptual and analytical foundation on which to build the more detailed Phase II analyses which will extend the development of output measures to most of the functions within the criminal justice system. The results should provide the basis for a more informed, rational allocation of resources among the agencies of the criminal justice system.

NI 71–087–G—$194,544. From 4/1/71 to 9/30/72

Title—Evaluation of Community-Based Corrections.

Grantee—Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Battelle Memorial Institute, Richland, Washington.

Director—Mrs. Merlyn Matthews, Battelle Seattle Research Center, 4000 N. E. 41st Street, Seattle, Washington 99352.

Abstract—This project is the second phase of a study (NI 70–045) to develop a research design and a feasible operational structure for a well-controlled evaluation of various community treatment programs for criminal offenders in the Seattle, Washington, metropolitan area. Preliminary steps include an identification of the local offender population and a detailed description of the various ways that rehabilitation is handled. A cost-effectiveness analysis will be conducted of the various forms of local correctional treatment. The final report of this phase will include 1) a plan for conducting a controlled experimental evaluation study of major forms of community correctional treatment; 2) a prototype, cost-effectiveness analysis of various community treatment programs; and 3) a number of sophisticated research tools for measuring output activities.

NI 71–088–G—$29,012. From 4/1/71 to 9/30/71

Title—New Methodology for the Detection of Heroin and Related Drugs.

Grantee—Huntingdon Research Center, Baltimore, Maryland.

Director—Dr. J. David Johnston, Director, Huntingdon Research Center, P. O. Box 6857, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

Abstract—The grantee will select, isolate, and characterize microorganisms that produce inducible enzymes that are sensitive enough to detect morphine (heroin) and corresponding human metabolites. The product will be a "clinicstick" which, when inserted in the mouth or in urine samples, will, as in a litmus-paper test for acid, verify the presence of morphine by a color change.

NI 71–089–G—$49,970. From 4/1/71 to 9/30/72

Title—New Fingerprint Recording Method.

Grantee—New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany.

Director—James J. Paley, Staff Consultant, New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, New York 12203.

Abstract—The grantee will develop a system that can record a high quality fingerprint on a photo-sensitive material, using a high resolution fiber-optics system to correct the curvature distortion. The new recording medium would be both quick (a few seconds) and inexpensive (a few cents for material). The production/procurement costs (about $200 per system) would be acceptable to almost all law enforcement agencies.

NI 71–090–G—$102,155. From 6/1/71 to 5/31/72

Title—Developing, Testing, and Implementation of a Computer Simulation Model of Police Dispatch and Patrol Function.

Grantee—Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

Director—Captain Herbert F. Miller, Jr., Chief, Operations Planning Branch, Metropolitan Police Department, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Abstract—This project seeks to develop, for the first time, modern computer simulation techniques for the determination of police patrol policy. Operating personnel for the D.C. Police Department will be involved in the actual use of the model for policy optimization. Real data from this police department will consitute the basis for patrol police evaluation.

NI 71–091–G—$74,835. From 5/15/71 to 8/15/72

Title—Tactical Analysis of Street Crime.

Grantee—Office of the Sheriff, Jacksonville, Florida.

Director—D. K. Brown, Room 224—Duval County Courthouse, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

Abstract—The grantee will develop information about the factors that make the street environment an accessory to or a deterrent to crime. This study will begin to identify the factors that are relevant to the interaction of victim, environment and assailant that constitute a street-crime occurrence. These findings will be useful to local authorities in the design or redesign of neighborhood street environments for increased citizen safety. It is hoped that public works projects and street-improvement design efforts will expand their standards and criteria to include crime reduction as an integral planning element.

NI 71–093–G—$17,001. From 6/15/71 to 12/31/71

Title—Criminal Appeals: An Empirical Study.

Grantee—University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Director—Professor Daniel J. Meador, School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

Abstract—This project is concerned with 1) the identification of problem areas in the criminal appellate process in the states and 2) the development of specific, innovative proposals for improvements in this area. These efforts will focus on changes in the rules of appellate procedure, the scope of appellate jurisdiction, the timing and mechanics of the appellate process and the internal operation of the state appellate courts. Hopefully, recommendations developed in the course of this study will serve to alter the criminal appeals process to handle better the rising volume of appeals, without any sacrifice of the values and safeguards of the system of justice. The study will be conducted along two basic lines: 1) an evaluation of the existing American practices in criminal appeals in two selected states (one in which appeal is a matter of right; the other in which appeal is at the discretion of the appellate court) and 2) an analysis of current English practice in handling criminal appeals.

NI 71–095–C*—$75,000.**
From 9/10/71 to 5/23/72

Title—Contract to Evaluate the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS).

Grantee—Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Connecticut.

Director—Robert C. Ulmer, Dunlap and Associates, Inc., One Parkland Drive, Darien, Connecticut 06820.

Abstract—The contractor will evaluate the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS) and establish an ongoing management information and control system for the project and thereby develop widely applicable methods for managing and evaluating organized crime intelligence systems. The project will concern itself with 1) establishing a coordinated, multi-agency organized crime intelligence system; 2) developing methods for coordinated strategic planning; 3) determining the nature and extent of organized crime in New England; and 4) evaluating the feasibility and effectiveness of a coordinated multi-agency regional intelligence system for dealing with the problem of organized crime. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–004–72.)

NI 71–096–G*—$24,670. From 9/2/71 to 2/18/72

Title—The Development of a Management Information System for The Overall Management of an Urban Police Department.

Grantee—University of Pittsburgh.

Director—Dr. William R. King, Professor of Business

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*Same as page 412.
**$37,500 supplied through Technical Assistance funding.

Administration, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

Abstract—The grantee will apply modern techniques and concepts of information and management theory to a modern urban police environment. The research effort will be structured around the development of a model executive-level management information system (MIS) for police department use. The information system will reflect the value system of top-level executives in the police departments in their role as developers of organizational strategy and as implementers of broad municipal policy.

NI 71–097–G—$80,122. From 5/24/71 to 3/23/72

Title—Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland.

Director—Gabriel Markisohn, Program Director, Operations Research, Inc., 1400 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Abstract—This project aims to provide local law enforcement agencies with guidelines for the collection and dissemination of essential information required for sound decision making in response to the threat or actual initiation of collective violence. To accomplish this goal, Operations Research, Inc. will 1) review the literature, 2) define the area of collective violence to be studied and 3) establish criteria for the sample of law enforcement agencies to be studied. A panel of from five to eight law enforcement experts will then review the progress and make appropriate recommendations. Afterwards, the grantee will interview law enforcement officials in 16 selected cities to determine their information requirements with respect to collective violence. The final report will consist of two parts: 1) a general section of collective violence information requirements related to law enforcement planning, training and operations; and 2) a specific section containing guidelines for state and local law enforcement agencies in these areas.

NI 71–098–G—$23,234. From 6/1/71 to 5/30/72

Title—Summary and Appraisal of Criminological Survey Techniques and Findings.

Grantee—Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Director—Dr. Albert D. Biderman, Research Associate, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Abstract—This continuation study (NI 70–016) is devoted to the inventory and critical review of the application of the sample survey method to studies of crime, delinquency, criminal justice, law enforcement and other closely related areas. During this second year of project operation, the grantee will 1) expand the inventory to include more current studies and to provide greater coverage of foreign works; 2) perform secondary analyses of data disclosed by the review, particularly with regard to studies of public involvement and concern with crime problems; 3) conduct a symposium to distill and assess the implications for criminology of these new data sources from the general public; and 4) prepare and disseminate a comprehensive bibliography, a guide to unpublished data, specialized substantive and methodological papers and a comprehensive study report.

NI 71–100–G—$12,815. From 4/27/71 to 4/30/72

Title—Bomb Search/Detection Dogs Evaluation.

Grantee—New York City Police Department.

Director—Lt. Kenneth O'Neil, Bomb Squad, New York City Police Department, 240 Centre Street, New York, New York 10013.

Abstract—In recent years the number of clandestine bomb incidents has risen significantly. In this project, the New York City Police Department will assign policemen to work with two dogs trained last year, under award NI 70–031, to sniff-out bombs. The animals are trained to methodically search a building room by room and can work on leash or off leash with verbal direction. Data will be gathered and analyzed on all important aspects of the effectiveness and efficiency of the dogs in comparison to using only human beings for bomb searches.

NI 71–101–IA—$48,000. From 7/1/71 to 10/1/71

Title—Procurement of Night Vision Equipment.

Grantee—Department of the Army, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Director—Donald J. Looft, Associate Director for Engineering, Night Vision Laboratory, U.S. Army

Electronics Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060.

Abstract—The grantee will develop prototype night vision devices that incorporate the latest technological advances. These night vision devices would assist law enforcement agencies in surveillance of organized crime activity, harbor patrol, surveillance of wharves and docks and stake-outs for burglars or narcotic addicts. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-039-1.)

NI 71-102-IA—$32,000. From 6/1/71 to 12/31/71

Title—Test and Evaluation of Hydronautics Explosive Vapor Detection System.

Grantee—U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Director—Milton Cutler, Chief, Advanced Development Center, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21005.

Abstract—This grant will be used to test and evaluate the technical aspects of the hydronautics explosive vapor detection system for applicability to domestic, civilian bomb-disposal problems. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-046-1.)

NI 71-103-G—$87,506. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Marijuana: The Effects of Chronic Use on Brain and Behavior.

Grantee—The University of Texas, Galveston.

Director—Dr. Ernest S. Barratt, Director, Behavioral Science Laboratory, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, The University of Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77550.

Abstract—The goal of this continuation project (NI 70-056) is to provide objective data for evaluating the effects of the chronic use of marijuana on brain functioning and behavior. The research will extend and, where appropriate, replicate the Institute marijuana research currently in progress at the University of Texas Medical Branch. The effects of chronic use of marijuana are being studied in five separate series of experiments: 1) neurophysiological and spontaneous behavioral changes in cats; 2) changes in monkeys; 3) tolerance and interaction (e.g., with amphetamines) in cats; 4) genetic studies with monkeys and humans; and 5) personality, behavioral and neurophysiological changes among humans.

NI 71-104-IA—$7,500. From 6/22/71 to 3/22/72

Title—Conference on Psychology's Roles and Contribution to Problems of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

Grantee—National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Director—Dr. Saleem A. Shah, Chief, Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Abstract—This award represents one-third of a project to be funded jointly by NIMH, the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration of HEW and LEAA. NIMH, on behalf of all three agencies, will contract with the American Association of Correctional Psychologists to develop position papers, convene a conference, and produce a monograph on the functions, staffing, education, training and practical ways of directing psychologists and psychological science toward the criminal justice system. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-037-1.)

NI 71-105-PG—$9,426. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Determination of the Age of Blood Stains by Non-Destructive Methods.

Grantee—The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Director—Dr. Leopold May, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017.

Abstract—This project seeks to develop a means for determining the age of blood stains after the death of an individual. The study will employ a non-destructive technique, either Mossbauer spectroscopy or electron spin resonance, to measure the age of blood exposed to air or remaining in a cadaver. The assumption underlying these techniques is that one of the blood components, hemoglobin, contains heme, which is an iron porphyrin complex. The grantee will test two hypotheses: 1) that the nature of the bonding between the iron and porphyrin is altered with the passage of time and 2) that this metamorphosis is reproducible. This research will provide police authorities with a more accurate account of the time of death and will also preserve the blood samples for further evaluation through non-destructive analyses.

NI 71-106-PG—$9,600. From 6/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Pre-Trial Diversion of Drug Offenders in Massachusetts: The Implementation and Effectiveness of a New Statute.

Grantee—John A. Robertson and Phyllis M. Teitelbaum.

Co-Directors—John A. Robertson, 6 Ash Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; Phyllis M. Teitelbaum, 159 Hancock Street, Apartment 7, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

Abstract—The grantees are evaluating an alternative approach to the arrest-incarceration cycle that drug offenders generally experience. The objectives of this research project are 1) evaluation of the effectiveness of pre-trial diversion for drug-dependent individuals, 2) analysis of the process connected with social acceptance of controversial legal change and 3) development of a model for solving the problem of implementation. These objectives will be pursued in the context of an evaluation of a Massachusetts drug rehabilitation statute ("The Comprehensive Drug Rehabilitation and Treatment Act of 1969") that has radically altered the impact of the criminal law on drug-dependent persons. The grantees will study the effect of this statute upon drug users as well as its impact on the legal system.

NI 71-107-PG—$10,000. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—The Voluntary Selection of Drug Treatment Programs.

Grantee—Department of the California Youth Authority, Sacramento.

Director—Perry Lee Birchard, 714 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Abstract—This project will study the process by which people with specific ethnic, socio-economic, and drug use characteristics voluntarily select treatment programs. Specifically, the study will describe 1) pre-treatment decision processes of drug users, 2) patterns of acceptance and rejection of treatment program by drug users, 3) characteristics of programs that attract various types of drug users and 4) the drug users' responses to these programs. Three basic types of programs will be observed: treatment programs at free clinics; long-term, live-in programs; and drop-in and short-term, live-in programs. The research will be carried out in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley, and southern California. The grantee intends to correlate the characteristics of the dangerous drug users studied with the types of treatment programs selected. The resultant correlates should provide a paradigm which will be useful in planning and directing drug treatment programs.

NI 71-108-PG—$9,995. From 6/1/71 to 9/30/71

Title—Time Dependent Electron Spin Resonance Characteristics of Gunpowder and Primer Residue.

Grantee—EG&G, Inc., Goleta, California.

Director—Dr. Robert K. Mullen, Scientific Specialist, EG&G, Inc., 130 Robin Hill Road, Goleta, California 93017.

Abstract—The grantee will conduct a feasibility study of the time-dependent characteristics of gunpowder and primer residues. Hopefully, a set of such characteristics will be utilized by crime laboratories in determining if a firearm has been recently discharged and in making estimates of how much time has elapsed from firearm discharge. If successful, this method would enhance the capabilities of crime laboratories and expedite investigatory processes by eliminating innocent suspects.

NI 71-109-G*—$93,809. From 8/1/71 to 7/31/72

Title—Juvenile Prosecutor Project.

Grantee—Trustees of Boston University, Massachusetts.

Director—Professor Sheldon Krantz, Center for Criminal Justice, Boston University Law School, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

Abstract—This research project will have two primary goals: 1) a complete description of the structure and operation of the Boston Juvenile Court, with the focus on the prosecutorial role; and 2) the examination of state substantive and procedural law pertaining to the juvenile prosecutor's function. This research will include the relevant Massachusetts law and the relevant law of a number of other jurisdictions, to be selected. The conclusions drawn at the end of the study will be presented in the form of tentative guidelines on the prosecutorial function in juvenile courts. After this report is informally evaluated, a model will be formulated. This model will be implemented and formally evaluated in a second phase. Although geared to a specific setting, the model, when finalized, should be capable of replication nationally.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

NI 71–110–PG—$7,650. From 7/1/71 to 7/1/72

Title—Microchemical Methods of Assay for Erythrocyte Isoenzymes in Dried Blood through Autoradiography.

Grantee—John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York.

Director—Anne-Marie Sapse and Robert E. Gaensslen, Assistant Professors, 360 Park Avenue, Department of Science and Mathematics, New York, New York 10010.

Abstract—"Activity staining" is the only method used currently to detect the presence of isoenzymes (or isozymes) in fresh or dried blood following electrophoresis. The grantee is developing an alternate method which utilizes autoradiography, a technique for detecting the presence of radioactive material in another substance. Autoradiography offers three improvements on the activity staining methods: 1) The process is less cumbersome, 2) the isoenzymes are more easily detected and 3) the resultant substances are more easily handled than the coupled enzyme assays which result from activity staining.

NI 71–111–PG—$9,994. From 6/1/71 to 8/31/72

Title—An Investigation into the Student-Manned Campus Security Force.

Grantee—Mankato State College, Minnesota.

Director—Gary L. Hudson, Counselor, Counseling and Psychological Services Center, Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota 56001.

Abstract—This project will evaluate a new approach to campus safety, a security force consisting of both city police and student volunteers. The grantee will use personality scales, standardized psychological measuring instruments, workshops and training sessions in order to determine 1) student attitudes toward a campus security force composed of other students, 2) the type of student most effective in the role of security officer and 3) the type of training techniques that are effective in developing a security force that can function with the cooperation of the campus community. Mankato State College administrators will use the project findings in making future decisions regarding the campus security force and will disseminate the evaluation results to other colleges and universities.

NI 71–114–PG—$9,895. From 6/1/71 to 5/30/72

Title—An Examination of the Impact of Intensive Police Patrol.

Grantee—University of Rhode Island, Kingston.

Director—Frank S. Budnick, College of Business Administration, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

Abstract—This research project will investigate the impact of police presence upon crime and the effect of intensive police patrol on the displacement, or spatial deflection, of crime. The grantee intends to characterize the targets of commercial robbery and bank robbery by such factors as demographic type and financial type. These sets of factors should provide a means of predicting the direction of spatial deflection in commercial and bank robberies. Program results will provide law enforcement agencies with an indication of the effectiveness of intensive police patrol activities and will assist in the development of better police patrol strategies.

NI 71–115–PG—$8,937. From 6/1/71 to 5/31/72

Title—Using Correctional Officers in Planned Change.

Grantee—School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany.

Director—David Duffee, School of Criminal Justice, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12203.

Abstract—This research project is based on a previous survey of correctional police and management training programs in Connecticut. In the previous study, the grantee found a qualitative difference in the resistance to change demonstrated by prison guards as opposed to correctional administrators. The aim of the present project is to use correctional officers as participant-researchers in the process of change in order to create more flexible and constructive organizational sub-cultures. The project should help prison guards develop a greater concern for individual inmates.

NI 71–116–PG—$3,000. From 6/1/71 to 8/31/72

Title—The Defense Attorney's Role in Plea Bargaining.

Grantee—University of Texas Law School, Austin.

Director—Professor Albert W. Alshuber, School of Law, 2500 Red River, Austin, Texas 78705.

Abstract—The grantee will conduct a comprehensive study of the defense attorney's role in plea bargaining negotiations. During FY 1968, the project director was a research fellow at the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice of the University of Chicago. During this time, he conducted informal interviews with prosecutors, defense attorneys, trial judges and probation officers in ten major urban jurisdictions. These interviews serve as the groundwork for this project which will focus on several problem areas: 1) the attitude and practices of private defense attorneys in plea bargaining; 2) the role of the public defender (concentrating on the advantages and disadvantages of his position); 3) the function of other appointed attorneys, both "volunteer" and "draftee"; and 4) the ethical problems that may arise for attorneys involved in the negotiating process. The research should prove useful in several ways. First, it will describe in detail an important criminal justice aspect that is rarely visible. Second, it will benefit the practicing attorney who is not thoroughly familiar with the negotiation process. Third, the study should alert the judiciary and bar associations to the potential abuses of the guilty plea process. Finally, the project should aid in a long-range evaluation of the institution of plea bargaining itself.

NI 71–117–PO*—$12,244.63.

Contractor—Book Publishing Companies.

Abstract—Material for the LEAA Library.

NI 71–118–G*—$153,782. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Training Seminars in Forensic Pathology.

Grantee—College of American Pathologists Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

Director—Dr. Russell S. Fisher, College of American Pathologists Foundation, Committee on Forensic Pathology, 111 Penn Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Abstract—Except for the medical-legal autopsies performed by a small number of full-time forensic pathologists, most of the thousands of autopsies are performed by non-professionals or by clinical pathologists insufficiently trained in forensic pathology and working only part-time in this area. As a result, thousands of autopsies each year are inadequately performed with possible serious consequences for criminal justice. The present project should improve this situation by giving part-time clinical pathologists some basic instruction in forensic work. The grantee will provide intensive three-day seminars in forensic pathology to such personnel throughout the country. In addition, the present project will lead to the production of a modern textbook in forensic pathology.

NI 71–119–IA—$45,000. From 5/18/71 to 5/18/72

Title—Detection of Narcotics and Explosives by Dogs.

Grantee—U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Director—Milton Cutler, Chief, Advanced Development Center, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21005.

Abstract—The grantee will investigate the feasibility of training a dog to detect both heroin and explosives. The experimental training program will consist of two phases. In Phase I, the dog will learn to discriminate and respond to several kinds of explosives and heroin. If this phase is successful, the dog will then be ready for search and screening training, in which the dog will be tested for its ability to discriminate heroin and explosives under conditions that will closely approximate actual operation. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–036–1.)

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

NI 71–120–G—$21,802. From 7/1/71 to 2/29/72

Title—Auto Theft.

Grantee—Denver Research Institute, Colorado.

Director—Ralph E. Williams, Division of Mechanical Sciences and Environmental Engineering, Denver, Colorado 80210.

Abstract—The grantee, using a systematic analysis of auto theft data from the Denver area, will develop auto theft characterizations that will lead to a series of auto theft profiles. Next, a comparative study of commercial and factory-installed anti-theft devices will be conducted. This effort will determine not only the relative effectiveness of these devices in preventing auto thefts but also their adaptability to different makes and models of automobiles. Finally, the relative effectiveness of mass communications media in treating the auto theft problem will be examined through a survey of the effect auto theft advertisements have on a randomly selected sample of Denver automobile owners.

NI 71–122–G—$109,575. From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Analysis of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

Grantee—The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California.

Director—Dr. Peter W. Greenwood, Associate Head, Management Science Department, the Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

Abstract—This project involves a systematic study of decision-making and management within the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. The objective of the research is to provide policy-makers in the District Attorney's Office of Los Angeles and other large cities with the planning methodology and guidelines necessary to improve the effectiveness of their operations. Major outputs of the study will include 1) the development of a generalized methodology for the study of prosecutorial operations and 2) guidelines and standards for improving the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of these operations.

NI 71–126–G—$73,083. From 7/6/71 to 6/6/72

Title—A Study of Violence Problems Affecting Fire Departments.

Grantee—Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California.

Director—Thomas L. Lally, Senior Social Scientist, Stanford Research Institute, 1611 Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Abstract—This research project is concerned with a study of violence problems affecting fire departments and is related to police involvement in civil disturbance situations. The study will investigate: 1) attacks on firemen; 2) bomb threats and bomb explosions; 3) known and suspected cases of arson; and 4) campus disorders. When a draft of the report is completed, a workshop will be held in Washington, D.C., to review the research results.

NI 71–127–G—$177,231. From 6/25/71 to 6/24/72

Title—Architectural Design to Improve Security in Urban Residential Areas.

Grantee—New York University.

Director—Oscar Newman, Director, Institute of Planning and Housing, New York University, 853 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

Abstract—This is the second year of a project that is employing research-in-action methodology to determine whether the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting can significantly affect rates of serious crime and vandalism which occur within public housing units. Before and after studies are being performed in conjunction with actual modifications to the physical plant of two New York housing projects to test whether the grouping of dwelling units; the definition of grounds; the design of elevators and lobbies and the positioning of routes, doors and lighting can discourage criminal entry. Simultaneously, this project is exploring whether physical design can evoke behavior and attitudes that lead residents to the self-policing of their complex and to efforts at reducing vandalism and ensuring project security. The immediate effect of this project (which is being conducted in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development) will be the improvement of at least two test projects under the

New York Housing Authority. Study conclusions will provide specific design guidelines which may be used to modify housing projects across the country.

NI 71–128–G—$79,900. From 6/15/71 to 6/14/72

Title—Dermatoglyphics and Crime.

Grantee—Behavioral Science Foundation, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Director—Dr. Lawrence Razavi, Box 70, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

Abstract—The association between violent behavior and sex chromosome aberrations has been known since 1965. This project proposes to examine thousands of fingerprints in both the general and the offender populations in order to test the feasibility of using fingerprints as a rough index to identify individuals who are most likely to exhibit chromosomal aberrations. In previous studies, 50 percent of those with aberrant fingerprints have exhibited chromosomal anomalies. Thus, screening via fingerprints offers an inexpensive and efficient method to establish the incidence of chromosomal aberration. Fingerprints may very well prove to be a better prediction of behavior than a blood sample culture—the usual method of determining chromosomal aberrations.

NI 71–129–G—$30,000. From 7/15/71 to 7/14/72

Title—Digital Radio Telecommunications for Law Enforcement Application.

Grantee—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Director—Professor J. F. Reintjes, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

Abstract—The purpose of this project is to conduct a thorough investigation of the new field of digital communications (code as opposed to voice transmission) for adaptation to police use. These systems may help in solving many problems such as privacy, efficient use of channels, speed and automation. The expected result of this study will be a matching of applicable techniques and equipment to police needs.

NI 71–130–PO—$1,000.
Contract #1–1177–J–LEAA

Contractor—Center for Naval Analysis, Arlington, Virginia.

Abstract—Project plan for an evaluation of night vision devices.

NI 71–132–G—$83,714. From 7/1/71 to 3/1/72

Title—Kansas City Street Lighting Study.

Grantee—Kansas City, Missouri, Public Works Department.

Director—M. B. Flint, Public Service Engineer, Public Works Department, 20th Floor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri 64104.

Abstract—This project will determine how street lighting affects night street crime. The study's overall goals are to provide a clearer basis for allocating lighting resources and for planning their future utilization. The study will use computer programs employing dummy-variable, multiple regression techniques to 1) analyze the records provided by the police and the data extracted from a stratified sample of the city's census blocks, inputing the effects of police patrol levels and the socio-economic characteristics in the census blocks; 2) determine the effect of lighting on different types of crime committed in various neighborhoods; and 3) determine the effectiveness of improved lighting within each type of neighborhood.

NI 71–133–IA*—$70,468. From 6/30/71 to 5/31/72

Title—Exploratory Study of the Feasibility of Video Taping Courtroom Procedures.

Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Director—Richard Penn, National Bureau of Standards, Technical Analysis Division, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760.

Abstract—The development in recent years of small and compact video taping equipment, easily operated with only normal lighting, may open up new opportunities for increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of court procedures. Despite traditional opposition to cameras in the courtroom, it is possible that application of video methods may be found to perpetuate testimony, interrogate witnesses remotely, etc., in a manner not offensive to the legal community and traditional concepts of American justice. The purpose of this work is to review the state of the art of video recording and to determine the feasibility and practicability of utilizing these techniques in court activities. The project output will be a handbook detailing the advantages, disadvantages, constraints and limitations of video tape applications in court-centered criminal justice system activities. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-005-2).

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

NI 71-137-G—$25,961 From 7/1/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Evaluation of Youth Service Bureaus.

Grantee—Department of the California Youth Authority, Sacramento.

Director—Elaine Duxbury, Associate Behavioral Research Analyst, CYA, 714 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Abstract—The proposed project will continue the California Youth Authority's evaluation of a pilot program of Youth Service Bureaus in California. The goals of the evaluation are to determine if Youth Service Bureaus can divert a significant number of youths from the juvenile justice system and to determine if the Bureaus can utilize existing community resources in a better manner. Evaluation methods include: refining the basic information system on youth served by each Bureau and referred by them to other agencies; compiling and analyzing arrest, disposition and probation intake statistics from the target areas; systematically studying referral policies and criteria and the coordination of juvenile cases and delinquency prevention programs; consulting with Bureaus planning to conduct additional evaluation of juvenile cases and delinquency prevention programs; and consulting with Bureaus planning to conduct additional evaluation of their individual programs.

NI 71-140-G*—$194,102. From 7/15/71 to 8/31/72

Title—Study of Delinquency and Criminal Careers.

Grantee—Temple University of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Director—Dr. Michael Lalli, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

Abstract—This is the second year of a three-year project (NI 70-027) to study and analyze the social processes by which some young males enter into, maintain or abandon a variety of forms of behavior such as delinquency, juvenile crime, adult crime, use of alcohol or soft and hard drugs, school drop-out problems, etc. The project is intended to determine when, how and why some youths, but not others, begin and retain or abandon some forms of prescribed and proscribed behavior.

NI 71-141-G—$15,915. From 6/30/71 to 6/30/72

Title—Evaluation of Homeward Bound Program for Delinquent Children.

Grantee—Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, Boston.

Director—Joseph W. Zabriskie, Executive Assistant, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

Abstract—This project is an evaluation and comparison of four relatively short-term correctional treatment programs for delinquent boys aged 15-17. Boys committed to the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) will be randomly assigned to three programs: 1) the Homeward Bound Program, providing 30 days of forestry camp training and 30 days experience in a physically demanding and challenging outdoor program; 2) a 60-day parole program commencing seven days after commitment and 3) a 60-day institutional program in a youth training facility, emphasizing a management milieu treatment approach. In addition, a fourth group of boys who have been adjudicated delinquent but not committed to DYS will be placed, with parental consent, in the Homeward Bound Program on a voluntary basis. Each group will be supervised in the community for a period of six months following the 60-day treatment program.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Evaluation will be made on the basis of before and after psychological tests (the Jesness Inventory and the Osgood Differential Test) and an examination of delinquent behavior occurring prior to the expiration of the six-month community supervision program.

NI 71-142-G—$35,496. From 8/3/71 to 8/2/72

Title—The Ex-Offender as Parole Officer.

Grantee—District of Columbia Department of Corrections.

Director—Allen M. Avery, Associate Director for Community Services, D.C. Department of Corrections, 614 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Abstract—This project began last year (NI 70-021) with 100 recently released or soon-to-be released parolees randomly assigned as parole officers (half to Department of Corrections and half to an ex-offender organization known as Bonabond, Inc.). The purpose of the project is to ascertain whether parole supervision by ex-offenders can be as effective as supervision by regular parole officers. Although some tentative findings are now available, this continuation project will insure that a sufficient number of cases are included, with a long enough period of parole exposure to permit a firm evaluation. In addition to an extended examination of program and outcome data, the grantee will study supervision techniques employed by both Bonabond and the Department of Corrections in order to develop typologies for effectively matching parolees and parole officers.

NI 71-143-PO—$2,400.

Contractor—Edward de Franco, New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany, New York.

Purpose—"Case Study of Organized Criminal Infiltration into Legitimate Business." (Contract reference: 1-1219-J-LEAA.)

NI 71-144-IA—$72,246 From 7/14/71 to 4/14/72

Title—Evaluation of the All-Purpose Communications/Protective Helmet.

Grantee—U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Director—Matthew Wargovich, Project Officer, Biological Sciences, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21005.

Abstract—The grantee will test an all-purpose communication/protective helmet, under a variety of conditions, for use by law enforcement personnel during collective violence situations. The series of examinations performed on the helmet/face shield-neck protector assembly will determine the effects of weapons (guns, clubs, etc.), harmful chemicals such as CS gas and toxic environments. Four police departments will test the operational aspects of the helmet and its communication system. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-001-2)

NI 71-146-IA*—$14,500 From 9/22/71 to 9/21/72

Title—Injuries by Blunt Instruments.

Grantee—National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Director—Dr. A. K. Ommaya, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

Abstract—This research project will evaluate the use of blackjacks in terms of probability of bodily injury and lethality. The grantee will determine 1) the probable effects resulting from the use of the blackjack and 2) the probable nature of the injuries which may occur from different types of usage. (Contract reference: LEAA-J-IAA-006-2)

NI 71-147-G*—$45,136 From 8/1/71 to 7/31/72

Title—Flexible Optical Inspection Device.

Grantee—Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Director—Robert J. Gibson, Senior Staff Scientist, Biodynamics Laboratory, Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, 20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

Abstract—The objective of this project is the development of a prototype, instrumented probe that can be inserted into a container through a small orifice for a visual examination of the container's contents.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

The probe, which is composed of fiber optical materials, will contain a wide-angle feature and will transmit the interior view to an observer some distance away. The probe can be manipulated from behind a shield and it furnishes its own illumination.

NI 71–149–IA*—$13,050 From 8/23/71 to 10/4/71

Title—Implementation and Test of Statistical Methodology for Analyzing Civil Disorders.

Grantee—Washington Data Processing Center, United States Department of Agriculture.

Director—Adrian H. Jones, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Abstract—This in-house project will extend and refine a methodology developed by the project director for analyzing civil disorders. The methodology is based upon Neil Smelsers' *Theory of Collective Behavior* and other compatible conceptual frames of reference including *General Systems Theory*. Two classes of data are involved. The first class is composed of data related to cities and geographical regions. This information consists of variables such as city size, racial/ethnic composition, size of police force and type of riot control planning. The second class of data is related to civil disorders. This information consists of variables such as time and duration of riot, size and composition of riot control forces and methods and techniques used by riot control forces. (Contract reference: LEAA–J–IAA–003–2.)

NI 71–150–G*—$109,050 From 8/1/71 to 9/30/72

Title—Evaluation Plan of LEAA.

Grantee—The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Director—David T. Stanley, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Abstract—The grantee will develop and assist in the initial implementation of a program evaluation plan for LEAA. Program evaluation measures the effectiveness of a program in achieving its objectives or the relative effectiveness of two or more programs in meeting common objectives. The Evaluation Plan developed under this grant will provide LEAA with techniques for establishing LEAA goals, determining priorities among programs and measuring program performance. Steps in the plan development will include 1) review of LEAA documents and procedures, 2) collection of data through contact with LEAA staff at all levels and 3) analysis of information gained in the first two stages. This analysis will result in a plan designed to meet LEAA requirements and will provide a framework for measuring success of LEAA efforts.

NI 71–151–G*—$108,931 From 7/26/71 to 1/25/72

Title—The Epidemiology of Biological Dysfunction and Violent Behavior.

Grantee—Dr. William H. Sweet, President, Neuro Research Foundation, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.

Director—Dr. Frank R. Ervin, Director, Stanley Cobb Laboratories for Psychiatric Research, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

Abstract—This research project will study the role of neurobiological dysfunction in the violent offender. Specifically, the grantee will determine the incidence of such disorders in a state penitentiary for men; estimate their prevalence in a non-incarcerated population; and improve, develop and test the usefulness of both electrophysiological and neuropsychological techniques for the detection of such disorders in routine examinations. Primary brain dysfunction, endocrine and metabolic disorders and genetic abnormalities will be studied. Particular emphasis will be placed on those processes contributing to the lack of impulse control often associated with violent crime.

NI 71–152–G*—$10,000. From 8/1/71 to 7/31/72

Title—Loansharking in the U.S.

Grantee—Social Research Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Director—Dr. Gerald W. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Abstract—Under this grant, the Institute is funding a nationwide pilot survey of consumer borrowing from loansharks. The Gallup Organization will undertake the survey, and the grantee will analyze the results.

NI 71–153–G*—$78,728 From 9/27/71 to 9/27/72

Title—New Effectiveness Measures for Organized Crime Control Efforts: Development and Evaluation.

Grantee—International Research and Technology Corporation, Washington, D.C.

Director—Don H. Overly, International Research and Technology Corporation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Abstract—The grantee, in a follow-on project to a feasibility study (NI 70–084), will develop, validate and test operationally new measures of the level of organized criminal activity and the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to combat organized crime. In undertaking this effort, the grantee will work closely with law enforcement officials in the state of Michigan.

NI 71–155–G*—$88,192 From 8/4/71 to 2/3/73

Title—Prevention and Control of Collective Violence.

Grantee—South Carolina Department of Corrections, Columbia.

Director—William D. Leeke, Director, South Carolina Department of Corrections, P.O. Box 766, Columbia, South Carolina 29202.

Abstract—This research project deals with the serious problem of collective violence in correctional institutions. The grantee will gather information from prisons throughout the country on incidents that have occurred in recent years. The Department of Corrections will also make an in-depth study of six institutions. The general objective of the project is to gain an understanding of causes so as to improve prevention programs and to develop guidelines for handling disturbances when they occur.

NI 71–156–IA*—$57,609.98
From 7/1/71 to 9/30/71

Title—Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and Support Services.

Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Director—Dr. Richard R. Morrison, National Bureau of Standards, Physics Building, Room B–150, Washington, D.C. 20234.

Abstract—The Institute has provided funds to establish a Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards. The Laboratory will: define voluntary, minimum performance standards for equipment; develop standard procedures for measuring equipment performance; design a program for inspecting and certifying commercial testing laboratories; develop design standards so that equipment or components from different manufacturers can be used together; and recommend to LEAA the promulgation of equipment standards. The Institute will then publish and distribute the standards to law enforcement agencies, manufacturers and other interested persons.

NI 71–157–G*—$2,000 From 7/21/71 to 7/20/72

Title—Pretrial Release in the United States.

Grantee—Paul B. Wice, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Director—Same as above.

Abstract—This project involves an empirical investigation of pretrial release in over seventy cities throughout the United States. It will attempt to document the similarities and differences in pretrial release practices throughout the country and determine which systems work well, which work badly and why. The investigator will employ a combination of mail questionnaires and personal interviews in this doctoral dissertation.

NI 71–158–PO—$191.77.

Contractor—John Webster, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose—Presentation to Institute staff on "Allocation of Police Resources."

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*Obligated after June 30, 1971; however, awarded with funds appropriated for FY 1971 but available until expended.

Table 8.—National Institute Distribution of FY 1971 Funds*

(Listed by program area)

Program area	Awards before 6/30/71	Awards after 6/30/71	Total FY 1971 awards	Percentage allocation
Crime Prevention and Deterrence	$1,351,941.00	$ 449,905.00	$1,801,846.00	26.27
Police Operations	1,405,569.00	250,561.98	1,656,130.98	23.54
Prosecution and Courts	752,439.00	166,277.00	918,716.00	13.06
Corrections	1,201,131.00		1,201,131.00	17.07
Collective Violence	235,375.00	101,242.00	336,617.00	4.78
Organized Crime	65,216.89	126,228.00	191,444.89	2.73
Evaluation of Program		109,050.00	109,050.00	1.55
Demonstration and Dissemination	774,191.00		774,191.00	11.00
	$5,785,862.89	$1,203,263.98	$6,989,126.87	100.00

*Does not include Purchase Orders, Graduate Research Fellowships, Visiting Fellowships, or Educational Allowances.

Table 9.—National Institute Distribution of FY 1971 Funds*

(Listed by state)

State	*Approved before 6/30/71*	*Approved after 6/30/71*	*Total*
Arizona	$ 41,755.00	$ —	$ 41,755.00
California	634,906.25	78,132.50	636,302.75
Colorado	85,622.00	—	85,622.00
Connecticut	8,223.00	40,400.00	48,623.00
District of Columbia	620,141.00	238,996.63	859,137.63
Florida	212,116.35	—	212,116.35
Georgia	10,067.00	—	10,067.00
Hawaii	4,806.00	—	4,806.00
Illinois	333,098.50	157,382.27	490,480.77
Indiana	3,800.00	700.00	4,500.00
Maryland	980,787.00	144,035.98	1,124,822.98
Massachusetts	152,375.00	202,740.00	355,115.00
Michigan	463,020.50	6,781.50	469,802.00
Minnesota	175,595.00	—	175,595.00
Missouri	116,241.00	555.00	116,796.00
Nebraska	10,543.50	—	10,543.50
New Mexico	297,580.00	—	297,580.00
New York	1,019,015.89	1,560.00	1,020,575.89
North Carolina	283,384.00	—	283,384.00
Ohio	9,924.00	—	9,924.00
Oregon	6,469.00	—	6,469.00
Pennsylvania	135,508.00	265,276.00	400,784.00
Rhode Island	9,895.00	—	9,895.00
South Carolina	—	88,192.00	88,192.00
Tennessee	5,611.00	—	5,611.00
Texas	96,540.00	—	96,540.00
Utah	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Virginia	168,153.00	—	168,153.00
Washington	199,544.00	555.00	200,099.00
Wisconsin	10,398.00	—	10,398.00
Total	$6,095,118.99	$1,235,306.88	$7,330,425.87

Table 10.—National Institute FY 1971 Awards

(Listed by state and award number)

ARIZONA:		
NI 71-034-G	University of Arizona, Tucson	$ 41,755
CALIFORNIA:		
NI 71-006-PO	Dr. Ruby Bell Yaryan	537
NI 71-018-G	City of Lakewood	140,000
NI 71-023-G	American Justice Institute	2,751
NI 71-054-G	Joseph L. Peterson	2,000
NI 71-056-PO	Milton Burdman	537
NI 71-061-C	Sylvania, GTE, Inc	76,736
NI 71-066-G	University of California, Davis	94,212
NI 71-069-G	University of Southern California	66,154
NI 71-081-GF-5	Robert Dowling Saake	4,600
NI 71-081-GF-6	Stephen L. Mehay	4,000
NI 71-081-GF-7	Gene Edward Carte	2,800
NI 71-081-GF-29	John M. Clements	2,800
NI 71-082-EA-5	University of Southern California	2,322
NI 71-082-EA-6	University of California, Los Angeles	681
NI 71-082-EA-7	University of California, Berkeley	302
NI 71-082-EA-29	University of California, Berkeley	698.25
NI 71-083-GF-4	Lawrence A. Greco	3,200
NI 71-083-GF-6	Quon Y. Kwan	2,600
NI 71-083-GF-10	Michael A. Rustigan	2,600
*NI 71-084-EA-6	University of California, Berkeley	698.25
*NI 71-084-EA-10	University of California, Berkeley	698.25
NI 71-086-G	Stanford University	73,498
NI 71-107-PG	Department of the California Youth Authority	10,000
NI 71-108-PG	EG&G, Inc	9,995
NI 71-122-G	The Rand Corporation	109,575
NI 71-126-G	Stanford Research Institute	73,083
NI 71-137-G	Department of the California Youth Authority	25,961
		$713,038.75
COLORADO:		
NI 71-044-G	University of Denver	$ 17,643
NI 71-049-G	University of Denver	$46,177
NI 71-120-G	Denver Research Institute	21,802
		$ 85,622
CONNECTICUT:		
NI 71-081-GF-13	Robert B. Reich	$ 2,800
NI 71-082-EA-13	Yale University Law School	2,823
NI 71-083-GF-11	Jon T. Saunders	2,600
*NI 71-084-EA-11	Yale University	2,900
*NI 71-095-C	Dunlap and Associates, Inc	37,500
		$ 48,623
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:		
NI 71-003-VF	Jack M. Holl	$ 22,120
NI 71-004-VF	Gary V. Dubin	25,860
NI 71-005-IA	Bureau of the Census	197,500
*NI 71-026-C	Boise Cascade Center for Community Development	25,000
NI 71-045-IA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,000
NI 71-058-IA	U.S. Army Materiel Command	175,000
NI 71-071-VF	Edward S. Ryan	23,331
NI 71-083-GF-16	Eugene M. Zoglio	1,900
*NI 71-084-EA-16	American University	924
NI 71-090-G	D.C. Metropolitan Police Department	102,155
NI 71-098-G	Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc	23,234
NI 71-105-PG	Catholic University of America	9,426
*NI 71-117-PO	LEAA Library	12,244.63
NI 71-123-GF	Olivia V. Aiken	934
NI 71-134-EA	Catholic University of America	185
NI 71-142-G	District of Columbia Department of Corrections	35,496
*NI 71-149-IA	Washington Data Processing Center, Department of Agriculture	13,050
*NI 71-150-G	Brookings Institution	109,050
*NI 71-153-G	International Research and Technology Corporation	78,728
		$ 859,137.63
FLORIDA:		
NI 71-007-GF	Leon Reed Adams	$600
NI 71-035-G	University of South Florida	132,966
NI 71-081-GF-4	Leon Reed Adams	3,200
NI 71-082-EA-4	Florida State University	515.35
NI 71-091-G	Office of the Sheriff, Jacksonville	74,835
		$ 212,116.35
GEORGIA:		
NI 71-081-GF-17	Lawrence E. Cummings	$ 9,000
NI 71-082-EA-17	University of Georgia	1,067
		$ 10,067
HAWAII:		
NI 71-009-GF	Randall C. Baselt	$ 600
NI 71-081-GF-11	Randall C. Baselt	4,000
NI 71-082-EA-11	University of Hawaii	206
		$ 4,806
ILLINOIS:		
NI-71-024-G	IIT Research Institute	$5,726
NI 71-028-G	National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	121,000
NI 71-040-C	IIT Research Institute	57,000
NI 71-043-G	American Bar Foundation	33,355
NI 71-067-G	American Bar Foundation	107,067
NI 71-081-GF-9	David R. Struckhoff	$4,600
NI 71-082-EA-9	Southern Illinois University	550.50
NI 71-083-GF-3	Jon P. Galley	3,800.00
*NI 71-084-EA-3	Southern Illinois University	1,408.50
*NI 71-118-G	College of American Pathologists Foundation	153,782
*NI 71-157-G	Paul B. Wice	2,000
*NI 71-158-PO	John Webster	191.77
		$490,480.77
INDIANA:		
NI 71-083-GF-7	Herman E. Mitchell	3,800
*NI 71-084-EA-7	Purdue University	700
		$ 4,500
MARYLAND:		
NI 71-001-IA	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory	$ 15,000
NI 71-002-PO	Institute of Judicial Management Associates, Inc	2,484
NI 71-016-IA	National Bureau of Standards	25,000
NI 71-037-IA	National Bureau of Standards	400,000
NI 71-042-IA	National Bureau of Standards	88,623

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* Funded after 6/30/71.

Table 10.—National Institute FY 1971 Awards (Continued)

NI 71-051-IA	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory	5,000
NI 71-060-IA	U.S. Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility	175,000
NI 71-083-GF-1	Kenneth Bergmann	3,800
*NI 71-084-EA-1	University of Maryland	1,458
NI 71-088-G	Huntingdon Research Center	29,012
NI 71-097-G	Operations Research, Inc	80,122
NI 71-102-IA	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory	32,000
NI 71-104-IA	National Institute of Mental Health	7,500
NI 71-119-IA	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory	45,000
*NI 71-133-IA	National Bureau of Standards	70,468
NI 71-144-IA	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory	72,246
*NI 71-146-IA	National Institute of Mental Health	14,500
*NI 71-156-IA	National Bureau of Standards	57,609.98
		$1,124,822.98
MASSACHUSETTS:		
NI 71-013-PO	Brandeis University	$2,450
NI 71-021-GF	Barbara Stolz	2,800
NI 71-022-EA	Brandeis University	3,500
NI 71-062-PO	Arthur D. Little, Inc	2,500
NI 71-081-GF-8	William G. Nowlin, Jr	2,800
NI 71-082-EA-8	Tufts University	2,910
NI 71-106-PG	John A. Robertson and Phyllis M. Teitelbaum	9,600
*NI 71-109-G	Trustees of Boston University	93,809
NI 71-128-G	Behavioral Science Foundation	79,900
NI 71-129-G	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	30,000
NI 71-141-G	Massachusetts Department of Youth Service	15,915
*NI 71-151-G	Massachusetts General Hospital	108,931
		$355,115
MICHIGAN:		
NI 71-008-GF	Bobbe Jean Ellis	$600
NI 71-048-GF	Merlyn D. Moore	350
NI 71-078-G	Department of Michigan State Police	152,513
NI 71-079-G	University of Michigan	$257,377
NI 71-081-GF-16	Merlyn D. Moore	4,200
NI 71-081-GF-19	David G. Epstein	3,600
NI 71-081-GF-22	John A. Conley	4,600
NI 71-081-GF-23	Bobbe Jean Ellis	4,000
NI 71-081-GF-25	Kenneth F. Christian	4,800
NI 71-081-GF-27	John A. Snyder	6,600
NI 71-081-GF-30	Knowlton W. Johnson	1,400
NI 71-082-EA-16	Michigan State University	1,530
NI 71-082-EA-19	Michigan State University	750
NI 71-082-EA-22	Michigan State University	2,255
NI 71-082-EA-23	University of Michigan	375
NI 71-082-EA-25	Michigan State University	2,391
NI 71-082-EA-27	Michigan State University	814.50
NI 71-082-EA-30	Michigan State University	265
NI 71-083-GF-2	Thomas F. Christian	3,200
NI 71-083-GF-5	Frank S, Horvath	3,200
NI 71-083-GF-8	Ralph A. Olmos	3,800
NI 71-083-GF-14	Calvin J. Swank	4,400
*NI 71-084-EA-2	Michigan State University	1,840.50
*NI 71-084-EA-5	Michigan State University	1,840.50
*NI 71-084-EA-8	Michigan State University	1,260
*NI 71-084-EA-14	Michigan State University	1,840.50
		$469,802
MINNESOTA:		
NI 71-015-G	Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension	$ 42,900
NI 71-081-GF-32	John P. Mitchell	5,200
NI 71-082-EA-32	University of Minnesota	678
NI 71-085-G	Personnel Decisions, Inc	116,823
NI 71-111-PG	Mankato State College	9,994
		$175,595
MISSOURI:		
NI 71-036-G	St. Louis Police Department	$ 24,227
NI 71-081-GF-12	Imogene L. Simmons	2,800
NI 71-082-EA-12	University of Missouri, Columbia	500
NI 71-083-GF-12	Robert T. Sigler	5,000
*NI 71-084-EA-12	University of Missouri	555
NI 71-132-G	Kansas City Public Works Department	83,714
		$116,796
NEBRASKA:		
NI 71-055-G	University of Nebraska	$ 8,676
NI 71-125-GF	Robert G. May	1,600
NI 71-136-EA	University of Nebraska	267.50
		$ 10,543.50
NEW MEXICO:		
NI 71-050-G	University of New Mexico	$297,580
NEW YORK:		
NI 71-014-G	Institute of Judicial Administration	$164,541
NI 71-030-G	New York City Rand Institute	53,800
NI 71-038-G	Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory	1,364
NI 71-046-G	Vera Institute of Justice	162,027
NI 71-047-GF	Francis X. Strasser	400
NI 71-053-G	New York City Police Department	40,724
NI 71-059-G	New York Supreme Court	49,500
NI 71-075-G	Brookville Systems Co., Inc	29,921.89
NI 71-076-G	Columbia University	35,295
NI 71-080-G	National Council on Crime and Delinquency	201,231
NI 71-081-GF-3	Albert J. Pirro, Jr	$2,800
NI 71-081-GF-15	Peter B. Hoffman	2,800
NI 71-081-GF-24	David L. Johnston	4,200
NI 71-081-GF-26	Francis X. Strasser	4,000
NI 71-082-EA-3	State University of New York at Albany	2,010
NI 71-082-EA-15	State University of New York at Albany	933
NI 71-082-EA-24	State University of New York at Albany	933
NI 71-082-EA-26	State University of New York at Albany	933
NI 71-083-GF-15	Stephen H. Wells	2,600
*NI 71-084-EA-15	Fordham University	1,560
NI 71-089-G	New York State Identification and Intelligence System	49,970
NI 71-100-G	New York City Police Department	12,815
NI 71-110-PG	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	7,650
NI 71-115-PG	State University of New York at Albany	8,937
NI 71-127-G	New York University	177,281
NI 71-143-PO	Edward de Franco	2,400
		$1,020,575.89

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* Funded after 6/30/71.

Table 10.—National Institute FY 1971 Awards (Continued)

NORTH CAROLINA:		
NI 71-020-G	University of North Carolina	$279,111
NI 71-081-GF-28	N. Darlene Walker	2,800
NI 71-082-EA-28	University of North Carolina	1,473
		$283,384
OHIO:		
NI 71-032-G	Ohio State University Research Foundation	$ 9,924
OREGON:		
NI 71-081-GF-1	Palmer R. Anderson	$ 5,800
NI 71-082-EA-1	University of Oregon	669
		$ 6,469
PENNSYLVANIA:		
NI 71-041-G	Carnegie-Mellon University	$ 24,940
NI 71-063-G	Pennsylvania State University	81,051
NI 71-070-G	University City Science Institute	14,725
NI 71-074-G	Pennsylvania Prison Society	4,642
NI 71-081-GF-18	Joan C. Hock	3,000
NI 71-082-EA-18	University of Pennsylvania	2,750
NI 71-083-GF-9	James M. Parker	4,400
*NI 71-084-EA-9	Duquesne University	1,368
*NI 71-096-G	University of Pittsburgh	24,670
*NI 71-140-G	Temple University	194,102
*NI 71-147-G	Franklin Institute Research Laboratory	45,136
		$400,784
RHODE ISLAND:		
NI 71-114-PG	University [illegible] Rhode Island	$ 9,895
SOUTH CAROLINA:		
*NI 71-155-G	South Carolina Department of Corrections	$ 88,192
TENNESSEE:		
NI 71-081-GF-10	Vestal Eugene Yarbrough	$ 4,600
NI 71-082-EA-10	University of Tennessee	1,011
		$ 5,611
TEXAS:		
NI 71-010-GF	Raymond L. Cook	$ 600
NI 71-081-GF-14	Raymond L. Cook	5,200
NI 71-082-EA-14	Texas Technological University	234
NI 71-103-G	University of Texas, Galveston	87,506
NI 71-116-PG	University of Texas Law School, Austin	3,000
		$ 96,540
UTAH:		
*NI 71-152-G	Social Research Corporation	$ 10,000
VIRGINIA:		
NI 71-017-GF	Arnold B. Baker	600
NI 71-019-G	University of Virginia	39,857
NI 71-027-IA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,000
NI 71-072-G	University of Virginia	57,572
NI 71-093-G	University of Virginia	17,001
NI 71-101-IA	U.S. Department of the Army	48,000
NI 71-124-GF	Arnold B. Baker	934
NI 71-130-PO	Center for Naval Analysis	1,000
NI 71-135-EA	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	189
		$168,153
WASHINGTON:		
NI 71-083-GF-13	David H. Smith	$ 5,000
*NI 71-084-EA-13	University of Washington	555
NI 71-087-G	Pacific Northwest Laboratories	194,544
		$200,099
WISCONSIN:		
NI 71-012-GF	Lettie M. Wenner	$ 600
NI 71-081-GF-2	Lettie M. Wenner	4,000
NI 71-081-GF-21	Donald P. Simet	3,600
NI 71-082-EA-2	University of Wisconsin	70
NI 71-082-EA-21	University of Wisconsin	2,128
		$ 10,398

Table 11.—National Institute FY 1971 Projects*

(Listed by program area and award number)

Crime prevention and deterrence:		
NI 71-001-IA	Heroin Detection Feasibility Study	$15,000
**NI 71-026-C	Crimes in and around Residential Areas	25,000
NI 71-034-G	Determinants of Delinquent Behavior—Peer Group and Situational Influences	41,755
NI 71-040-IA	Concealed Weapons Detection System	57,000
NI 71-041-G	Analysis of a Total Criminal Justice System	24,940
NI 71-044-G	Diagnosis of Criminal Psychopaths	17,643
NI 71-051-IA	Dogs Trained to Locate Bombs	5,000
NI 71-053-G	Bioluminescent Narcotic and Bomb Detection	40,724
NI 71-055-G	Evaluative Research of a Community-Based Probation Program	8,676
NI 71-058-IA	Improved Explosive Devices Neutralization System	175,000
NI 71-060-IA	Improved Neutralization System and Procedures for Improvised Bomb Neutralization	175,000
**NI 71-061-C	An Evaluation of Small Business and Residential Alarm Systems	76,736
NI 71-069-G	The Deterrent Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Sanctioning Strategies	$66,154
NI 71-088-G	New Methodology for the Detection of Heroin and Related Drugs	29,012
NI 71-091-G	Tactical Analysis of Street Crime	74,835
NI 71-098-G	Summary and Appraisal of Criminological Survey Techniques and Findings	28,234

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*Does not include Purchase Orders, Graduate Research Fellowships, Visiting Fellowships, or Educational Allowances.

**Approved atter 6/30/71.

Code: G—grant, C—contract, IA—inter-agency transfer, PG—pilot grant.

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* Funded after 6/30/71.

NI 71-100-G	Bomb Search/Detection Dogs Evaluation	12,815
NI 71-101-G	Purchase of Experimental Night Vision Equipment	48,000
NI 71-102-G	Test and Evaluation of Hydronautics Explosive Vapor Detection System	32,000
NI 71-103-G	Marijuana: The Effects of Chronic Use on Brain and Behavior	87,506
NI 71-107-G	The Voluntary Selection of Drug Treatment Programs	10,000
NI 71-119-IA	Detection of Narcotics and Explosives by Dogs	45,000
NI 71-120-G	Auto Theft	21,802
NI 71-127-G	Architectural Design to Improve Security in Urban Residential Areas	177,231
NI 71-128-G	Dermatoglyphics and Crime	79,900
NI 71-132-G	Kansas City Street Lighting Study	83,714
**NI 71-140-G	Study of Delinquency and Criminal Careers	194,102
**NI 71-147-G	Flexible Optical Inspection Device	45,136
**NI 71-151-G	The Epidemiology of Biological Dysfunction and Violent Behavior	108,931
Total		$1,801,846
Police operations:		
NI 71-015-G	Ultraviolet Detection of Metal Traces	$42,900
NI 71-016-IA	Center for Law Enforcement Equipment User Standards	25,000
NI 71-018-G	Development of a Model for Determination of Law Enforcement Contractual Costs	140,000
NI 71-019-G	Forensic Analysis: Spark Source Mass Spectrometry and Neutron Activation Analysis	39,857
NI 71-024-G	Workshop on Forensic Applications of the Scanning Electron Microscope	5,726
NI 71-027-IA	Latent Indented Writing Reading Instrument	3,000
NI 71-030-G	Police Background Characteristics and Performance	53,800
NI 71-036-G	The Use of an Incident Seriousness Index and Computerized Scheduling in Deployment of Police Patrol Manpower	24,227
NI 71-037-IA	Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory	400,000
NI 71-038-G	Police Air Mobility Evaluation	1,364
NI 71-054-G	Decision-Making Model of the Physical Evidence Collection Process	2,000
NI 71-063-G	Police Performance Appraisal	81,051
NI 71-070-G	Study of Crime Laboratories	14,725
NI 71-078-G	Research of Voice Identification	152,513
NI 71-085-G	Development of Psychiatric Standards for Police Selection	116,823
NI 71-086-G	Output Measures for the Criminal Justice System	73,498
NI 71-089-G	New Fingerprint Recording Method	49,970
NI 71-090-G	Developing, Testing, and Implementation of a Computer Simulation Model of Police Dispatch and Patrol Functions	102,155
**NI 71-096-G	The Development of a Management Information System for the Overall Management of an Urban Police Department	24,670
NI 71-105-PG	Determination of the Age of Blood Stains by Non-Destructive Methods	9,426
NI 71-108-PG	Time Dependent Electron Spin Resonance Characteristics of Gunpowder and Primer Residues	9,995
NI 71-110-PG	Microchemical Methods of Assay for Erythrocite Isoenzymes in Dried Blood through Autoradiography	7,650
NI 71-111-PG	An Investigation into the Student-Manned Campus Security Force	9,994
NI 71-114-PG	An Examination of the Impact of Intensive Police Patrol	9,895
**NI 71-118-G	Training Seminars in Forensic Pathology	153,782
NI 71-129-G	Digital Radio Telecommunications	30,000
**NI 71-146-IA	Head Injuries by Blunt Instruments	14,500
**NI 71-156-IA	Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and Support Services	57,609.98
Total		$1,656,130.98
Prosecution and courts:		
NI 71-014-G	Pilot Project to Formulate Standards for Juvenile Justice	164,541
NI 71-028-G	Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure	121,000
NI 71-042-IA	Comparative Study of Courtroom Transcribing Equipment	88,623
NI 71-043-G	Omnibus Pretrial Hearing	33,355
NI 71-045-IA	American Indian Court Law and Procedures	3,000
NI 71-049-G	Court Executive Training Program Design	46,177
NI 71-059-G	Court Security Study	49,500
NI 71-067-G	Non-Criminal Disposition of Criminal Cases	107,067
NI 71-093-G	Criminal Appeals: An Empirical Study	17,001
NI 71-106-PG	Pre-Trial Diversion of Drug Offenders in Massachusetts: The Implementation and Effectiveness of a New Statute	9,600
**NI 71-109-G	Juvenile Prosecutor Project	93,809
NI 71-116-PG	The Defense Attorney's Role in Plea Bargaining	3,000
NI 71-122-G	Analysis of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office	109,575
**NI 71-133-IA	Exploratory Study of the Feasibility of Video Taping Courtroom Procedures	70,468
**NI 71-157-G	Pre-trial Release in the United States	2,000
Total		$918,716
Corrections:		
NI 71-023-G	Prison Adjustment Center	$2,751
NI 71-035-G	Guided Group Interaction as an Instrument of Correctional Treatment: Evaluation and Standards	132,966
NI 71-046-G	Evaluation of the Effects of Methadone Treatment on Crime and Criminal Narcotics Addicts	162,027

** Approved after 6/30/71.

Code. G—grant, C—contract, IA—inter-agency transfer, PG—pilot grants.

NI 71-066-G	Evaluation of the California Probation Subsidy Program	94,212
NI 71-072-G	Offender Aid and Restoration Evaluation Study	57,572
NI 71-074-G	Conference on Prison Homosexuality	4,642
NI 71-079-G	A National Assessment of Juvenile and Youth Correctional Programs	257,377
NI 71-080-G	Parole Decision-Making	201,231
NI 71-087-G	Evaluation of Community-Based Corrections	194,544
NI 71-104-IA	Conference on Psychology's Roles and Contributions to Problems of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections	7,500
NI 71-115-G	Using Correctional Officers in Planned Change	8,937
NI 71-137-G	Evaluation of Youth Service Bureaus	25,961
NI 71-141-G	Evaluation of Homeward Bound Program for Delinquent Children	15,915
NI 71-142-G	The Ex-Offender as Parole Officer	35,496
Total		$1,201,131
Collective violence:		
NI 71-032-G	Police Behavior in a College Riot	$9,924
NI 71-097-G	Collective Violence Information Requirements	80,122
NI 71-126-G	A Study of Violence Problems Affecting Fire Departments	73,083
NI 71-144-IA	Evaluation of the All-Purpose Communications/Protective Helmet	72,246
**NI 71-149-IA	Implementation and Test of Statistical Methodology for Analyzing Civil Disorders	13,050
**NI 71-155-G	Prevention and Control of Collective Violence	88,192
Total		$336,617
Organized crime:		
NI 71-075-G	A Study of Police Operational Practices	$29,921.89
NI 71-076-G	Ethnic Succession and Network Formation in Organized Crime	35,295
**NI 71-095-C	Evaluation of Organized Crime Intelligence Systems	37,500
**NI 71-152-G	Loansharking in the United States	10,000
**NI 71-153-G	New Effectiveness Measures for Organized Crime Control Efforts: Development and Evaluation	78,728
Total		$191,444.89
Evaluation of program:		
**NI 71-150-G	Evaluation Plan of LEAA	$109,050
Demonstrations and dissemination:		
NI 71-005-IA	Pilot Cities Victimization Survey	$197,500
NI 71-020-G	Charlotte, North Carolina, Criminal Justice Pilot Project	279,111
NI 71-050-G	Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Criminal Justice Pilot Program	297,580
Total		$774,191

Table 12.—National Institute Distribution of FY 1971 Funds

(Listed by type of recipient)

Type of recipient	Awards before 6/30/71	Awards after 6/30/71	Total
Universities	$2,130,338.10	$ 332,187.50	$2,462,525.60
Private Firms	1,076,030.89	503,325.63	1,579,356.52
Federal Agencies	1,291,869.00	155,627.98	1,447,496.98
State and Local Government Agencies	860,725.00	88,192.00	948,917.00
National and Professional Organizations	462,653.00	153,782.00	616,435.00
Individuals	273,503.00	2,191.77	275,694.77
Total	$6,095,118.99	$1,235,306.88	$7,330,425.87

Table 13.—National Institute Distribution of FY 1971 Funds

(Listed by type of award)

Type of Award	Awards before 6/30/71	Awards after 6/30/71	Total
Grants	$4,358,496.89	$ 908,400.00	$5,266,896.89
Contracts	57,000.00	139,236.00	196,236.00
Inter-Agency Transfers	1,291,869.00	155,627.98	1,447,496.98
Purchase Orders	11,908.00	12,436.40	24,344.40
Graduate Fellowships	187,118.00	—	187,118.00
Visiting Fellowships	71,311.00	—	71,311.00
Educational Allowances	38,919.10	19,606.50	58,525.60
Pilot Grants	78,497.00	—	78,497.00
Total	$6,095,118.99	$1,235,306.88	$7,330,425.87

Table 14.—FY 1971 Institute Graduate Research Fellowships and Educational Allowances

Renewal fellowships:

Leon R. Adams
Criminology and Corrections
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida
Student stipend: $3200; school stipend: $515.35
Topic: Development of a Design to Reduce Recidivism

Olivia V. Aiken
Social Work
Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C.
Student stipend: $934; school stipend: $185
Topic: A Study of the Process of Socialization of Short-Term Adult Female Offenders into the Inmate Social System

Palmer R. Anderson
Sociology
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon
Student stipend: $5800; school stipend: $669
Topic: Implementation of Research Techniques Directed Toward a Knowledgeable Approach to Theory Building in the Field of Delinquency

Arnold B. Baker
Economics
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg, Virginia
Student stipend: $1,534; school stipend: $189
Topic: A Cost-Benefit Analysis for the Commonwealth of Virginia Criminal Justice System

Renewal Fellowships (Continued):

Randall C. Baselt
Pharmacology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $206
Topic: Chemical Studies of Methadone and its Metabolite(s)

Gene E. Carte
Criminology
University of California
Berkeley, California
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $302
Topic: Exploration of the Administrative Aspects of Public Agencies within the Criminal Justice System

Kenneth E. Christian
Police Administration and Public Safety
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $4800; school stipend: $2391
Topic: Establishment of Administrative Guidelines for State Police Training Programs

Joyce M. Clements
Criminology
University of California
Berkeley, California
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $698.25
Topic: A Study of Violence

John A. Conley
Police Administration
Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, California
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend; $2255
Topic: Study of the Origin and Development of the Criminal Justice System

Raymond L. Cook
Management
Texas Technological University
Lubbock, Texas
Student stipend: $5800; school stipend: $234
Topic: Aspects of the Correctional Program of the U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility Having Transfer Potential to Selected Civilian Institutions

Lawrence E. Cummings
Sociology
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
Student stipend: $9000; school stipend: $1067
Topic: Study of the Processing of Juveniles Through the Criminal Justice System

Renewal Fellowships (Continued):

Bobbe J. Ellis
Political Science
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $375
Topic: Study of the Juvenile Court System

David G. Epstein
Police Administration
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $3600; school stipend: $750
Topic: Study of Police Response

Joan C. Hock
City Planning
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Student stipend: $3000; school stipend: $2750
Topic: Study of the Control of Civil Disorders

Peter B. Hoffman
Criminal Justice
State University of New York
Albany, New York
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $933
Topic: An Empirical Study of Parole Decision-Making

Knowlton W. Johnson
Criminology and Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $1400; school stipend: $265
Topic: Development of Sensitivity-Training Materials for Criminal Justice Personnel

David L. Johnston
Law Enforcement Administration
State University of New York
Albany, New York
Student stipend: $4200; school stipend: $933
Topic: Systematic Assessment of Criminal Justice Processes

Robert G. May
Police Administration
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska
Student stipend: $1,600; school stipend: $267.50
Topic: Student-Police Confrontations

Stephen L. Mehay
Economics
University of California
Los Angeles, California
Student stipend: $4000; school stipend; $681
Topic: Investigation of the Applicability of Planning, Programming, Budgeting Systems (PPBS) to Municipal Criminal Justice Systems

John P. Mitchell
Psychology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Student stipend: $5200; school stipend: $678
Topic: A Study of Police Discretion

Merlyn D. Moore
Police Administration and Public Safety
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $4550; school stipend: $1530
Topic: Exploration of Police Sensitivity Training Techniques

William G. Nowlin, Jr.
Political Science
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $2,910
Topic: The Response of Public Policy and Law Enforcement to Corporate Violations of the Civil and Criminal Law

Albert J. Pirro, Jr.
Law and Administration of Criminal Justice
Union University, Albany Law School
Albany, New York
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $2010
Topic: Parole and Parole Revocation of the Criminally Convicted Drug Addict

Renewal Fellowships (Continued):

Robert B. Reich
Law and Social Science
Yale Law School
New Haven, Connecticut
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $2823
Topic: Use of Legal and Physical Design Criteria for Models of Criminal Rehabilitation and Administration of Justice

Robert D. Saake
Education
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $2332
Topic: Study of the Factors in the Juvenile Arrest Rate of California

Donald P. Simet
Law and Sociology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin
Student stipend: $3600; school stipend: $2128
Topic: Study of Judicial Sentencing

Imogene L. Simmons
Sociology
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $500
Topic: An Empirical Study of Inmates at the Correctional Center for Women, Tipton, Missouri

John A. Snyder
Police Administration
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $6600; school stipend: $814.50
Topic: Study of Conflict Between Youth Groups and Adult Authorities

Barbara A. Stolz
Political Science
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $3500
Topic: Relationship Between Institutional Structures, Racial Conflict, and Delinquency

Francis X. Strasser
Criminal Justice
State University of New York
Albany, New York
Student stipend: $4400; school stipend: $933
Topic: Development of Entry Criteria and Incentives Needed to Promote the Interest of College Graduates in the Police Service

David R. Struckhoff
Sociology
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $550.50
Topic: Study of the Social "Costs" of Incarceration

N. Darlene Walker
Political Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Student stipend: $2800; school stipend: $1473
Topic: Study of Unreported Crimes and Its Victims

Lettie M. Wenner
Sociology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $70
Topic: Role of the Criminal Justice in Environmental Pollution Cases

Vestal Yarbrough
Education
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee
Student stipend: $4600; school stipend: $1011
Topic: A Study of Juvenile Recidivism

New fellowships:

Kenneth Bergmann
Physical Education
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland
Student stipend: $3800; school stipend: $1458
Topic: A Study of a Community-Based Offender Treatment Program

New fellowships (Continued):

Thomas F. Christian
Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $3200; school stipend: $1840.50
Topic: The Role of Neighborhood Government in the Prevention of Crime

Jon P. Galley
Correctional Administration
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois
Student stipend: $3800; school stipend: $1408.50
Topic: Correctional Administration

Lawrence A. Greco
Sociology
University of California
Santa Barbara, California
Student stipend: $3200
Topic: Local Law Enforcement Control of Drug Abuse

Frank S. Horvath
Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $3200; school stipend: $1840.50
Topic: Police Information Gathering Techniques

Quon Y. Kwan
Criminalistics
Topic: Experimental Modeling of Arson Cases
University of California
Berkeley, California
Student stipend: $2600; school stipend: $698.25

Herman E. Mitchell
Psychology
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana
Student stipend: $3800; school stipend: $700
Topic: Juror Decision-Making

Ralph A. Olmos
Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $3800; school stipend: $1,260
Topic: Police Collective Bargaining Organizations

James M. Parker
Pharmacology
Duquesne University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Student stipend: $4400; school stipend: $1368
Topic: Forensic Chemistry

Michael A. Rustigan
Criminology
University of California
Berkeley, California
Student stipend: $2600; school stipend: $698.25
Topic: Nineteenth Century Reform in the Criminal Justice System

Jon T. Saunders
Psychology
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
Student stipend: $2600; school stipend: $2900
Topic: Juvenile Delinquency/Corrections Programs

Robert T. Sigler
Sociology
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri
Student stipend: $5000; school stipend: $555
Topic: Inmate Peer Group

David H. Smith
Psychology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
Student stipend: $5000; school stipend: $555
Topic: Use of Modeling as a Police Training Technique

Calvin J. Swank
Education
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Student stipend: $4400; school stipend: $1840.50
Topic: The Effect of the Community on Recruiting Black Police Officers

Stephen H. Wells
Clinical Psychology
Fordham University
New York, New York
Student stipend: $2600; school stipend: $1560
Topic: Criminal Rehabilitation

Eugene M. Zoglio
Administration of Justice
American University
Washington, D.C.
Student stipend: $1900; school stipend: $924
Topic: Criminal Justice

Table 15.—Final Published Project Reports on National Institute Grants

Published by grantee:

"Studying the Exclusionary Rule in Search and Seizure," Dallin H. Oaks, The Law School, University of Chicago, grant NI 70–013. Printed in *The University of Chicago Law Review,* Volume 37, No. 4, Summer 1970.

"The Office of Attorney General," National Association of Attorneys General, grants NI 69–005 and NI 70–026.

Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office:

"Court Management Study: Part 1, Summary," catalog no. Y4.D63/2:C83/2Pt.1. Price, 75 cents.

"Court Management Study: Part 2, Major Reports and Proposals of the Staff of the Committee," catalog no. Y4.D63/2:C83/2/Pt.2. Price, $2.75.

"The Nature, Impact and Prosecution of White-Collar Crime," Herbert Edelhertz, NILECJ, catalog no. J1.36/2:70–1. Price, 40 cents.

"Training Police as Specialists in Family Crisis Intervention," The City College, The City University of New York, OLEA Grant No. 157. J1.36:70–1. Price, 70 cents.

"Introducing a Law Enforcement Curriculum at a State University," Peter P. Lejins, Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, J1.2:L41/11. Price, 30 cents.

Available from the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

"The Use of Probability Theory in the Assignment of Police Patrol Areas"—Village of Edina, Minnesota. OLEA No. 235. PB195 856. Price $3.00 (hard copy), 65 cents (microfiche).

"Economic Crimes: Their Generation, Deterrence, and Control," University of California at Santa Barbara, grant NI 69–041, PB194 984.

"The Evaluation of a Police/School Liaison Program," Michigan State Police, grant NI 69–068, PB195 974.

"Crime and the Physical City: Neighborhood Design Technique for Crime Reduction," Gerald Luedtke and Associates, Detroit, Michigan, grant NI 69–078, PB196 784.

"An Economic Analysis of the Distribution of Police Patrol Forces," Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, grant NI 69–080, PB194 985.

"California Criminal Justice Information System," California State Department of Justice. NI 69–051, PB196 071.

"Statistical Analysis of Public Defender Activities," NI 69–081, PB197 648.

"Modern Court Management: Trends in the Role of the Court Executive," David J. Saari, Director, Court Management Study, J1.36/2:70–3. Price, 30 cents.

"Rehabilitative Planning Services for the Criminal Defense," Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C. OLEA 217, J1.36:70–3. Price, $1.00.

"Police Training and Performance Study," New York Police Department, OLEA 339. Stock no. 27–0–0070. Price, $2.75.

"The Crime of Robbery in the United States," Arnold Sagalyn, Arthur D. Little, Inc., J1.36/2:71–1. Price, 25 cents.

"The Utilization of Helicopters for Police Air Mobility," The Center for Criminal Justice Operations and Management, NILECJ, NI 70–006, J1.36/2:71–2. Price, 25 cents.

"Trace Metal Detection Technique in Law Enforcement," The Center for Criminal Justice Operations and Management, NILECJ, NI 71–015. J1.36:71–1. Price, 20 cents.

STATISTICS AND SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Table 16.—Statistics Center Grants with Abstracts

SG–71–001—$2,450 November 30, 1970

Grantee—District of Columbia Office of Crime Analysis.

Title—Conference on Proposed Statistics Symposia.

Abstract—This conference, attended by a group of well-known statisticians and criminal justice researchers, was held to decide on a format for periodic statistics meetings at which ideas could be freely exchanged in an attempt to solve the acute communications problems among criminal justice research and statistics professionals. Suggestions and decisions were made on who should attend the symposia, what format would be amenable, and how these meetings would be financed. The first meeting is tentatively scheduled for late summer of this year.

SG–71–003—$675,000 From 2/1/71 to 6/30/72

Grantee—California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

Title—SEARCH Statistical System.

Abstract—To allow a comprehensive examination of the criminal justice process, states have been encouraged to develop transaction statistics systems. Since the basic unit common to all justice processes is the offender or the suspected offender, the transaction statistics system uses this as the measurement unit with which to analyze the various components of the criminal justice system. As an outgrowth of the Prototype Statistics System developed by the SEARCH project, a five-state effort to develop transaction statistics systems has been launched. In this way the system will be refined in an operational mode where many problems and questions relating to the development and operation of statewide statistical systems will be resolved. Through this relatively small-scale effort, standards and guidelines will be established so that other states may use these systems as models for their own states.

SG–71–004—$79,063 From 5/1/71 to 3/1/72

Grantee—Arkansas Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement.

Title—Arkansas Criminal Justice Statistics.

Abstract—The objectives of this project are to identify the statistics needed by criminal justice agencies in Arkansas, for both planning and operating functions; to determine the sources of needed data; to develop methods of collecting and maintaining needed data; and to develop guidelines and detailed specifications for organizing summarizing and disseminating these data. This will be carried out and centrally coordinated by the recently formed Arkansas Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

SG–71–007—$125, 237 From 7/1/71 to 3/31/73

Grantee—National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Title—Bay Area Counties Probation Program.

Abstract—The project will develop a system for maintaining the status and performance records on probation clients and the programs, and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the individual probation program elements. The probation data system will provide, for the first time, a standardized procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of program elements to which clients are assigned. This will provide the ability to individually develop and improve programs on the basis of definitive results. Thus, it may allow superior courts to expand the use of probation in lieu of incarceration by furnishing them a more accurate estimate of the rehabilitative effectiveness of probation and the amount of public protection that will be provided. Initially, the project will develop descriptors of the probation program elements and establish measures of effectiveness criteria. A limited data sample will be used to test the system operations with necessary changes included, prior to the development of the implementation plan.

The following three grants were awarded to continue to support Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories) in the interstate electronic exchange of criminal histories by providing the funds for the central index, switching center and the necessary telecomminications lines:

SG–71–002—$18,000 From 4/1/70 to 12/31/70

Grantee—Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Title—Central Index and Switching Center for Project SEARCH.

Abstract—This grant was awarded to supply additional funds to continue support of the central index and switching center for Project SEARCH.

SG–71–005—$8,200 From 3/1/70 to 6/30/71

Grantee—California Council on Criminal Justice.

Title—Interstate Communications Lines for Project SEARCH.

Abstract—This grant is an extension of last year's grant to support the telecommunications lines between the states and the central index for the continuing exchange of criminal histories as part of the SEARCH project.

SG–71–006—$119,751 From 1/1/71 to 6/30/71

Grantee—California Council on Criminal Justice.

Title—Central Index and Switching Center for Project SEARCH.

Abstract—This grant was awarded to increase the capacity and refine the operation of the central index and switching facilities so that the electronic exchange of criminal histories could continue. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will provide the operational hardware and software to handle this function in Fiscal 1972.

Table 17.—Systems Analysis Center Grants with Abstracts

SA–71–001—$29,638 From 3/9/71 to 3/9/72

Grantee—Office of Criminal Justice Programs, State of Michigan.

Title—Michigan Grant Management Information System.

Abstract—The purpose of this project is to produce and install a management information system for the planning, programming and control of grant applications submitted to the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Executive Office of the Governor, in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. It is anticipated that the completed project will be a model for other states.

SA–71–002—$120,000 From 4/1/71 to 12/31/71

Grantee—Community Research, Inc., Dayton/Montgomery County, Ohio.

Title—Criminal Justice System and Cost Model Development Project.

Abstract—The objective of this project is to develop a baseline criminal justice system and cost model which (1) simulates changes in the existing workloads, policies, operations and manpower of a criminal justice system (Dayton police and Montgomery County prosecutor office, juvenile court and juvenile corrections); and (2) predicts achievements of objectives and costs of specified programs for each change in the baseline system.

SA–71–003—$210,000 From 4/1/71 to 11/30/71

Grantee—California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

Title—Project SEARCH Satellite Communications Equipment.

Abstract—This project is for the purpose of determining the technical and economic feasibility of using an in-place NASA Satellite (ATS–3) for the transmission of fingerprint card facsimiles from coast to coast. The principals involved are the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, the California Department of Justice, NASA, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

SA–71–004—$150,000 From 4/1/71 to 11/30/71

Grantee—California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

Title—Project SEARCH Demonstration of Optical Techniques for Fingerprint Comparisons.

Abstract—The purpose of this project is to determine the operational, technical and economic feasibility of holographic assistance (optical techniques) in identification bureau operations. The project will endeavor to determine whether holography can speed up the matching of fingerprints which by type occur in the largest print category.

SA–71–005—$6,200 From 5/24/71 to 7/24/71

Grantee—District of Columbia Department of Corrections.

Title—CRISYS Documentation.

Abstract—The District of Columbia Department of Corrections proposes to document its existing Corrections Inmate System (CRISYS), developed by its automated data processing unit, for publication and dissemination to other correctional systems in the country. The Department of Corrections also proposes to develop an operator's manual for CRISYS. Publication of these documents will assist other corrections departments in the development and utilization of automated data processing for inmate records and other correctional information files.

MANAGEMENT OF LEAA

Table 18.—FY 1971 Contracts

Contract No.	Contractor and purpose	Amount
J-LEAA-001-71	Harry J. Murphy: Study of LEAA's mandate and current needs and development of a reference manual entitled "Sources of Information for Investigators." (6/16/70 through 12/16/70)	$9,250
J-LEAA-002-71	David M. Dale: Development of a procedural manual for demonstration of project SEARCH. (7/22/70 through 9/4/70)	$5,525
J-LEAA-003-71	National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts: Development of material establishing guidelines and standards for the use of volunteers in correctional programs. (10/20/70 through 4/20/72)	$47,550
J-LEAA-004-71	International Halfway House: Preparation of a manual on guidelines and standards for community treatment centers and halfway houses. (12/21/70 throgh 12/21/71)	31,375
J-LEAA-005-71	Council of State Governments: Establish and conduct four regional conferences. (11/17/70 through 1/4/71)	9,500
J-LEAA-006-71	Morn Associates, Inc.: Development of materials for inclusion on civil disorders training films. (11/30/70 through 7/30/71)	44,921
J-LEAA-007-71	University of Maryland: Administering LEAA's Organized Crime Conference, January 4–8, 1971. (12/22/70 through 1/8/71)	22,848
J-LEAA-008-71	Harbridge House, Inc.: Development of materials for use in two Indian training workshops. (2/22/71 through 5/28/71)	30,000
J-LEAA-009-71	Emery Barrette: A study to develop "security and private" consideration in criminal history information systems. (2/8/71 through 8/8/71)	13,000
J-LEAA-010-71	IIT Research Institute: Exploratory design, engineering and operational development of a pilot model lead detection system. (3/18/71 through 12/18/71)	57,000
J-LEAA-011-71	Marquette University: Expanding minority group employment opportunities in law enforcement. (4/22/71 through 8/20/71)	$15,000
J-LEAA-012-71	American Justice Institute: Development of resource material for work release programs. (5/21/71 through 7/21/72)	55,684
J-LEAA-013-71	The American Correctional Association: Provide consultant services to state, county and local correctional agencies and to state and local planning agencies. (5/10/71 through 5/9/72)	100,000
J-LEAA-014-71	American Justice Institute: Contracts to provide consultant services to state, county, and local correctional agencies and local planning agencies. (5/10/71 through 5/9/72)	100,000
J-LEAA-015-71	University of Georgia: Contracts to provide consultant services to state, county and local correctional agencies and local planning agencies. (5/10/71 through 5/9/72)	100,000
J-LEAA-016-71	Optimum Computer Systems: Contract to provide a national Criminal Justice Data Base. (6/10/71 through 9/9/71)	30,000
J-LEAA-017-71	ITT Data Services: Development of property manuals and handbooks for LEAA. (6/16/71 through 10/5/71)	11,819
J-LEAA-018-71	Data Use and Access Laboratories: Contract to convert statistical records. (6/28/71 through 8/17/71)	84,000
J-LEAA-019-71	Citizens Conference on State Legislatures: Contract to establish, develop, and conduct a seminar for state legislative leaders. (6/28/71 through 9/15/71)	70,000

Table 19.—FY 1971 Interagency Agreements

Contract No.	Agency and purpose	Amount
LEAA-J-IAA-01-1	Department of Justice, Office of Management Support: To provide F-101 computer program runs for LEAA	$15,000
LEAA-J-IAA-02-1	Home Loan Bank Board: Xerox reduction of computer print-outs	200
LEAA-J-IAA-03-1	National Archives and Records Service: Technical assistance in the development of a directive system for LEAA	5,000
LEAA-J-IAA-04-1	(not issued)	
LEAA-J-IAA-05-1	Internal Revenue Service: Project 719—taxpayer address request	470
LEAA-J-IAA-06-1	(not issued)	
LEAA-J-IAA-07-1	General Services Administration: Vehicle, sedan, for Boston Regional Office	1,188
LEAA-J-IAA-08-1	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior: American Indian Court law and procedures	3,000
LEAA-J-IAA-09-1	General Services Administration: Photographic services during conference on Project search	400
LEAA-J-IAA-10-1	Bureau of Prisons: Development of a corrections monograph.	1,000
LEAA-J-IAA-11-1	Bureau of Census: A study of court organization	$135,000
LEAA-J-IAA-12-1	Department of Agriculture: Data Processing Services	200
LEAA-J-IAA-13-1	Bureau of Census: Study of victims of crime	200,000
LEAA-J-IAA-14-1	Bureau of Census: Pilot cities victims survey	395, 00
LEAA-J-IAA-15-1	USA Missile and Munition School: Hazardous course	210,500
LEAA-J-IAA-16-1	National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Economy act transfer	8,185
LEAA-J-IAA-17-1	National Archives and Records Service: Develop and provide on-site technical assistance needed to implement an effective records management program for LEAA	24,000
LEAA-J-IAA-18-1	Bureau of Census: Study of criminal justice expenditures and employment, 1969-70	230,000
LEAA-J-IAA-19-1	D.C. Share Computer Center: LEEP—computer time	30,000
LEAA-J-IAA-20-1	(not issued)	
LEAA-J-IAA-21-1	National Bureau of Standards: Law enforcement standards laboratory	$400,000
LEAA-J-IAA-22-1	Bureau of Prisons: Innovative programming for youthful offenders workshop	68,565
LEAA-J-IAA-23-1	National Bureau of Standards: Comparitive study of courtroom transcribing procedures	88,623
LEAA-J-IAA-24-1	Bureau of Census: Criminal Justice Household Panel Sample (National Victimization Survey)	50,000
LEAA-J-IAA-25-1	Advisory Commission on Intergovermental Relations: State and local relations in criminal justice systems	10,000
LEAA-J-IAA-26-1	Internal Revenue Service: Technical assistance to Michigan's School of Financial Investigatory Techniques	849
LEAA-J-IAA-27-1	U.S. Army Materiel Command: Improvised explosive devices neutralization system	175,000
LEAA-J-IAA-28-1	U.S. Naval Explosive Ordinance Disposal Facility: Improve bomb neutralization system	175,000
LEAA-J-IAA-29-1	Bureau of Prisons: Development of a corrections monograph	8,700
LEAA-J-IAA-30-1	U.S. Civil Service Commission: Training course in grant administration	6,530
LEAA-J-IAA-31-1	National Archives and Records Service: Analytical record management service	36,000
LEAA-J-IAA-32-1	(cancelled)	
LEAA-J-IAA-33-1	Federal Bureau of Investigation: Advisory group services on the National Crime Information Center	$65,000
LEAA-J-IAA-34-1	Tax Division, Department of Justice: Preparation of tax manual relating to the use of state revenue statutes in organized crime cases	14,271
LEAA-J-IAA-35-1	Department of Justice, General Services Branch: U.S. Marshal Guard Service	12,323.52
LEAA-J-IAA-36-1	U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory: Multi-purpose dog (heroin and explosives)	45,000
LEAA-J-IAA-37-1	National Institute of Mental Health: Conference on Psychology's role in crime	7,500
LEAA-J-IAA-38-1	Bureau of Prisons: National Prisoner Statistics Report	79,000
LEAA-J-IAA-39-1	Department of Army: Procurement of night vision equipment	48,000
LEAA-J-IAA-40-1	President Commission on Federal Statistics: Review of criminal justice statistics	6,000
LEAA-J-IAA-41-1	(cancelled)	4,715
LEAA-J-IAA-42-1	Interagency Auditor Training Center: Training for SPA auditors	80,000
LEAA-J-IAA-43-1	United States Army: SEADOC publications	65,000
LEAA-J-IAA-44-1	Bureau of Census: Survey of correctional facilities	39,000

Table 20.—LEAA Appropriations History

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Activity	Actual 1969	Actual 1970	Actual 1971	Supplemental 1971	Actual 1972
Grants for development and implementation of comprehensive plans	$19,000	$ 21,000	$ 26,000	$ —	$ 35,000
Matching grants to improve and strengthen law enforcement:					
Allocations to states according to population	24,650	182,750	340,000	—	413,695
Allocations to states or localities as determined administratively	4,350	32,000	70,000	—	73,005
Aid for correctional institutions and programs	—	—	—	47,500	97,500
Technical assistance	—	1,200	4,000	—	6,000
Technology analysis, development and dissemination	3,000	7,500	7,500	—	21,000
Manpower development	6,500	18,000	21,000	1,500	31,000
Data systems and statistical assistance	—	1,000	4,000	—	9,700
Management and operations	2,500	4,487	7,454	—	12,019
Total, obligational authority	60,000	267,937	479,954	49,000	698,919
Transferred to other agencies	3,000	182	46	—	—
Total appropriated	63,000	268,119	480,000	49,000	698,919

LEAA Regional Offices

Boston Region: (1)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
Post Office and Courthouse Building, Room 917
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
617/223-4671

New York Region: (2)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
26 Federal Plaza (Room 1351)
Federal Office Building
New York City, New York 10007
212/264-9193

Philadelphia Region: (3)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
928 Market Street (2nd Floor)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
215/597-9440

Atlanta Region: (4)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
730 Peachtree Street, N.E. (Room 985)
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
404/526-3556

Chicago Region: (5)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
O'Hare Office Center, Room 121
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Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
312/353-1203

Dallas Region: (6)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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500 South Ervay Street (Room 407-C)
Dallas, Texas 75201
214/749-2958

Kansas City Region: (7)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
436 State Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
816/374-4501

Denver Region: (8)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Building, Room 6519
Denver, Colorado 80202
303/837-4784

San Francisco Region: (9)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
1838 El Camino Real (4th Floor)
Burlingame, California 94010
415/341-3401

Seattle Region: (10)

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
Arcade Building
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Seattle, Washington 98101
206/442-1170

State Planning Agencies

Alabama:

Robert Davis, Director
Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency
501 Adams Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
205/269-6665 (FTS 205/263-7521)

Alaska:

Lauris S. Parker, Acting Executive Director
Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice
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907/586-1112—Thru Seattle FTS 206/583-0150

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Arizona State Justice Planning Agency
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American Samoa:

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501/371-1305

California:

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California Council on Criminal Justice
1927—13th Street
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Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Local Affairs
600 Columbine Building
1845 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
303/892-3331 (FTS 303/297-0111)

Connecticut:

Henry R. Sterrett, Executive Director
Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration
75 Elm Street
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203/566-3020 or 246-2349 (FTS 203/244-2000)

Delaware:

Joseph M. Dell'Olio, Executive Director
Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime
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District of Columbia:

Blair G. Ewing, Director
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
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Florida:

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Governor's Council on Criminal Justice
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Tallahassee, Florida 32303
904/224-9871 (FTS 904/791-2011)

Georgia:

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Office of the State Crime Commission
Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs Office
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Guam:

Edward C. Aguon, Consultant
Office of Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning
Office of the Governor
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215 North Senate
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Iowa Crime Commission
520 East 9th Street
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515/281-3241

Kansas:

Thomas W. Regan, Director
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Topeka, Kansas 66603
913/296-3066

Kentucky:

Charles L. Owen, Executive Director
Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention
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502/564-6710

Louisiana:

Neil Lamont, Executive Director
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice
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504/389-5987 (FTS 504/389-2233)

Maine:

John B. Leet, Program Director
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207/289-3361 (FTS 207/622-6171)

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Richard C. Wertz, Executive Director
Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
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Massachusetts:

Arnold Rosenfeld, Executive Director
Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice
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Michigan:

Bernard G. Winckoski, Administrator
Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Lewis Cass Building—2nd Floor
Lansing, Michigan 48913
517/373-3992

Minnesota:

Robert E. Crew, Jr., Executive Director
Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control
276 Metro Square Building
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612/221-3052

Mississippi:

Wayland Clifton, Jr., Acting Executive Director
Division of Law Enforcement Assistance
345 North Mart Plaza
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601/354-6525 or 6591 (FTS 601/948-2460)

Missouri:

William L. Culver, Executive Director
Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council
P. O. Box 1041
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Montana:

Brinton B. Markle, Executive Director
Governor's Crime Control Commission
1336 Helena Avenue
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406/449-3604

Nebraska:

Duane L. Nelson, Executive Director
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
402/471-2194 (FTS 402/475-2611)

Nevada:

Carrol T. Nevin, Director
Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections
Suite 41, State Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
702/882-7118

New Hampshire:

Max Davis Wiviott, Director
Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency
3 Capitol Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
603/271-3601 (FTS 603/669-7011)

New Jersey:

John M. Mullaney, Executive Director
State Law Enforcement Planning Agency
447 Bellevue Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
609/292-5800 (FTS 609/599-3511)

New Mexico:

Norman E. Mugleston, Director
Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning
P. O. Box 1628
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New York:

Archibald R. Murray, Executive Director
State of New York, Office of Planning Services
Division of Criminal Justice
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212/488-3882 (FTS 212/460-0100)

North Carolina:

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North Carolina Department of Local Affairs
Law and Order Division
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